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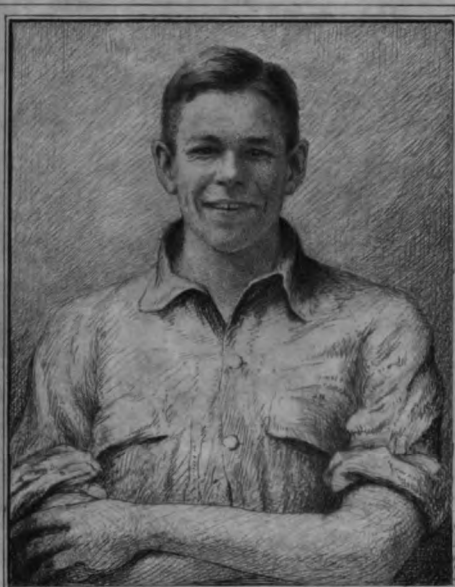
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**THE HISTORY OF THE
TENTH FOOT.**



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LIEUT.-GENERAL HENRY FANSHAW DAVIES,
COLONEL OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT, 1908.

History of the Tenth Foot

(The Lakeside Regiment).

BY ALBERT LEE,

Author of
"The Story of Royal Wiltshire," "King and Country,"
"The Liberation Story," "Famous British Campaigns," &c.



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 ed in letters of gold, and engraved in the
 "HIS" - LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

VOL. II.

PRINTED FOR THE REGIMENT BY

BY

W. & A. GREEN LTD., WELLINGTON N.Z.

L. JAMES GARNER, PATERNOSTER ROW,

A. D. NELSON, WOLFE, PORTLAND.

1911



W. F. DAVIS
REGIMENT, 1887

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THE HISTORY OF THE TENTH FOOT.

CHAPTER I.

THE BLUNDER AT TARAGONA.

1813. THE march of Murray's forces to Alcoy was disappointing to that General, because of the continued retreat of the enemy, whom he had hoped once more to engage. He found that Suchet had quietly and quickly retired to Fuente de la Higuera, where Murray would be at a disadvantage. He returned in consequence to the cantonment at Castalla on April the 19th, and there the Tenth remained while Murray awaited Wellington's instructions as to his future movements. Stationed there, he was not so much open to attack from Suchet, and at the same time would be in more easy communication with Alicante. For aggressive movements he felt himself at a disadvantage in the matter of artillery. He reported that in the battle of Castalla "the enemy's shot passed over our two lines, whilst ours did not reach him."

The instructions came in the month of May, and they revealed Wellington's purpose, which Napier has put into shape as follows: "To win the open part of the Kingdom, to obtain a permanent footing on the coast beyond the Ebro, and to force the enemy from the lower line of that river by acting in conjunction with the Catalans; these were the objects which Wellington

proposed to reach, and in the following manner: Murray was to sail against Taragona; to save it Suchet would have to weaken his army in Valencia; Elio and Del Parque might then seize that kingdom. If Taragona fell, good. If the French proved too strong, Murray would return instantly by sea, and secure possession of the country gained by the Spanish generals. These last were, however, to remain strictly on the defensive until Murray's operations drew Suchet away, for they were not able to fight alone, and above all things it was necessary to avoid a defeat which would leave the French General free to move to the aid of the King."

On May the 29th, Suchet was apprised of a movement in the camp of the Allies at Castalla and Alicante, which, to him, was inexplicable. Murray was embarking the Tenth, the remainder of his British troops, and the Sicilian troops also, with the exception of the Sicilian artillery and cavalry. A fresh English regiment joined these from Carthagena, and in a short time the English general was moving out of the harbour at Alicante with an army of about 14,000 men. It was not a large force—certainly not sufficiently strong for the undertaking—but after six weeks of rest in the cantonments it was in finer condition than might have been supposed. Out of the 14,000 men, the British and German troops, even when strengthened by the new arrivals, only numbered between 4,000 and 5,000 soldiers, but "the armament was formidable, for the battering-train was complete and powerful," and materials requisite for carrying on a siege effectively had been collected in the interval, while battle-ships, frigates, gun-boats, and bomb-vessels were to co-operate with Murray.

The Tenth were elated at the prospect of some exciting experiences, not knowing that Murray did not altogether

understand the work before him, or if he did, had not the energy and the requisite capacity for carrying out Wellington's ideas. Otherwise their ardour might have been considerably damped. They left the harbour on the 31st of May, and on the 2nd of June were in the Bay of Taragona. They disembarked the next day, and took their part in the investment which ensued.

Fighting followed almost immediately in the neighbourhood. Murray was eager to get to work at once, for he had no hope of taking the place if the operations extended beyond six or seven days, since information came that Suchet was collecting a strong force to compel the raising of the siege. Lieutenant-Colonel Prevost, commanding the Second Brigade, attacked the Fort of San Felipe, which was said to be strong and valuable because of its peculiar position. The works, garrisoned by a hundred men, were only sixty feet square, but the site was a steep isolated rock, standing in the very gorge of a pass, and blocking the only carriage-way from Tortosa to Taragona. The mountains on either hand, although commanding the fort, were nearly inaccessible themselves, and great labour was required to form the batteries.* Murray realised the value of the place, and Prevost was told to capture it at all costs, so that the Allies might command this nearest and most accessible road from Tortosa. Prevost succeeded, and the fort fell into his hands.

Meanwhile, the Tenth were in a most precarious position. So, indeed, with an incompetent general, was the whole army. Taragona was not exceptionally formidable in its defences. It only required dash and persistency, and the place would have fallen, but Murray went about his work in a half-hearted manner. Bearing

* Napier.

in mind the necessity of capturing it within a week or thereabouts, he professed to see no possibility of succeeding within a fortnight. It is true that he was in a tantalising position. He had set out with a formidable supply of siege materials; yet the vessel which contained what was most urgently needed had not arrived, and at the outset of the siege, even when an hour was valuable under the circumstances, the army had not with it a single gabion or fascine.

The position of the Allies' army was serious after the first few days, when information came that the French forces at Barcelona were on the way to effect the raising of the siege. From that moment Murray seems to have lost his head, and to have been more vacillating than before. On the 9th of June he knew that Suchet had arrived at Valencia, that he had 9,000 men with him, and had it within his power not only to obtain great reinforcements in various directions, but to pick up the garrison at Leireda on the road, thus strengthening himself with 2,500 more soldiers. At the lowest computation Suchet would be able to bring up in a few days 20,500 men.

Against this army Murray could not place more than 12,000, of whom little more than a third were reliable British and German troops. Even with other troops whom he might call in from various points, Murray could not count on more than 16,000 men "to meet the best French troops in Spain." He went on to say in the same despatch, which gave his reasons for re-embarking, that the Spanish troops could not be relied on. "They are unable to move, and I could not therefore depend upon the execution of any order which necessarily obliged them to make a movement."

One thus realises the danger in which the Tenth were placed in common with the rest of the troops. Murray professed to have no possibility of retreat if, in a battle, he should find himself unsuccessful. His only alternative in such a case would be capitulation—an odious prospect for British soldiers. Taragona, he averred, was too strong to storm—too strong to be taken in the short time at his disposal—an interval of eight or ten days.

Murray stuck to the place throughout that time, in the bare hope of receiving reinforcements, but none coming, he determined to abandon the siege and get his army away. The final decision was made when information came in, which showed that Suchet had 46,900 men at his disposal. The greater part of these were so near that Murray had not time to bring away some of his guns and a considerable quantity of stores from the most advanced batteries. One more day, he explained, would have enabled him to save these; but the risks of staying too long were so great, for a storm was threatening and delay might result in embarkation becoming an impossibility, that he refused to listen when the Admiral and his own officers entreated him to take the risks and save the guns.

Rarely has a general been placed in such a difficult position as was Murray before Taragona, but, happily, the generals are rare who would so readily have succumbed to difficulties. The Tenth went on board disappointed at having missed the fighting, and what they believed would have been the consequent glory. During the embarkation the guns of Taragona opened fire upon the troops, and one man of the Tenth was killed by a cannon ball while the regiment was marching to the beach.

The only satisfaction for the army when the last soldier was got on board was, that one of the two

purposes of the expedition had been achieved, namely, the diversion in favour of the Second and Third Spanish armies. Wellington was greatly relieved by this movement, for Suchet was held up with his large army of nearly 50,000 men, the army which he had wanted to throw against Wellington's right. When it was too late General Copons' men came in, but they were such that Murray declared that he could not venture on resistance even with their aid, although they amounted to 8,000 men. He said that these troops were "without pay, without discipline, without the means of subsisting, and totally incapable of acting in the field with other troops."

It was the misfortune of the Tenth, in spite of all these explanations by way of excuse for a lamentable error of judgment, to have been called upon to serve under a general who had proved himself so incapable during this campaign.

The army embarked on the 8th of June; on the following day the Tenth were ordered to land at Col de Balaguer with another battalion of British soldiers. Why they were sent to the Col de Balaguer it is difficult to say. It has been suggested that Murray, vacillating throughout, finding that the French were slow in coming, thought of landing to threaten Taragona once more; yet when he determined to send two British battalions to this place, he must have known how they would be exposed, and against what overwhelming odds they might eventually have to contend. While the Tenth were at Col de Balaguer a large body of the enemy's infantry passed by, going towards Taragona. The commanding officer of the British troops despatched a message to Murray, who went to the place at once, saw how matters stood, and, returning to his army, part of which he had

landed, sent more infantry to the fort in anticipation of an attack.

In the midst of this lamentable muddle Lord William Bentinck arrived. Murray had just summoned a council of war, and decided to get his army on board again, calling in the Tenth and their comrades. As Bentinck's ship came in sight, and the signals told the Admiral that his Lordship was on board, he "answered with more promptitude than propriety, 'We are all delighted.'" What might have happened had not Lord William come at that critical moment, it is difficult to conjecture. Murray might have determined to stay ashore, and Suchet would then probably have brought about the supreme disaster of the Peninsular War.

CHAPTER II.

BENTINCK'S CAMPAIGN.

1813. UNFORTUNATELY, Bentinck, impressed by the dangers which threatened Sicily, had come to Spain without a single soldier save the members of his staff, and consequently, but for his personal presence and the revival of confidence in the minds of the troops, he did not in any way strengthen the forces.

With the rapidity that characterised him, Lord William surveyed the whole position, and elicited information as to the peril in which the army stood. He found that General Maurice Mathieu was at Cambrille with 7,000 men, while Suchet was at Tortosa with as many as 12,000 of his best troops. If Bentinck had resolved to re-invest Taragona, he could easily have driven back the corps which Mathieu commanded, but, as he said in his explanatory despatch to the Secretary of War, he could not have prevented the French general from throwing a considerable garrison into the town, which, without any relief from Suchet or Mathieu, was capable of holding out for a prolonged period. Bentinck did not know, however, that the powder of the besieged was exhausted, or he would have taken all risks and rushed the place. As it was, the men of the Tenth, like all the British soldiers, longed to have a final opportunity of doing themselves credit under a general whom they so highly esteemed.

In the absence of this knowledge of the weak point of the garrison of Taragona, the fact which influenced the

decision of Lord William more than any other was his realisation of the impossibility of carrying the place by a brisk attack, because such a considerable portion of the battering-train had fallen into the enemy's hands. This train consisted of seventeen pieces, in which number were included all the howitzers, together with all the fascines, platforms, etc. By the time he had made other preparations, the enemy would have come up in such force as to threaten him with complete disaster. Bentinck came to the reluctant conclusion that in order to create a diversion in favour of Wellington on that side of Spain, his only course was to take the army back to Alicante, and when there to re-equip the troops, and, later, act in concert with the Duc del Parque.

The determination to return to Alicante was, of course, conditional; he would go to that place, or to such nearer point on the coast of Valencia as the position of the French and Spanish armies might allow.

The Tenth left the fort on the Col de Balaguer, but not until they had completely destroyed it. The sight of this was an intimation to Suchet that Taragona was safe from further assault, and that the Allies were about to embark. When, later, he saw the fleet put out to sea, he realised that his surmise was correct, and anticipating Bentinck's objective to be Alicante, took his army south by forced marches, to get there if possible before the fleet could arrive. Everything appeared to favour the French Commander, while circumstances seemed dead against Bentinck. It was true that he was assisted by the timely arrival of the fleet under Sir Edward Pellew, so that the work of embarkation was more rapidly accomplished; and it was true, also, that although Mathieu was close at hand, he did not molest Bentinck while the embarkation was proceeding, being under the impression that the

newly-arrived General had brought reinforcements. But otherwise things went ill. Misfortunes followed Bentinck out to sea, for a violent storm scattered the fleet of war-ships, and drove no less than fourteen of the transports on to the sands off the mouth of the Ebro. Two companies of the Tenth were on board the *Alfred*, which was completely wrecked, but, fortunately, the men got on shore in safety.

When the storm had subsided and the scattered fleet was again collected, Lord William Bentinck had it in mind to land at Valencia, but on his arrival there he found that Suchet had already reached the place with his army, and had thus saved it. By the time the fleet came to Alicante, Lord William found that everything had gone wrong. Napier summarises the position briefly and well in the following terms: "In despite of Wellington's precautions everything turned contrary to his designs. Elio had operated by the flank, Del Parque by the front, and the latter was defeated because he attacked the enemy in an entrenched position. Murray had failed entirely. His precipitancy at Taragona and his delays at Balaguer were alike hurtful, and would have caused the destruction of one or both of the Spanish armies but for the battle of Vittoria. For Suchet, having first detached General Musnier to recover the fort of Regueña and drive back Villa Campa, had assembled the bulk of his forces in his old positions, of San Felipe and Moxente, before the return of the Anglo-Sicilian troops; and as Elio, unable to subsist at Utiel, had then returned towards his former quarters, the French marshal was on the point of striking a fatal blow against him, or Del Parque, or both, when the news of Wellington's victory averted the danger."

It can thus be realised how difficult and serious was the position when Lord William Bentinck came to

Alicante with the Tenth and the remainder of the Allied Army. Almost immediately on landing, Bentinck issued the following General Order :—

“ Alicante, 25th June, 1813.

“ The Commander of the Forces sees with the utmost gratification the military spirit and the determination to conquer which pervades the whole army. We are engaged in a glorious cause—the cause of universal liberty! It is the cause of us all, of those who are free, and of those who are not. To-day the contest is fought in Spain and Germany, to-morrow it will be in Italy. Brave Italians, once so great, once masters of the world, but now, though brave and enlightened as ever, the unwilling slaves of a French tyrant, it is for the interest of the whole that the effort should be made where the enemy is weakest. Success in Spain is success in Germany, in England, and in Italy! We form a great brotherhood; we must emulate each other in affection, union, and courage, and Providence, in whose hands is victory, will bless our cause!”

Bentinck's manifesto was received with enthusiasm, and all that the soldiers required was to march under a trusted leader to retrieve what they considered the disgrace, or at least discredit, which had been their portion under so vacillating a commander as Sir John Murray. The men never forgot the loss of the guns, and resented the light-hearted manner in which Murray spoke of the loss—when, indeed, he almost wantonly suffered them to pass out of his hands. Not a man of any worth as a soldier but felt that he should have risked everything, even his life, to save the guns! “Great commanders have risked their own lives, and sacrificed their bravest men, charging desperately in person, to retrieve even a single piece of

cannon in a battle," said one; and the men of the Tenth recalled the desperate and awful struggles in which they had engaged to keep their honour untarnished, and maintain their charge. Although discipline kept them silent, they resented the declaration of Murray, who, when he deserted the guns, said that "they were of small value. Old iron!"

Meanwhile, Bentinck drew up his plan for the campaign. It was his intention to begin the march of the British corps on the 15th of July—to move on to the Ebro, and to act afterwards according to circumstances. If, as it had been reported to him, the enemy had gone into Aragon, then he decided to march into the heart of Catalonia, and once more besiege Taragona. If, when in Catalonia, he found that the enemy's forces were so placed as to compel him to take a position towards Barcelona, he would still hope to be able to undertake the siege of Taragona. If, by assembling the greater part of his army together, Marshal Suchet should prevent the British from advancing, it was Bentinck's intention to attack Tortosa, while Murviedro and Peniscola would be blockaded.

Such was the general's programme. But at the outset he realised the pressing necessity for reinforcements, and great as he always conceived the needs of Sicily to be, he felt himself compelled to call for more men from that island.

The Tenth were elated when this news came, that they were soon to be marching boldly into the heart of the country, where some hard fighting must necessarily follow. It became known that Lord Wellington desired a renewal of the attack on Taragona, and approved Bentinck's proposals, advising, if Taragona or Tortosa were not to be reached, "a general advance to seize the

open country of Valencia, the British keeping close to the sea, and in constant communication with the fleet."

Bentinck stood by his programme, and in any case he would have to force the passes near Utiel, which the French had strongly fortified. But before he could move he found how limited were his means of transport. Murray, before he went up to Taragona, said it would be well to sell the mules, apparently imagining they would never be wanted again. The Spanish authorities did not lose a moment in doing this, when the fleet was out of sight, and what they could not sell, not being theirs, they discharged. Now Bentinck had to collect all the animals again before he could move.

At last the Tenth left their cantonments, and in pursuance of the commander's scheme, marched into Catalonia. By the time the army came to Valencia, Lord William experienced difficulty in obtaining supplies. Yet the harvest was abundant, and he saw that the province was rich in every kind of resource. Rice was the most abundant, being the principal product of the country, but barley and flour were not so easy to obtain.

He found, moreover, that the Spanish generals did not come up to his expectations. As Napier put it, reflecting Wellington's experience throughout the war, "They had fair words at command, and Lord William Bentinck, without scanning very nicely their deeds, thought he could safely undertake a grand strategic operation in conjunction with them." "The soldiers were robust and active, but their regimental officers were bad, and their organisation so deficient that they could not stand against even a small French force."

Bentinck found this out for himself before many days had passed. He realised that the Duc del Parque was altogether unequal to his command, although, as he said

in his despatch, he was "a very good, respectable man." He went on to say that the head of the duke's staff wanted "the intelligence and the energy which might supply the defects of the chief. They are all like men who have never been accustomed to business."

While the Tenth were on the march, Bentinck complained of the methods of the commissariat. He described the march of the army through eastern Spain as vexatious to the people, and in point of economy as most extravagant. He explained his meaning by saying that it was because of the mode of subsisting the army on the spot. More was always taken than was required; and reverting to the lax discipline of the Spaniards, he said, "Robbery and ill-usage are the sure consequences, and if the Corps is obliged to stay for some days, the country is nearly destroyed." Apparently, from an examination of the records, it would seem that the people suffered as much from their friends as from their foes.

When the Tenth arrived at Valencia, it was discovered that Suchet had abandoned the place. He had taken all his army with him, except 12,000 men, whom he left behind to garrison the chief fortresses. The cause of Suchet's surprising retreat was the news of the disastrous defeat of the French by Wellington at Vittoria. One writer refers to that magnificent triumph thus: "No victory was ever more complete and decisive. The whole plunder of Spain was disgorged in a moment, and he who had passed the Pyrenees as a monarch"—Joseph Bonaparte—"recrossed them as a fugitive." Such a smashing blow necessarily affected Suchet seriously, and caused his retreat. Aragon had been lost, and, consequently, he dared not remain on the right bank of the Ebro, with the enemy threatening him from that province.

Bentinck did not long remain in Valencia, but pushed on to Taragona. Suchet was falling back; yet he was stronger in almost every detail than the Allies. "The two armies of Aragon and Catalonia," under Suchet's command, "numbered sixty-seven thousand men"; 27,000 of these were in garrison. Bentinck's army was greatly inferior; yet he advanced.

At last the Tenth were once more before Taragona, hoping to retrieve what had been lost in the previous attempt on the town. The place was invested by sea and land. The army arrived on the 30th of July, and for days after the arrival of the Tenth the Allies came in, concentrating on Taragona, "where the military honour of England had suffered twice before." Before long the Tenth were called upon for duty which covered them with glory.

Lord William Bentinck prosecuted the siege of Taragona with greater energy than Murray had shown at any time, even with superior forces, for when he had but 6,000 men on the spot he so surrounded the place that it was impossible for the beleaguered to communicate with Suchet in any way. Gradually his forces increased, until he had under his command as many as from 20,000 to 30,000 men. In the fighting that followed, when the besieging artillery were battering away at the strong old walls, made, we are told, of Roman cement, the Tenth came in for some hard experiences. One of the soldiers of the regiment lost both his feet from a cannon shot, and while tending the wounded, Assistant-Surgeon Rolston lost one of his legs.

Leaving a strong body of troops at Taragona, to prevent the garrison from abandoning the place, Bentinck unexpectedly, and to the confusion of Suchet, marched with the remainder of his force to "a position of battle

beyond Gaya." Napier says that Bentinck's left, composed of Whittingham's division, occupied Braffin, the Col de Liebra, and Col de Christina; while his right "covered the great coast road. These were the only carriage ways by which the enemy could approach, but they were ten miles apart. Copons held aloof, and Whittingham thought himself too weak to defend the passes alone."

On this account Bentinck felt himself unequal to the battle which seemed imminent. He saw that Suchet's troops were superior to the greater portion of those under his own command, and like the commanders who had preceded him, he found himself unable to rely on them for all that he would demand. Yet he hesitated for two or three days, reluctant to refuse the fight, the more so when a thousand marines were landed from the fleet to strengthen him. From the reports, however, which were brought in—the possibilities of the line being broken and the difficulties that would, in case of a defeat, be met at the Gaya, whose banks were steep and dangerous, and his lack of reliance on the boastful Del Parque, who so rarely came up to his promises, and had so often failed at critical moments—Bentinck felt compelled to order a retreat. Retreat, of course, meant the abandonment of the siege of Taragona. He sent his baggage to the rear on the 11th of August, and shortly afterwards his guns were also moving in that direction.

Although Suchet in this manner had raised the siege of Taragona, he found it advisable to abandon the place when he discovered that Bentinck had brought his retreating movement to an end, and was strongly placed in the mountains. Suchet had begun to hold the British general in wholesome dread, and feared to meet him at the spot where Murray had covered himself and his army with discredit. The general of the Allied Army was a soldier



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS HARTE FRANKS, K.C.B.



of a different stamp, and the troops he commanded were imbued with his spirit, and ready to attempt anything, however hazardous. Before he fell back, therefore, behind the Llobregat, Suchet destroyed the defence works at Taragona, and with extreme labour demolished the walls, so that Bentinck should make no use of them.

Bentinck—on Suchet's retirement to cover Barcelona and the road to France, in case he should, by reason of the successes of Wellington, be compelled to retreat—advanced again and made Taragona his base, on account of the presence there of the British fleet. Lord William had succeeded, by means of his advance and his masterly retreat, in keeping Suchet so much on the alert as to hold him completely. Consequently, the French marshal was unable to carry out his contemplated scheme of overwhelming Wellington.

The Tenth, during this period, met with a misfortune, which put them out of some exciting fighting. Cannon says that on the 22nd of August five hundred men of the regiment were sent into the interior to cut wood for the use of the army. During their absence a fire was accidentally kindled to windward of the bivouac ground at Balaguer, and this spreading rapidly to the dry grass and shrubs, the ground occupied by the Tenth was soon enveloped in flame. The exertions of the few men of the regiment who were left in the lines were impeded by the explosions of the cartridges, and few of the arms and appointments of the corps were saved. Four hundred stand of arms, and about the same number of sets of accoutrements, knapsacks and suits of clothing were destroyed. By this accident, so Cannon goes on to say, the regiment was rendered unfit for the field. Accordingly, it embarked for Salo, and on arriving there, all the tailors and mechanics in the place were employed

to refit the regiment. Arms were also procured, and it was so speedily re-equipped that it returned to the seat of war in the beginning of September. The Tenth landed at Villa Nova on the 5th of that month, and were in their cantonments at Villa Franca very shortly afterwards. To their intense satisfaction, they returned at a time when some tremendous fighting was beginning, consequent on the movements of Suchet, who was reported by the Spaniards to be marching to join Marshal Soult.

Napier gives us the disposition of a portion of Lord William Bentinck's army, thus: "On the 5th of September the army entered Villa Franca, and on the 12th, detachments of Calabrese, Swiss, German and British infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and one battery, in all about twelve hundred men, under Colonel Adam, occupied the heights of Ordal." At this place, ten miles in advance of Villa Franca, reinforced by three of Sarzfeld's battalions and a Spanish squadron, Bentinck suddenly realised how false had been his information. Suchet had not gone as reported, but was here in overwhelming force, so that Colonel Adam, who commanded, was exposed to possible annihilation. Suchet advanced, and some fierce fighting followed, but in spite of the splendid efforts of Adam, by which the French were twice repulsed, their cavalry threw his force into confusion. Adam was severely wounded, and his only safety was to tell his men to leave the guns and disperse into the mountains.

This was late in the evening of the 12th of September. At two o'clock the next morning the Tenth were called upon to cover the retreat of Colonel Adam's men, and instantly they were ready for the work—to form across the road and delay the advance of Suchet's troops. There they remained for hours until

daybreak, when the French cavalry came up in overwhelming force. The regiment, with its old and renowned steadiness, received the charge, and the French horse recoiled. Not till then did the British retire up a deep barranco, fighting all the way, but always holding the enemy in check until it was known that the army had fallen back in safety on Taragona. Throughout the day the brunt of the conflict fell on the men of the Tenth, and not until evening were they free to rest.

It must be admitted—and is—that this gallant service rendered by the Tenth saved the Allied Army. As an officer has said, when commenting on that brilliant part which they played, "it cannot be too highly praised." The story so told runs thus:—

"The gallant conduct of this regiment (to the 2nd battalion of which I was attached on my entering the Army), when it was commanded by Colonel (afterwards Major-General Sir Robert) Travers, and composed part of the army under the command of General Lord William Bentinck on the eastern coast of Spain, reflects high credit upon it for discipline, and more especially upon its noble commander, who may justly be esteemed to have been one of the highest ornaments of our profession.

"The facts are that his Lordship—at the head of the British Army of about 20,000 men, composed of a very small proportion of Britons, and the rest, made up of Sicilians, Greeks, Corsicans, and the Italian Levy, all in British pay, but a very undisciplined mass—hearing a report of the approach of Marshal Suchet with an army of the best troops of France under his command not far from Taragona in Valencia, put his forces into position to receive them, in order to ascertain the amount of the enemy's forces." This he did in the absence of any intelligence upon which he could depend. "The number

being about 30,000, his Lordship commenced a retreat, moving his Foreign Troops first, and sent orders to Colonel Travers to cover the retreat with the 10th Regiment."

The Colonel, upon receiving the order, immediately formed his regiment into a square, and seeing the enemy's cavalry approaching, addressed his men: "Now, my lads, be steady, and strictly obedient to my commands, and not one of you shall be touched; but if one of you waver at all, I will not answer that we shall not find our graves where we now stand."

"These few words had the desired effect, for not a man moved without orders. The enemy's cavalry having charged up to within a few paces of the front (kneeling) rank, the Colonel ordered the rear ranks to fire, which was done so effectually as to lay their enemies, horses and men mixed together, on the ground in their front. This charge being repeated some four or five times with the like result, satisfied the Marshal of their inutility. He then ordered his artillery to play upon the square, which Colonel Travers (of whom the soldiers used to say, 'Our Bob has but one eye, but that a piercer,' he having lost the other from a wound in action) perceiving, performed a movement with his battalion which, I believe, stands *singly* in the annals of military tactics, and could only be performed by the highest disciplined British Regiment commanded by such an officer as Travers. He made the front face to the enemy face to right about, the rear face standing fast, and wheeling the flanks into columns of sections, cautioning them to keep their exact distances, he marched them to the rear, leaving the cavalry manœuvring round them, but at such a respectful distance as they had learnt it was necessary for them to keep.

"Lord William Bentinck, soon after desiring an exchange of prisoners, selected Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Otto Beyer (from whom I learnt the above-recorded circumstance, and who had been in the field) the senior Major of the 10th Regiment, to proceed with a proposition for that purpose to the French Headquarters. On entering the room where Marshal Suchet was, the first question the Marshal asked him was, Do you not wear the uniform of the regiment which behaved so beautifully before me the other day? Colonel Otto (as he was generally called) answered, 'Yes, your Highness, I have the honour to be its senior Major.' The Marshal rejoined that he had never seen any troops behave so beautifully or with such steadiness before in his life.

"Such praise, from an enemy's Commander-in-Chief, of a Regiment, in which I had the honour to commence my military career, I am proud to make known to its glory, and as a feather in the cap of Sir Robert Travers, whose gallant conduct in the field and in the service of his country, I subsequently had the pleasure of witnessing."

On the 23rd of September, Lord William Bentinck ceased to be commander of the army of Eastern Spain. Affairs in Sicily demanded his presence, and loth though he was to leave Spain when he was so harassing Suchet as almost to paralyze him, he had no alternative but to bid farewell to his troops, and hand over the command to Lieutenant-General William Clinton. He announced the change in the following General Order, which was dated

"Taragona, 23 Sept., 1813.

"The Commander of the Forces deeply laments that he is compelled to leave the army. It is a pleasing part of his duty to express his perfect satisfaction with the

subordination and perseverance displayed by the troops upon all occasions.

“He only regrets that the part assigned to this army in the plan of campaign has not permitted the troops to partake in those brilliant triumphs which would have been the just recompense of their valour and discipline.”

Bentinck's departure was due to the peril of Sicily. The island was threatened from Italy, and he was under obligation to return in order to place it in a state of strong defence. The force in the island was known to Lord William to be altogether inadequate to protect the numerous vulnerable points, and, consequently, much as men were wanted in Spain to confront the capable French general, he was urged to bring back with him a considerable part of the army. This he did.

The Tenth, however, remained in Spain.

CHAPTER III.

THE ENDING OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

1813. WHEN Lieutenant-General William Clinton succeeded Bentinck in the command of the Eastern Army of the Allies, he followed up that General's plan of putting Taragona into as respectable a state of defence as the means afforded by the Spanish Government would allow. The troops responded to his call for the heavy labour admirably, and from 4,000 to 6,000 men were constantly employed on the works.

Unhappily, when the Tenth had returned to camp at the beginning of September, such bad weather set in, that Clinton thought it desirable to secure shelter for the army. Taragona, being in so ruinous a condition, did not afford sufficient, and therefore he was obliged to detach a considerable part of the force to various cantonments in the neighbourhood. The Tenth were consequently quartered at Villa Franca.

The position of the regiment was by no means enviable. Throughout the campaign, and now in a greater degree, the authorities at home had haggled as to whose duty it was to look after the troops in Eastern Spain. Some suggested that Gibraltar should furnish supplies, others contended that these should come from Sicily, while it was declared by a third party that it was Lord Wellington's duty. Meanwhile the Tenth suffered greatly.

Clinton was intensely worried as to his food supply. His stock of salted meat was exceedingly small, and when he stepped into the command there was not meat for more

than seventeen days' consumption. It had been arranged for the Lieutenant-Governor at Gibraltar to send from thence a constant supply, that the men might have meat twice a week, and Bentinck went away expecting this arrangement to be adhered to; but the supplies stopped short. Fresh meat in sufficient quantity was not obtainable in Spain for so many men, while money was so scarce that it was impossible to buy other necessities.

As soon as Bentinck had gone the money and food troubles were accentuated. Clinton wrote to no purpose, and had to write again, and yet again. Food became seriously scarce, and the position was an anxious one, when the Tenth and other regiments were set to incessant and exhausting labour. Shoes, owing to the constant marching, were wanting; yet some supposed that the difficulty was met by telling the troops to purchase what was required in the country. It was completely forgotten that the soldiers had only received a half of their pay. "I foresee great distress," wrote Clinton.

There was a tardy and almost parsimonious response from Gibraltar for a short time, but suddenly even the beggarly supplies from that fortress stopped, and Clinton, who was told that the fever had broken out in Gibraltar, had to turn elsewhere. The Port of Gibraltar was shut for weeks because of the malignant fever that was ravaging the town. Clinton could not think of any place from whence he could obtain necessities, except Cadiz, unless he had them sent out direct from England. By the time his letters were on the way, news came that both Cadiz and Malta were closed. Food was ultimately obtained from the navy victuallers, though they could ill spare it.

The question of supplying an army in the field furnishes one of the scandals of military history. Gallant soldiers,

like those of the Tenth, seem to have been mere pawns on the great chess-board of Europe, moved about from place to place with a callousness that was amazing, while the "falseness, the meanness, the treachery of all classes connected with the Government"—the place-hunters of the day—forced the soldiers to endure almost inconceivable wrongs. As was said, "The fat of the land they covet." It might well be added that this was going on while gallant fellows such as the men of the Tenth were giving up their lives, and enduring unspeakable privations in the distant field of war, endeavouring to save the nation from the insatiable ambition of Napoleon. Wellington, indignant at the treatment of the army, said concerning this scandal, "Duties of the highest description, military operations, political interests, and the salvation of the state, are made to depend upon the caprices of a few ignorant individuals, who have adopted a measure unnecessary and harsh without adverting to its objects and consequences, and merely with a view to their personal interests and conveniences."

Meanwhile Clinton was in considerable difficulty because of the diminished numbers in the army at his disposal. The position stood thus: Suchet had 65,000 men at his command, while Clinton with his restricted authority could not put more than 18,000 men in line of battle. Bentinck had had supreme command of all the troops in Eastern Spain, whereas Clinton, while controlling the Anglo-Sicilians, Whittingham's, and Sarzfeld's Spaniards, and two battalions of Roché's division, could not issue a single order to the Spanish generals. If they co-operated with him at all, it was quite on their own initiative, or in response to his suggestions and request. There were two armies in Eastern Spain, "acting on their own peculiar lines, the one from Taragona, the other from the moun-

tains." But the distance between them was immense, so that action in concert was apparently impossible.

The enemy in Clinton's early days made no decided movement, although Suchet constantly made demonstrations. Clinton "resolved to show a confident front, hoping thus to keep Suchet at arm's length," and anxious to obtain a secure place of arms, kept his army busy in repairing the works at Taragona. Unfortunately he was frequently interrupted by bad weather, by want of masons and materials—and of money. Money was so scarce that the Commissary-General was greatly embarrassed in making the payments necessary to carry on the service. It speaks well for the soldiers in Clinton's command that no reports came in of dissatisfaction. The Commissary-General had fifteen days' pay for the men and for the provisions at his disposal, later; but, knowing of the shortage, and in view of the uncertainty as to when any more would come, he considered it advisable to suspend further payments to the troops for a time. The position was serious in the extreme. Clinton had to urge the authorities at home to consider the fact, that while the troops just then had salt rations served out four days a week, they had no money to purchase vegetables. Their health was thereby prejudiced.

From all this one can form some estimate of the conditions under which the Tenth were serving.

Clinton was not able to report much in the way of active operations against the enemy. The fact was that he was far too weak, and Suchet too strong, while the Spanish generals always had some alternative scheme to propose as against his suggestions. In October, however, leaving a strong body of labourers to strengthen Taragona, he moved on to Villa Franca, where the Tenth were stationed. He had heard that Suchet was concentrating, and his movement in consequence was taken with the view of inducing

the enemy to imagine that a combined advance with the First Spanish Army was intended. Clinton feared that Suchet meant to threaten Wellington, but had reason to conclude that by his own movements he kept the French back. The enemy was certainly detained in force within reach of Barcelona, and was supposed to have 15,000 men under and within its walls.

The position of the troops which had now joined the Tenth was serious in the extreme. The enemy were in strong force, whereas at Villa Franca Clinton had only six thousand men. Yet with these he designed some bold measures which were likely to call forth the gallant fighting quality which had always distinguished the Tenth. Towards the close of the year Suchet discovered that Clinton had been tampering with the German regiments who were serving in the French army, and so threatening was their attitude that he deemed it unsafe to keep them within reach of the Allied Army. They were finally disarmed and sent back to France.

This was a serious loss for Suchet, for in a manner he was deprived of the services of some of his finest cavalry. One may almost presume that this was what Clinton intended—to weaken the enemy. If so, he succeeded. Later on Clinton discovered that Suchet had sent all Severoli's Italians to Italy, where they were greatly needed, "and a number of French soldiers, selected to fill the wasted ranks of the Imperial Guards, marched with them." Other troops had been detached for various services, so that Clinton, served well by his Intelligence Department, became aware that Suchet had lost no less than 7,000 veterans. Even then, however, one would not have been surprised if Clinton had remained strictly on the defensive, for Suchet still had an army of nearly 60,000 men. It was known to Clinton that the enemy were comparatively weak

in front of Barcelona and on the Llobregat. He therefore planned a surprise for Suchet—"to pass that river and invest Barcelona if Copons, who was in the mountains, would undertake to provision Sarzfeld's division and keep the French troops between Barcelona and Gerona in check." Copons demurred. The French had thrown out some inducements to him to which he would have yielded if he had dared ; but he would not help Clinton in his plan.

1814. At last, after great loss of time, the Allies' generals came to terms, and then followed some exciting work for the Tenth. Copons sent Mauso with a brigade to the high ground above Molino. This was on the 16th of January, 1814, and it was Mauso's business not only to seize this ground, but to intercept the enemy's retreat upon Barcelona. The Anglo-Sicilians were to fall upon these Frenchmen from the right bank of the Llobregat.

Napier has described the enterprise. Success, he says, depended upon Clinton's remaining quiet until the moment of execution, wherefore he could only use the troops immediately in hand about Villa Franca, in all six thousand men, with three pieces of artillery ; but with these he made a night march of eighteen miles, and was close to the ford of San Vicente, about two miles below the fortified bridge of Molino del Rey, before daybreak. The French were tranquil and unsuspecting, and Clinton anxiously but vainly awaited the signal of Mauso's arrival. When the day broke, the French picquets at San Vicente, descriing his troops, commenced a skirmish, and at the same time a column with a piece of artillery, coming from Molino, advanced to attack the British, thinking there was only a patrolling detachment to be dealt with, for Clinton had concealed his main body. Thus pressed he perforce opened his guns, and crippled the French piece, whereupon the reinforcements retired hastily to the entrenchments of

Molino. Clinton could then have easily forced the passage of the ford, and attacked the enemy's works in the rear, but this would not have ensured the capture of their troops; he still awaited Mauso's arrival, relying on that officer's zeal and knowledge of the country. At last the Spaniard appeared, not, as agreed upon, at San Filieu, between Molino and Barcelona, but at Papiol above Molino, and the French immediately retreated by San Filieu. Sarzfeld and the cavalry, which Clinton now detached across the Llobregat, followed them hard, but the country was difficult, the distance short, and the French soon gained a second entrenched camp above San Filieu. A small garrison remained in the masonry works at Molino. General Clinton endeavoured to reduce them, but his guns were not of a calibre to break down the walls. When, toward evening, the enemy was strongly reinforced from Barcelona, Mauso went off into the mountains, and Clinton returned to Villa Franca, having inflicted a loss upon the French of about one hundred and eighty killed and wounded, and of his own force having lost only sixty-four men, all Spaniards.*

The Tenth returned to Villa Franca considerably disappointed at this further proof of the unreliability of the Spaniards, who by delay and neglect to follow the instructions issued, had rendered Clinton's fine attempt abortive. They had gone out full of hope for some desperate fighting, and resolute for victory; and the whole scheme was ruined by dilatory and indifferent allies. The affair greatly resembled treachery, and in the camp where the Tenth lay there was some ugly criticism.

The Tenth remained at Villa Franca until Clinton decided to invest Barcelona. Suchet was eager to get back to France to unite with Napoleon, whose disastrous

* Napier: "Peninsular War."

hands. As a result of his persistence the Commissary-in-Chief was compelled to consider the needs of the army to which the Tenth were attached.

It was tardy and ungenerous treatment of soldiers who, excluded by circumstances from performing brilliant achievements in the field, were rendering splendid service by enabling Wellington to crush the French army in the Peninsula. It would be interesting to speculate on what might have happened if regiments such as the Tenth had not been in Catalonia to hold back the great army of Suchet from an assault upon Wellington.

Hungry though Clinton's soldiers were, and full of resentment at having been neglected by the Government at home, and so scurvily treated by their Spanish Allies, they did all that the General asked of them. The investment of Barcelona was prosecuted with a persistence which could not but end in success, unless Suchet risked everything and hurried down with his overwhelming army. The Tenth were in position at Hospitalette, and experienced hard fighting with the defenders of the city. There were some vigorous sallies on the part of the defenders, but they were beaten back with heavy loss. The Allies, however, were not destined to capture the place.

On the 12th of March Wellington, in response to representations made by Lord William Bentinck as to the serious aspect of affairs in Sicily, sent orders to General Clinton to detach from his command the foreign troops that had come over from Sicily, and send them to Bentinck without delay. He desired Clinton, however, to retain the Tenth and other British troops, and move on with them as speedily as possible to join him in France, going by way of Tudela. This was impossible for Clinton to do, since while Suchet had sent a part of his army into France, he was yet in such force as to prevent the English battalions from

for them. The Spaniards, "speculating gentry," as Clinton called them, were anything but generous. They saw how the Tenth and their comrades wanted food; they watched Clinton's difficulty, and exacted the highest bargain possible.

Clinton's position was unspeakably trying. He had two alternatives—to see his men starve, or boldly commandeer the money which was on the ships that brought him supplies. The money was intended for Sicily, but, declaring that his men needed it as much as any soldiers serving anywhere under the British flag, he took possession of it on his own responsibility—no small thing when there were so many at home ready to be blind to everything except an intrusion on authority. Even so, the money was sufficient for a few weeks only, and not enough to furnish more than half-pay even at that!

The commissariat appears to have broken down completely, and the men had to fight day after day, and endure the hardships of camp life on short commons and short pay, too frequently on no pay at all. Patriotism and a sense of honour alone kept the Tenth going under such conditions. Clinton felt it a crushing blow when in response to his protests he was told flatly that the regiments were likely to continue to be ill-paid, since a considerable portion of the cash at Gibraltar was to go to Sicily, and was not to be diverted to him.

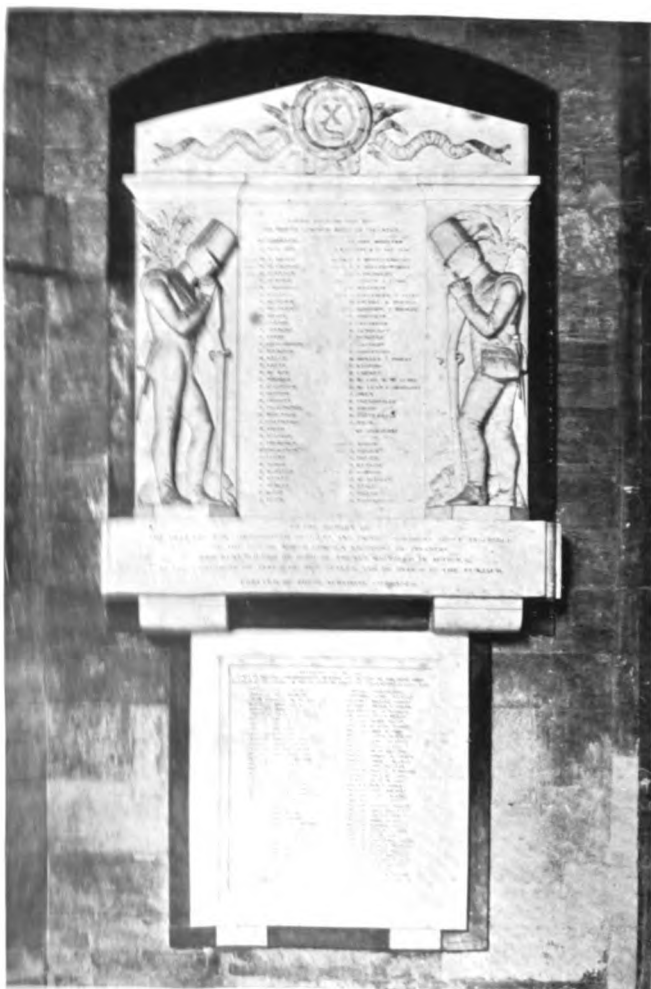
The position of the army in Eastern Spain was that which may be described as between two stools. It did not belong essentially to the Sicilian forces, nor was it considered as a component part of those under the command of the Marquis of Wellington, whose Commissariat Department took no cognizance whatever of Clinton's wants and supplies. Clinton, however, was persistent, since he did not want a starving army on his

hands. As a result of his persistence the Commissary-in-Chief was compelled to consider the needs of the army to which the Tenth were attached.

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TABLET IN LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE OFFICERS, NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATE SOLDIERS OF THE 10TH OR NORTH LINCOLN REGIMENT OF INFANTRY WHO WERE KILLED OR DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION IN THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1845-6 OF THE SUTLEJ, AND OF 1848-9 IN THE PUNJAB.

advancing. Indeed, having broken up his army as desired, Clinton could not even continue with his diminished numbers to invest Barcelona. Copons was unreliable—treacherous indeed—ready to make terms with Suchet if opportunity served, and he could bring himself to defy Wellington.

Clinton remained at Barcelona until he had seen the foreign troops sail for Sicily, the embarkation being hampered by a fierce sally on the part of the French in the city. He beat the enemy back with heavy loss, but not apparently without equal casualties in the Spanish division, 800 of the Spaniards being killed or wounded. None round about Barcelona, nor those within the city, knew that peace had been agreed upon three or four days before that sally.

On the 23rd of April the Tenth were on the march to Taragona, where they were to embark for Sicily. They did not, however, arrive at Palermo until the 19th of May. Before they left Spain a despatch was forwarded by the Marquis of Wellington bearing date,

“Toulouse, 19th April, 1814.

“Upon the breaking up of this army I perform a most satisfactory duty in reporting to your Lordship my sense of the conduct and merit of Lieutenant-General Clinton, and of the troops under his command, since they have been employed in the Peninsula.

“Circumstances have not enabled those troops to have so brilliant a share in the operations of the war as their brother officers and soldiers on this side of the Peninsula; but they have not been less usefully employed; their conduct when engaged with the enemy has always been meritorious; and I have every reason to be satisfied with the General Officer Commanding, and with them.”

This was apparently all that came to the Tenth in the way of recognition of their many and splendid services during a campaign that tested alike their courage, discipline, and constancy. Badly fed, almost ignored by the authorities at home, thrust as it were into an obscure corner of the Peninsula to do duty which was accomplished only after infinite suffering, they were forgotten when the rewards were distributed, as were many of the gallant regiments in those days. Stocqueler remarks that British generosity did not allow itself great scope in recompensing the services of the followers of Wellington. Something was done for the prominent officers in the way of peerages, but not a single officer in the army in Eastern Spain obtained any decoration or other honour. "Nothing was done for the ranks. Sixpence a day for a few months, or Chelsea Hospital, were the guerdons of valour, until thirty-five years later, when a medal with clasps was bestowed on the veteran survivors of all ranks." But, as Carter says in his "British War Medals," "Long before this order was issued"—June 1st, 1847—"the majority of these old warriors, the survivors of a hundred fights, had fallen before the irresistible scythe of Time, with no mark of their glorious services, except the honourable scars which they had received on the field of battle."

One honour was bestowed in 1816, which was valued then and is equally valued now by the Tenth. They received the Royal Authority to bear on their colours the word "Peninsula."

NOTE.—Previous to the return of the Tenth from Spain a proposed Distribution of the Troops under Bentinck's command was set forth in the following manner :—

Ionian Islands.

Force proposed : 5,000 men.

British.

35th Regiment	...	...	...	...	...	1200
75th Regiment (from Sicily)	...	...	...	...	...	770
						— 1970

Foreign.

Corsicans	...	...	...	...	...	1500
1st Greeks	...	...	...	...	...	950
2nd Greeks	...	...	...	...	...	500
Ionians	...	...	...	...	...	300
						— 3250
						—
						5220

Sicily.

Force proposed : 4,800 men.

British.

20th Light Dragoons	...	...	...	...	...	560
10th Regiment	...	...	...	...	...	850
14th Regiment	...	...	...	...	...	1250
31st Regiment	...	...	...	...	...	450
						— 3110

Foreign.

Brunswick Hussars	...	...	...	...	...	320
6th K.G.L.	...	...	...	...	...	930
7th K.G.L.	...	...	...	...	...	930
De Roll's	...	...	...	...	...	860
Calabrese	...	...	...	...	...	uncertain
						— 3040
						—
						6150

THE SECOND BATTALION.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FORMATION OF THE SECOND BATTALION.

1804. THE author of the "Administrations of Great Britain, 1783-1830," says that "it is certain that the continued resistance of England to the power of Napoleon from 1803, her refusal to negotiate with him and even to acknowledge him as Emperor, her successful defiance of his attempts to invade her shores and to destroy her trade with the Continent, her encouragement of all his foes, wherever they were to be found, and her subsidising and supporting the great military powers of Europe against him, exercised a powerful influence in creating and fomenting the spirit which led to his ultimate ruin. While the French armies had entered Lisbon, Madrid, Naples, Rome, Turin, Milan, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Moscow, Brussels, and Amsterdam, the wealthy city of London, the most tempting of all baits to the mighty robber, had not been approached by a French soldier."

Yet there was no place which Napoleon so desired to obtain for himself as London, no nation whom he was so anxious to humiliate as Great Britain. The determination to subdue and shame her, as the ruling member of the great coalitions formed against France, led to the formation of the Second Battalion of the Tenth. Thiers in "*Le Consulat et l'Empire*," shows how Napoleon was restless during the peace which followed the Treaty of Amiens, and how he

designed, at last, to make a quarrel with England, and cross the strait between Dover and Calais with an army which had already pursued its conquering career through Europe. Thiers also tells of the preparations that were made—how Bonaparte got ready flat-bottomed boats in the French harbours with which to carry 150,000 men, 10,000 horses, and 400 pieces of ordnance, thus to terminate in London the rivalry of the two nations. "So filled with hope was he that he rested calm, confident, happy even, in preparation for an attempt which would conduct him either to be the master of the world, or to be engulfed himself, his army, his glory, at the bottom of the ocean."

This refers to Bonaparte's movements during the summer of 1803. But England was as resolute in her own defence as Napoleon was determined to crush her. A Defence Act was passed in June, 1803, to provide effectually for the defence of the realm in view of this possible invasion by the French. It was practically the First Defence Act with certain modifications and necessary additions, and not only included Great Britain, but Ireland also. It provided for raising Volunteer and Yeomanry Corps, for making returns of all boats, waggons, horses, cattle, hay, corn, and so on, which might be useful for the public service, or to the enemy in the event of his landing. It also provided for taking such steps as might be necessary for destroying any supplies which should be in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, such as waggons, cattle, etc., and for removing sick and infirm persons.

The measures taken were of the most drastic nature. When the danger assumed its most threatening form, a corps of Pioneers and Guides was raised in each of certain counties, proportioned according to the size of the county and the intricacy of its roads. The roads were to be broken up on the receipt of orders, so that the enemy's advance

might be hindered; mills, bridges, and later the roads themselves were rendered useless, and thus the threatened invasion resulted in great loss to the country and to individuals.

But what was also needed in addition to these measures and to the embodiment of Militia and Volunteers, was an augmentation of the Regular Forces of the nation. Consequently the Additional Force Act was passed on the 20th of July, 1804, and provided not merely for Home Defence, but gave the Government liberty to send the men on foreign service. Already there was an enormous number of men under arms, but as Fortescue remarks in "County Lieutenancies and the Army," the Volunteer force was "unregulated, undisciplined, unorganised, but irrepressible." Throwing aside the Volunteers, therefore, as non-effective—loyal, but of little avail if brought into the field against French veterans, the strength of the Army stood thus:—

Regular troops (including Army of Reserve)	141,000
Embodied Militia at home	110,000
Regular troops in Colonies and India	61,000
<hr/>	
Total	312,000
<hr/>	

These are Fortescue's figures taken from the work just named. From that source, also, the following figures are extracted, showing the number of soldiers actually effective at home:—

Regulars	69,000
Army of Reserve	26,000
Militia (Artillery not included)	80,000
<hr/>	
Total ...	175,000

There had been endless difficulties in the way of recruiting for the Regular Army, and Pitt, before he became a member of the Government, outlined a scheme which he considered would meet the case. In two months from that time (April 25th, 1804), he as Minister brought out the scheme officially, and it was very comprehensive. In recruiting, he sought "to put an end to the competition which prevailed between those who recruited for a limited term, and those who recruited for the general service." Stanhope, in his "Life of Pitt," refers to the system of enormous bounties which had grown out of this competition. These were to be done away with, or at all events to be considerably diminished, while a new additional force was to be created that should be "a permanent foundation for a regular increase of the army."

In accordance with this Act *A Second Battalion of the Tenth* was added to the service. Although the territorial system was in force, the Second-Tenth was not formed in the first instance of men raised in Lincolnshire, but in Essex, and the head-quarters of the Battalion were fixed at Maldon in that county. The Battalion was placed upon the Establishment on Christmas Day, 1804. According to the note made in the old book in the orderly-room the warrant which was issued for raising the Second Battalion was dated October 1st, 1804.

The duties of the Second-Tenth seem to have been purely home-defensive for the first five years of its existence, but after that it was sent on foreign service. Napoleon's great army of invasion encamped at Boulogne was used by him for other campaigns. It had been pointed out to him that Nelson was ready to destroy his convoying fleet, and so real was the danger that Napoleon gave up the scheme which had cost him two years and a half of constant preparation. The crisis had passed, for the

"Army of England," as Napoleon called it, was marching into Germany, quitting Boulogne on the 2nd of September, 1805.

Supplement to Chapter IV.

Officers of the Second Battalion when it was placed on the Establishment. December 25th, 1804:—

Lieutenant-Colonel—Hastings Fraser.

Majors—D. Parkhill, Claus Pell, and John Newman.

Adjutant—Ensign Joseph Spike.

Quartermaster—Henry Whalley.

Captains—J. Shortt, J. Blossett, John W. Carey, Octavius Carey, E. R. J. Green, W. Hutcheon, and Edward Powell.

Lieutenants—C. Morse, F. Watson, W. Hoar, E. Parker, Thomas Nairn, J. Hicks, and F. Innes.

Ensigns—Ed. Bloomfield, Thos. Handford, Thos. Vyvyan, G. Buchan, H. R. Cole, Chas. J. Tench, W. Mainwaring, W. Clayton, W. Flamank, W. J. Carr, E. B. Thaine, and W. Holden.

Serjeants—Thos. Barlow, W. Greenwell, T. Lewis, J. Slater, and R. Stanfield.

Corporals—W. Crabtree, J. Cole, W. Hobbs, and S. Murphy.

Drummers—Jas. Lang and Geo. Moss.

The names of 47 privates are given in this Pay-sheet.

The month's charges for pay amounted, for the Battalion thus constituted, to £83 19s. 2½d.

CHAPTER V.

THE WALCHEREN EXPEDITION.

1809. THROUGHOUT this interval volunteers were drafted from the Militia regiments into regiments of the Line, and in this manner the ranks of the Second Battalion of the Tenth were filled. Whatever proviso had been made in the Additional Force Act, that the second battalions were to be enrolled for home service only, the men were glad enough to be called upon for foreign service, and this call came when the fatal expedition to Walcheren was decided upon.

The English Government's policy was to assail Napoleon at every possible point. We were fighting the French in India, in Italy, in Spain, as well as in the West Indies and on the sea. But on the 29th of May, 1809, the Government came to the conclusion that they "felt it their duty to investigate, having formidable means at their disposal, how far it was possible to strike a blow at the enemy's naval resources in the Scheldt, including the destruction of the arsenal at Antwerp, and the ships of war stationed in different parts of the Scheldt between Antwerp and Flushing."

Presumably the Government had gone mad when this expedition was decided upon, as may well be supposed when we consider the following statement:—"The answer of the Commander-in-Chief (Sir David Dundas) was not encouraging. He thought that an attack upon Antwerp was a Service of very great risk. On the 18th of June Lord Castlereagh directed that 35,000 infantry and 1,800

cavalry should be held in readiness for immediate embarkation. Sir David Dundas was not consulted as to the appointment of the commander of the expedition, although he knew that it was meant to appoint Lord Chatham. There were equally important persons with whom no consultation was held. Sir Lucas Pepys, the Physician-General to the Forces, was acquainted with the nature of the disorder to which soldiers were subject in the Island of Walcheren. The medical officers of the Army were not informed where the expedition was going, and therefore could not make any particular preparation. With Mr. Thomas Keate, Surgeon-General of the Army, there was no consultation. He knew perfectly well the nature of the complaint prevalent in Walcheren at the season when the expedition was about to sail, and had confidence been reposed in him, he would have recommended precautions that might have lessened the malady."

In July the ships of war went out of Portsmouth harbour, convoying transports which carried infantry, cavalry and artillery, to the number of 39,143 men. Neither the men nor the officers knew their destination, and none suspected—save the Government, to whom the lives of men were cheap, and the Earl of Chatham—that this, "the most magnificent expedition that ever left the British ports," was going into a veritable fever-den. An officer in the army wrote the story of the expedition, and he describes the scene. "Of all the displays that I have ever seen, the finest was that which opened on us as we rounded the South Foreland. The sea was literally covered for miles with shipping and all was animation. Upwards of a thousand sail were rolling at anchor off Deal, and among them six enormous three-deckers, that looked like castles. All England seemed to have collected on the coast. Boats were sweeping in all

directions among the fleet. Hundreds of parties from the shore were rowing about among us. The bands of the regiments were playing, bugles sounding, and in the heavy swell of a north-east gale flag and cannon signals were perpetually busy. The whole had an incomparable look of spirit and triumph, and was an actual display of power that we proudly felt the world beside could not equal." So wrote this officer, not knowing what the sequel was to be.

The Second-Tenth were not with this fleet which sailed out of harbour under the glowing summer sun. Their turn was to come when the transports went out in gloom, and the prospect was nothing better than death in the fever-marshes of Walcheren. Napoleon knew what was likely to ensue. Thiers, in his "*Lettres relatives à Walcheren*," represents the Emperor as saying: "Before six weeks, of the fifteen thousand English who are on the Isle of Walcheren, not fifteen hundred will be left. The rest will be in the hospitals. . . . The expedition has been undertaken under false information, and has been ignorantly calculated." All happened as Napoleon predicted. The British troops invested Flushing, and the place was bombarded. The bombardment has been described as being on a scale "that was perhaps unequalled in any previous siege"; and when Flushing, after three days of this, was on fire in every quarter, the Governor surrendered; but the British soldiers were dying by thousands, and the medicines that were necessary were coming as soon as the Government could find time to order them.

So many men died that reinforcements were called for urgently, and accordingly the Second-Tenth were ordered to be in readiness for embarkation. Lieutenant-General Don, who was in command of the division which

the battalion was to join, had reported the Island of Walcheren as being in a totally defenceless state, and the army on it so much reduced as not to be able to cope with the enemy in the field, and only capable of holding the town of Flushing "until the enemy can open mortar and ricochet batteries against it."

The Second-Tenth embarked at Portsmouth on the 9th of November, 1809, and landed on the Island of Walcheren on the 22nd of that month. Such is the bald statement in Cannon's "Records," but it in no way gives us any idea of the misery of the men, the delays, or the incompetency of those who had the power to issue orders. A few days before the battalion arrived a secret despatch was received at home, which announced to the Earl of Liverpool, the Secretary at War, that the sick, for whom no conveyance was yet provided, numbered 4,378 men. Before the ships arrived to take them away the number had swollen to 5,638. The general said he had every reason to believe that "there is not a chance of a single man now in hospital or convalescent ever recovering sufficiently to undergo the duties of a soldier in the field, unless he be removed from this island in a short time." Even of men who were reported as fit for duty, more than one-third were incapable of performing a rapid march of five miles, or of undertaking a night's patrolling duty. General Don advised the removal of the sick at once, for at the time the rank and file fit for duty only amounted to 4,534, and these might soon become disastrously less. From that number—4,534—the attendants on the sick had to be deducted, and others "who in all armies never appear under arms."

The Second Battalion were part of a brigade in the Sussex District, numbering 1,800, and when Don heard that only these few were arriving he was greatly

perplexed. The French were threatening him in overwhelming numbers, having 22,000 men in Antwerp, and 7,000, mostly Dutch, in South Beverland. Don asked for 23,000 men to be sent over, if it was designed that he should hold the Island of Walcheren; but as an alternative he proposed the evacuation of Walcheren, to inundate half of the island, and Flushing, and to destroy the coast defences. The Government adopted the proposal of evacuation, but for the present emergency promised the brigade. The resolution to evacuate Walcheren was decided upon on November the 4th, 1809, and on the 9th of the month the Second Battalion were embarking at Portsmouth to proceed to the Downs, and thence to Walcheren.

Don despatched a special messenger, urging that the reinforcements should not be detained at the Downs, for he had heard that the French were being reinforced by 12,000 men. Nor was this all; news had come that Napoleon had ordered the island to be attacked, and Don therefore pushed on feverishly with the task of completing the batteries in South Beverland and elsewhere. He was assured in his own mind that the enemy's object was to drive the British ships of war and gunboats from their station in that quarter. It was within his knowledge that the enemy were making every effort to bring up guns to arm their batteries, but Don also heard that they could not be ready for the attack in less than fourteen days. If the Second-Tenth and the remainder of the troops could arrive at once, they would be doubly welcome in this emergency; for at the time when Don was told that they were on the way, he was sending no less than 5,200 sick men to the ships. The troops, however, were delayed unaccountably in the Downs, though daily Don urged their coming.

It was his plan to bring this force, when it should arrive at Roomport, to the Veer Gat, attach to it a proportion of the flat-bottomed boats, and place it in such a position that in the event of the enemy invading the line of coast from Ter Veer to St. Foortland, it might instantly be disembarked for the purpose of attacking the enemy on his flank or rear.

At last, on the 22nd of November, Don wrote to the Earl of Liverpool to say that the Brigade from Sussex—the Second-Tenth included—had arrived at headquarters in Middelburg. When he came to see the troops he found that one transport, having a detachment of the 51st Regiment on board, was left in the Downs.

When the Second Battalion arrived, they entered on all the horrible experiences which were destroying a splendid army. One told of what he found when he got there—and this was the experience of all alike. There were no tents for the men, and “towards morning we found ourselves wrapped in that chill, blue marshy mist rising from the ground, that no clothing can keep out, and that actually seems to penetrate to the inmost frame. And this we always found the morning atmosphere of Walcheren—the island covered with a sheet of exhalation, blue, dense and fetid.” The same officer describes the effect of the fever, which brought him very near to the point of death: “The venom of the marsh-fever had a singular power of permeating the whole human frame. It unstrung every muscle, penetrated every bone, and seemed to search and enfeeble all the sources of mental and bodily life. I dragged it about with me for years.”

The evacuation was decided upon on the 4th of November, and on the 13th of that month Don received orders to quit the island, but previously to take such

measures as he might judge most effectual for the destruction of the Basin of Flushing and the naval defences of the island, and to follow the plan of Colonel Pilkington, of the Royal Engineers, to expose Walcheren to the consequences of inundation as little as possible. After the experiences of that first week the Second-Tenth must have heard of the speedy prospect of going home again with pleasure.

Don had hoped to begin the embarkation of his troops, in pursuance of the Evacuation Order, on December the 3rd, 1809. But he wrote on that day to say that the Commanding Engineer found the work at Flushing more difficult than had been at first expected, and that he would not be able to complete it for the army to embark until the 8th. Meanwhile Don reported that the enemy had been strongly reinforced, and were continuing preparations for the attack on the little English army. Again Don wrote to explain his delay. He said that the mines could not be exploded until the 10th, but the army was held in readiness to embark, and should the wind be favourable, the fleet would sail on the following morning.

The engineers, far too few in number, accomplished their arduous task. On the 11th of December "the Basin, Dock Yard, Arsenal, and all the Sea Defences of the Town of Flushing" had been destroyed, and the army embarked. Owing to the uncertainty of the weather at that season of the year, Don judged it expedient to leave rear-guards at Ter Veer, Middelburg, Flushing and Fort Rammekins, and made a disposition of these in the event of the enemy's invading the island, to reinforce those posts. The weather became boisterous, and the tides were so low, that it was not possible for the troops to go out to sea. As it was, several transports were driven

on shore, and suffered considerably. For several days Don was held up in this manner; but, as he reported, the bad weather, fortunately, retarded the enemy's progress in the construction of their batteries, and the English gunboats, opening fire, silenced many of the guns which the French had brought into position.

Don conducted the evacuation with admirable skill and completeness. He brought away all his ordnance and stores, and eventually the transports set sail for England. The evacuation, so ably carried out, called forth the King's most generous approbation, his Majesty remarking that the skill displayed was notable in view of the fact that the sick were so many, and the stores heavy. The transports reached Portsmouth at the end of December, and the Second Battalion, alarmingly depleted in numbers, were once more at home. It was a rough experience for the men—a disastrous experience of warfare for the first time. But in no sense did they suffer the prestige of the Tenth to be tarnished. In his despatch to the Earl of Liverpool, General Don, as soon as he had seen his troops safely landed, announced his arrival and detailed the method of evacuation, adding also his appreciation of the conduct of the troops.

"I cannot conclude this report without acquainting your Lordship that I found the Army in an excellent state of discipline, and that the conduct of the troops has in every respect merited my warmest approbation." The men were prepared and eager to meet the enemy in the field, but it was beyond all human capacity to war against the pestilence that swept the Island of Walcheren.



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GENERAL SIR THOMAS MCMAHON, BART., G.C.B.
COLONEL OF THE TENTH.
1847—1860.



CHAPTER VI.

SICILIAN SERVICE: SECOND-TENTH.

1810-12. ON their return from the Island of Walcheren, the Second Battalion did not long remain in England, for they were ordered to Jersey on garrison duty, and arrived there on the 17th of January, 1810. Their business was to prevent the landing of any hostile force on the island.

After three months' stay the battalion moved from Jersey to Gibraltar, embarking on the 10th of April. After a voyage which lasted no less than eighteen days, the men arrived at the great fortress and remained there until, in August, they were ordered to Malta. There they remained for a year only, for on the 22nd of August, 1811, they again embarked, this time to see service in Sicily; landing at Messina on the 27th of August, they joined the First Battalion of the Tenth.

By a happy coincidence they found their own Colonel—Maitland—in supreme command, and face to face with expectations of warfare of an exceedingly active character. The enemy in Calabria was waiting until the force at and near Palermo should be able to act with effect. The Palermian army was to be brought into the neighbourhood of Messina by various and circuitous movements, it being the intention of the enemy thus to surprise the Tower of the Faro by a choice body of troops, who were to make a forced march.

Murat determined, according to this information, to increase the force immediately opposite Messina from 4,500 to 8,000 men, and he was to do this by sending in small detachments, without attracting attention. Eventually these 8,000 men were to be augmented to 10,000, and assembled at and about Lago Nero, 170 miles from Bagnara. Murat presumed that the English general at Messina would not have his attention drawn to this great force so far away. Other corps were to be similarly assembled, until Murat should have at his disposal three corps, amounting to 26,000 men, who were to be in readiness to act. They were to march at the rate of 27 miles a day—that being the ordinary rate of march for French troops—so that in four days, or at most in six, they would appear before the English troops quite unexpectedly.

The English Secret Service had gathered this much information, and consequently knew beforehand of Murat's plan for seizing Faro Tower, a post which was of the utmost importance to the French. It was an object to be attained by every means "of force, surprise, or bribery."

The position was a critical one, and an awkward matter for the Deputy Commander-in-Chief to determine. What he feared was that the Palermian army might co-operate with the French, and if so, he did not know what course to pursue. It was felt by the English military men that it would not be very justifiable to declare war against this Government—the Sicilian—merely because the Court might by and by put its army into action; but self-preservation demanded, so it was contended, that this army should not be allowed to advance beyond a *certain point*, namely two long days'

march from Messina. The Valdi Noto cavalry at Spadalfora, Barcelona, etc., were actually within one day's march of the Faro, and each dragoon might bring behind him an infantry soldier. "*They are too near us,*" said Maitland in the despatch which expressed the situation here set forth.

One understands from all this how near to actual fighting the Second-Tenth were, and how General Maitland was exercised in mind as to the course he should pursue in the absence of Lord William Bentinck.

Maitland at once issued a General Order to the Army, which ran thus:—

Messina, 3rd Sept., 1811.

"Lieutenant-General Maitland informs the Army that the Commander of the Forces has sailed for England. That his Lordship has undertaken this voyage in consequence of very urgent Political motives deeply interesting to the Honor of Great Britain and to the welfare of Sicily.

"In the absence of the Head of this Army, Lieutenant-General Maitland feels himself more than ever called upon to be assiduous in cultivating the goodwill and Opinion of his brother Officers and Soldiers, by the most anxious attention to the discharge of all his duties. He is confident that he shall receive in the utmost extent the able assistance of the General Officers, and that the whole of the Army will be united and ready for every effort which the vicissitudes of events may produce."

This General Order called forth an angry rejoinder from his Sicilian Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who said he had perused the paper with no small

degree of surprise. He said that it was a duty incumbent upon both the Allies to communicate to each other the intelligence which either of them may receive—a duty which he declared, though events showed his declaration to be of doubtful truth, His Sicilian Majesty had “ever faithfully and rigorously discharged.” The Secretary then added that His Majesty directed him to request General Maitland to communicate the information which may have led to the publication of this General Order, to the end that His Majesty’s Government might be enabled to quell the alarms which its ambiguous wording “could not but necessarily create among his faithful subjects, or otherwise to oppose against the common enemy their tried courage, and the same firmness and resolution which they evinced on a bygone occasion.”

Maitland’s reply, dated September the 11th, 1811, to this somewhat angry letter was to the effect that a general must use the discretion with which he was invested by his commission, and he was answerable to his own Sovereign alone for the measures he would take to keep his army in a state of watchful preparation for service. This was Maitland’s object, and not to produce “either alarm or uneasiness, except,” as he said, “to the enemies of my king, or to his august ally.” Maitland closed his letter with the assurance that he would keep the Sicilian Government informed of any serious or threatening movements on the part of the enemy.

Maitland’s position, while serving as Commander of the Forces, was an anxious one. He was not only harassed by the Sicilian Court, and the officials who were playing so palpably the part of wire-pullers, but was also confronted with some suspicious facts regarding the movements of Murat in Italy. Suddenly that general

left the kingdom, and Maitland had only hearsay to guide him as to where he was gone. The soldiers, therefore, were kept in a state of readiness for all emergencies, and knew but little of the leisure which might well be theirs while on simple garrison duty.

On the 29th of September some recruits for the Tenth came from England, and these joined the Second Battalion at Messina. The transports brought an addition to the strength of the English forces in Sicily, and this was the more welcome, because, as Maitland said, "Our spies assure us that Peace has been made by this (Sicilian) Government with Bonaparte, and that we are to be driven out of Sicily by a combined attack against us." Too fine a soldier to be taken unawares, Maitland kept all the regiments in his command under arms, and so made his dispositions that he would be able to repel any attack that might be made. There was colour for this fear, for it was beyond question that constant communication was maintained between the enemy and the Government of the Island, and if it were true that a treaty had been signed, the attack would be inevitable. By his vigorous methods Maitland also kept his army well supplied, and was in no sense dependent on the Sicilians.

Such were the circumstances under which the men of the Second Battalion were performing their duty, and the conditions were as unpleasant as they could be. Here, as in Spain, the Tenth were realising the lack of generosity on the part of those for whom they were fighting. Later the tone and conduct of the Sicilian Government became more conciliatory; consequently, when there was an urgent call for reinforcements in Eastern Spain, the grenadier company of the Second

Battalion joined the First Battalion who were in the Peninsula. None the less, however, there was need for watchfulness, and scarcely had the detachment sailed for Spain, in November, 1812, when the Commander of the Forces had reason to believe that the Queen of Sicily's policy was to separate the English from the Sicilian interest.

1813. Under circumstances such as these there was no monotony in garrison service. There was never a day but the troops had to be prepared against surprise, either by some *coup* on the part of the Royal Family, or by a sudden rising of the people, or the advance of a great army, probably made up of French and Sicilian soldiers. On his return to Sicily, Bentinck realised that Maitland's representations were in no way exaggerated. The enemy was becoming troublesome, and his lordship deemed it necessary to pursue a vigorous policy. Orders came to the Second-Tenth to hold themselves in readiness for active service, it having been represented to Lord William by Lieutenant-Colonel Coffin that it was desirable to attack the island of Ponza, since there were many advantages to be derived from its occupation, "both in a political and military point of view."

The British Government possessed no establishment, and had no port to give shelter to their cruisers anywhere from Melazzo, in Sicily, to Mahon, in Minorca. Coffin not only pointed out to Bentinck this fact, which had been strangely overlooked, but also remarked that it was impossible for our ships of war to maintain their station on the Italian coast during the winter season, "as well from the want of a point of refuge, as from the want of water." Coffin then went on to show that during the last war and the early part of this, which raged while he was

writing, the warships could avail themselves of the island of Elba or of Ponza, but that the last-named was never prized at its true value until by neglect the French had been allowed to take possession of it.

When Bentinck asked Coffin to set forth his views more clearly, he did so, in writing, in a most conclusive manner. He showed that if the island of Ponza could be captured, Bentinck would be able to harass and interrupt, if not to annihilate, the enemy's coasting trade. He also demonstrated the fact that it offered the means of "giving vent to our manufactures and Colonial produce, to an extent only to be duly estimated by a reference to the immense line of coast to which it gives an easy access, and a great proportion of that coast of that nature as to make it impossible to the enemy to guard its access, on account of the deadly influence of the atmosphere."

Coffin, moreover, recognised that the introduction of the Conscription into Italy by the conquerors had put half the families in Naples into mourning, and that all classes of society were oppressed and discontented. The French, also, had sent a full third of their army into Upper Italy, so that it was undoubtedly Murat's intention to carry out some great and secret enterprise. Was there anything to be done which would serve to divert him? There was the fear that Murat had it in his mind to augment the forces in Spain, thus to harass, if not to aid, in crushing Wellington, or the army in Eastern Spain, where the Tenth were serving. Coffin wrote as follows:

"That the capture of the island of Ponza will have that effect"—of frustrating the French plans—"it can scarcely be doubted, since its vicinity to the capital, and the facility it will give to our secret correspondence with

the friends of the cause, must necessarily attract their whole attention, and either oblige them to re-establish their Marine on its most formidable footing, or submit to the loss of their whole trade—to have their capital threatened and insulted—to have their couriers intercepted, and carried off, and to have their country inundated with British Colonial produce and manufactures, while the spirit of revolt will be encouraged, and the doctrine of resistance to the Conscription, not only preached but supported."

The representations were of such a convincing nature that Lord William Bentinck, having discussed the question with his staff, determined to attempt the capture of the place. He communicated his decision in a letter to Earl Bathurst, the letter bearing date as follows:—

"Palermo, February 18th, 1813.

"My Lord,

"I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have determined to endeavour to obtain possession of the Island of Ponza, situated on the coast of Naples. The 2nd Battalion of the 10th Regiment, with a detachment of the Royal Artillery and Calabrese, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Coffin, were embarked for this purpose on board the *Thames* and *Furiuse* Frigates, and sailed from Melazzo on the 17th instant.

"My attention was drawn to this object by a memoir of Lieutenant-Colonel Coffin, the Deputy Quarter-master-General, a very zealous and intelligent officer, which I have the honour to enclose.

"Our latest intelligence states this garrison to consist only of 250 men; and the works, of which we have a

plan, do not appear of a formidable nature. A detachment of three or four hundred men, with some additional works, will be sufficient for its occupation."

Before long Lord William received a despatch from Coffin, setting forth the doings of his troops in the expedition. It is of interest to have at first hand the description, which ran thus:—

"Island of Ponza, February 27th, 1813.

"My Lord,

"I have the infinite satisfaction in announcing to your Lordship the surrender of Ponza to His Majesty's Arms.

"Light and contrary winds which prevailed after our departure from Melazzo prevented our arrival off the Island of Ponza till the 24th Instant, but this delay was rather of advantage than otherwise, as it gave time for completing all the arrangements necessary to ensure the success of the enterprise.

"On consulting with Captain Napier, of H.M.S. Thames, as well as with persons well acquainted with the Island, and taking into consideration the season of the year, which made it a matter of doubt whether the ships might not be blown off the Coast, after landing the Troops, when we might have been exposed to want of Provisions, had the garrison made a protracted defence, I was induced to alter my original intention of landing on the Western side, and to concur in opinion with Captain Napier, that it would be more certain, as well as less productive of loss, to take advantage of a leading wind, and run the Frigates directly into the Harbour.

"It was not till the morning of the 26th that the wind favoured our purposes, when the Frigates having

previously hoisted out their boats, ready to receive the Troops, as soon as the anchor was down, stood in for the harbour, the Thames leading in fine style.

"At twenty minutes before ten o'clock the enemy's fire opened from the Batteries on both flanks, and it was not till ten o'clock that the guns of the Thames could be brought to bear upon them in return. As soon as her fire opened that of the enemy was considerably slackened, and the confusion on shore became evident. About half-past 10 o'clock the Thames dropped her anchor close to the Mole Head Battery, when immediately landed the Light Company of the 10th Regiment, under Captain Heathcote, at Santa Maria, and, directing the remainder to follow with Lieutenant-Colonel Cashell and Major Trickey, as soon as landed, and formed together, with two Light 4-Pounders, under Lieutenant Witt, of the Royal Artillery, I pushed to the heights of Carbonaro, which command the Town.

"The visible impression made on the Town by the fire from the Frigates, and the commanding position occupied by the Troops, induced the Enemy to hang out a white flag at the moment I sent orders to bring up the Howitzer. The Commandant accepted the Capitulation herewith enclosed. By 12 o'clock all resistance had ceased.

"I ought to have before mentioned, that, according to previous arrangements, I had ordered Lieutenant Holden, of the 10th Regiment, to land with his Company from the Furieuse, while standing in, and to gain the heights in the rear of the Francone Battery in order to relieve the ships from its fire when at anchor, and this service was not only performed by him

in the most satisfactory manner, but, finding little resistance, he, after occupying it, pushed forward and took possession also of Fort Papa, at the North-West extremity of the Island.

"I am happy to say that during the whole course of this Service the utmost harmony has prevailed between the Navy and the Army, and had it been necessary to establish Batteries on shore, against the Town, I am confident I should have experienced every aid and assistance from Captains Napier and Mournay, commanding His Majesty's ships, *Thames* and *Furieuse*.

"It will probably be a matter of surprise to your Lordship, and no less so of congratulation, that this conquest has been effected without the loss of a single man killed or wounded in either service, nor have H.M.S. suffered much, although considerably cut up in their Rigging.

"To Lieutenant-Colonel Cashell, Comms. 2nd Batt. 10th Regiment, as well as every officer and man belonging to the detachment entrusted to my Command, I feel highly indebted for the cheerfulness and unanimity with which they have carried out the service, and had the resistance of the enemy been more formidable, I am confident it would only have served to place their conduct in a more conspicuous point of view.

"I have the greatest pride in assuring your Lordship that under every circumstance of temptation there was not an individual soldier guilty of the slightest excess, or inebriety, but all were inspired by the same spirit of zeal and gallantry regulated by the strictest discipline.

"I must not omit to mention that Captain Napier was kind enough to attach Mr. Wilkinson, Master's

Mate of H.M.S. Thames to me, on my landing, for the purpose of assisting in carrying out my orders and communicating with the ships; this service he performed in a manner which merits my warmest acknowledgments, and with the same zeal which I had before had opportunities of witnessing in his service on board the Frigate.

"I enclosed for your Lordship's information Returns of Prisoners and Ordnance Stores and Provisions found on the Island, and shall lose no time in carrying into effect the remaining part of my instructions.

"I forgot to mention that the Enemy had kept hot shot heating in the Furnace, till 12 o'clock at night preceding the attack, and that we found them again heated when we took possession of their Batteries."

A postscript was attached to this letter, to the following effect: "Captain Hoar, of the 10th Regiment, to whom I have given permission to return to Sicily, will deliver to your Lordship the Enemy's Colours, as also the pictures of the intrusive King and Queen of Naples, found in possession of the Syndic."

In a letter to Earl Bathurst, dated March 15th, 1813, Bentinck, having said that he had been obliged to recall from Alicante certain troops, owing to the exigencies of Sicily, ended his despatch thus: "I have brought from Messina the Battalions mentioned in the margin, and I have ordered a detachment of five hundred men, English and foreign, to relieve the 10th Regiment at Ponza, which will also be conveyed here."

The Second-Tenth accordingly sailed from Ponza, when relieved, and arrived at Palermo.

Strength of the Second Battalion of the Tenth in January, 1813, at Headquarters, Melazzo:—

Effective strength, exclusive of those sent or left at home—

Fit for duty at Headquarters—

Officers	22
Serj ^{ts} ., Drummers, Rank and File ...	477
Sick, Present	9
On Command at Spadaford	14
Grenadier Company	88
Doing duty with 1st Batt ⁿ	2
<hr/>	
Total	612
Officers absent	14
Sent or left at home	9
<hr/>	
Establishment	635
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CHAPTER VII.

IN THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

1815. THE Tenth played no part in the crushing of Napoleon's power at Waterloo. The news that the dethroned and exiled Emperor had escaped from Elba, and that the soldiers of France were rallying to his standard, set the armies of Europe in motion, and the Tenth were among those regiments that were held in readiness to take part in the last and desperate struggle for supremacy.

The two battalions at once prepared to leave Sicily, and on the 18th of April the regiment concentrated at Melazzo, and took up quarters in the castle. The grenadier and light companies, which had been stationed elsewhere, came in to join the battalion, and on the 15th of May the whole regiment embarked and sailed for Naples. It was the hope of the Tenth to be placed under Wellington's command, and thus be engaged in the anticipated battle which was to decide the fate of Europe, but on the 28th of May orders came to proceed to Malta. Two Neapolitan battleships—the "Geochrinia" and the "Carpi"—conveyed them thither, and on the 9th of June they disembarked and took up quarters in Fort St. Elmo—the castle which stands at the point of the peninsula where Valetta is situated. The news which reached them on their arrival dashed their hopes of engaging in the final battle, and in little more than a week Napoleon's power was absolutely broken at Waterloo.

The duty assigned to the Tenth during those weeks of startling developments was apparently unimportant. It was their task to guard against surprises. Napoleon was a prisoner, but it was anticipated that some attempt might be made to procure his return to power. It was consequently determined to keep a strict watch over the dethroned Emperor's principal officers. The Duke of Rovigo and seven others were sent to Fort Emanoel, where 300 men of the Tenth, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Beyer, were stationed to guard against any attempt at escape or rescue.

That same year the Tenth were kept in readiness for immediate service when it was known that Murat, ex-King of Naples, had landed in Calabria in the hope of exciting an insurrection and regaining his throne, but he was captured and shot, and the Tenth were not called out to take part in the anticipated campaign.

1816. The army, after the effectual disposal of Napoleon, was reduced. Stocqueler says: "A reduction of 26,000 men was effected in the British line." In consequence of this, the two battalions of the Tenth were incorporated, and the invalids and limited service men were sent to England soon after the commencement of the year 1816. The strength of the Tenth when the Second Battalion ceased to exist is shown in a letter addressed from the Horse Guards to Colonel Travers, and dated June 14th, 1816:—

63 Serjeants.

58 Corporals.

1 Drum Major.

21 Drums & Fifes.

950 Privates.

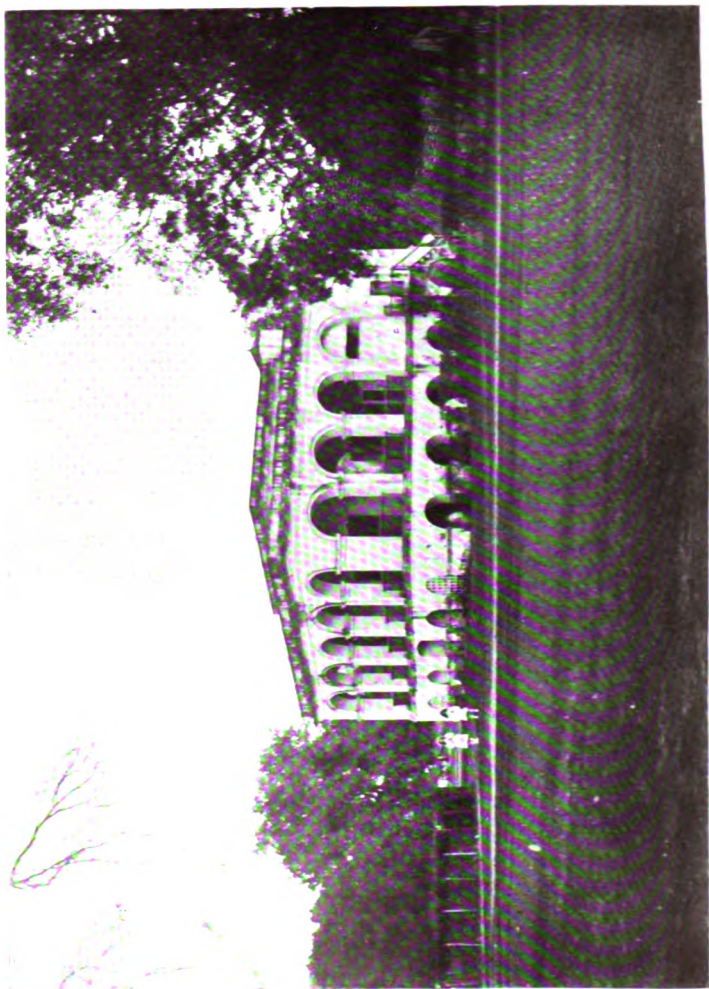
1093 Total strength, excluding Commissioned Officers.

It will thus be seen that the Tenth was a formidable regiment, even after the reduction.

The Tenth were now destined for what was by no means pleasant duty, for on the 12th of August, 1816, they embarked from Malta for the Ionian Islands, their destination in the first instance being Corfu.

The Ionian Islands were annexed by France in 1797, but the Russo-Turkish force which came to drive out the French succeeded in forcing the capitulation of Corfu in 1799. Napoleon's domination in Europe resulted in the return of the islands to his control, but one by one, during the prolonged war, they were wrested from France by the British. When Napoleon was finally crushed, the Treaty of Paris had in it some clauses referring to the islands, summarised thus: "The contracting Powers—Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia—agreed to place the 'United States of the Ionian Islands' under the exclusive protection of Great Britain, and to give Austria the right of equal commercial advantage with the protecting country."

As showing the position of affairs when the Tenth sailed for Corfu, the following passage may be quoted: "The terms of the treaty were unfortunately not only of indefinite import, but, if not actually self-contradictory, at least susceptible of contradictory interpretation. And still more unfortunately, instead of interpreting the other articles in harmony with the first, which declared the islands one 'sole, free and independent State,' the protecting Power availed itself of all that they contained in support of the extension of its authority. The first Lord High Commissioner, Sir Thomas Maitland, who, as Governor of Malta, had acquired the sobriquet of 'King Tom,' was not the man to foster the constitutional liberty of an infant state. The treaty required, with questionable



... THE ...
LITCH HOUSE,
ARRAH, 1909.

wisdom, that a constitution should be established, and this was accordingly done. . . . The constitution . . . placed the administration in the hands of a senate of six members and a legislative assembly of forty members; but the real authority was vested in the commissioner, who was able directly to prevent anything, and indirectly to effect almost anything.”*

The Maitland referred to was the Colonel of the Tenth, and at the time was Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean (Gibraltar excepted), and also Governor of Malta. He reported to Earl Bathurst, in March, 1816, while the Tenth were in Malta, that he was much concerned with the attitude of the “Nobile” of the Ionian Islands towards the British who were there. A number of the “Middling Classes,” as he called them, and of the “reasonable men,” were well disposed, but all those in power were hostile.

Far from censuring them, however, he concluded that their attitude was reasonable under the circumstances. They could scarcely be expected to have any liking for a nation “that had ruined the island” (Corfu) completely by its blockade for a number of years. They had asked the Emperor of Russia to take them under his protection, and give them back their constitution of 1803. The coming of the English seemed naturally an entrance into British slavery.

The breach widened because, as Maitland said in his despatch, “the inferior servants among the British—especially those who were Greeks—wished to curry favour with their principals.” Consequently they continually widened this difference, bringing about in the end a complete separation of interests—a most perfect state of hostility. The Senate of Corfu felt that they were the

* Ency. Brit.

support and assertors of Ionian independence, and the sole protectors of the people against what they termed British slavery. This was what Maitland found, and his policy of asserting his authority led to the eventual landing of the Tenth in the islands.

When Maitland came, the Senate immediately made some demands to which he could not accede. Hot discussion followed. Maitland told the Senators that they only represented the people of Corfu, and not those of the Ionian Islands, and the demands were accordingly withdrawn. The Senate continued hostile, endeavouring to defeat every object the British Government had in view. The French, after their occupation had ceased, had encouraged the Corfu Senate to consider the English conquest only temporary, and consequently the problem Maitland had to solve was, how to get things into a form which would induce the Senate and the people to take a reasonable and impartial view of the situation.

His proposal was to displace the Senate *in toto*, and establish a Provisional Government. In response to an inquiry from home as to the military force he deemed necessary to be kept up at Malta and in the Ionian Islands "during peace," he insisted that the minimum was 7,000 men. A few weeks later, when he perceived things more clearly, he said emphatically that 7,000 were too few under any circumstances if war suddenly broke out in Europe. Malta would require at least 3,000, but these could be increased on the spur of the occasion by a levy in the island.

Matters grew more and more serious, and Maitland felt that he must put an end to the confusion. He accordingly dismissed the Senators and their Secretary.

It was under these circumstances that the Tenth were brought from Malta to Corfu. Maitland, fearing a

rising at the instigation of the "Nobile," realised that a show of force was absolutely necessary. The fact of his being Colonel of the Tenth may have induced him to call for his own regiment, knowing their fine record, their exceptional discipline, their unswerving loyalty to him at all times, in spite of his severity, and their reliability in dangerous crises.

The position of the regiment, as well as of the Lord High Commissioner, was one of extreme peril. The "Nobile" were seditious; the displaced Senators were embittered because of their removal, and naturally the people sided with their own countrymen as against the conquerors. The Tenth were thus living in the midst of a hostile population, always under arms, and never safe when far away from their quarters. Matters grew yet more serious when, in February, 1817, Maitland was apprised of a conspiracy. He acted with his accustomed vigour. He seized a number of papers which were in the possession of certain Military Guards, but when he looked into them and made further investigation, he discovered that the whole story was a mischievous concoction. None the less he left nothing to chance. The Tenth were always in evidence, making a judicious display of force and readiness, and doubtless this measure conduced to quietness. It certainly prevented anything like a popular outbreak, the result of which would have been deplorable.

The possibilities of insurrection were not the only fears which confronted the Tenth. There was considerable anxiety lest Russia should suddenly determine to accede to the invitations to take the islands under her protection. The troops were therefore on the alert against anything like a *coup*, which would end in war.

Maitland's strong hand kept down sedition, and the Tenth were never required, as feared, to fight the people.

They were kept in Corfu until the 31st of August, 1817, when Colonel Travers embarked for the islands of Cephalonia and Zante, taking with him the headquarters and five companies. The other companies remained in Corfu until the 28th of March, 1818, when they sailed for Malta, under the command of Major Trickey. On reaching that island they went to the barracks in the Cottonera district.

In March, 1819, the companies in the Ionian Islands were brought in from their stations, and having assembled on the 22nd of that month, they likewise embarked for Malta, once more occupying the Fort of St. Elmo. They were then placed under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Matthew Stewart, who succeeded Colonel Travers, that officer having been nominated an Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia in the Ionian Islands.

CHAPTER VIII.

PORTUGUESE AND HOME SERVICE.

1820. THE stay of the Tenth in Malta was not a prolonged one, the extent of it covering about two years. The regiment, split into detachments, occupied various forts in the island. One detachment was stationed on the Island of Gozo, while the bulk of the men were in the Cottonera district. There were, however, detachments at Floriana, Fort Mauvel, and Fort Tigni. The following year the Tenth were called home.

1821. Garrison duty at Portsmouth lasted three months, and then the Tenth were once more on the move, their destination being Plymouth, where they were quartered in the Stonehouse Barracks and the Citadel. The establishment had now been reduced to eight companies. Peace having become assured, the Government determined to lessen the numbers in the army, and while 20,000 men were on the Indian Establishment, the army at home and elsewhere did not exceed, in 1821, 92,224 men and officers. At the time of the reduction there was a great amount of commercial distress, which led to riots in various parts of the country, so that the troops were kept busy in quelling these, marching from place to place wherever there were symptoms of unrest. Consequently, the Tenth were moved about freely during the year 1822. In April of that year they were brought round by sea from Plymouth to Deptford, and after frequent changes went successively to Chatham, Sheerness, and Woolwich.

1823. They were again in Chatham in May, 1823, when orders came for their removal to Ireland, where there had been considerable disturbance. It is said that a spirit of outrage had led to daring and systematic violations of the law, and so great was the call for measures for tranquilizing the island, that the Insurrection Act was renewed, and the Habeas Corpus suspended. Measures of this nature, and the disturbed state of the country generally, called for the presence of a strong military force.

It appears from the returns that the strength of the regiment while in Ireland had been seriously reduced. When the regiment was in Malta, after the incorporation of the two battalions, the numbers were 1,093, excluding the Commissioned Officers, but now, all told, there were only 480. This decrease, even on a peace footing, was startling. In 1825, however, the establishment was increased to ten companies, and the numbers in the following year had gone up to 736. The disturbed state of Ireland had rendered the greater strength necessary.

During this Irish term the Tenth lost their famous Colonel, Maitland, who at the time of his death was at Malta, discharging his duties there as Commander of the Forces in the Mediterranean. Some withering criticisms were passed on this remarkable man, while he was alive, as well as after his death, which took place on the 17th of January, 1824. But even his enemies admitted his fine capacity, and acknowledged that his decease was a very real loss to the Army and the Diplomatic Service.

The gallant soldier was succeeded in the Colonelcy of the Tenth by Sir John Lambert, K.C.B., who, at the time of his appointment, which was dated January 18th, 1824, had proved his worth as a soldier of distinction.

He then held the rank of Major-General, and had seen considerable service. When he took over the Colonelcy of the Tenth he was fifty-two years old, having been born in 1772. War experiences fell to the lot of every soldier in those days, and Lambert had as much fighting as he could well desire. He took part in the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, fought at Lincelles, served during the Irish Rebellion, and was in Holland in 1799. He was Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in May, 1801, ten years after joining the army. During the Peninsular War he was with Sir John Moore at Corunna, and was one of those who had such a fearful experience in the Walcheren Expedition, where the fever played such havoc with our men. At that time he commanded the light companies of the Guards. He was Brevet-Colonel in 1810, and was in command of the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadiers when the Guards embarked for Cadiz, in the May of the following year.

Six months later Lambert was sent to Carthagená with two battalions, but when three months had passed, Wellington ordered him to join the army at Salamanca. His distinguished services there won him further promotion, and in June, 1813, he was made Major-General, receiving the command of a brigade of the Sixth Division. With this brigade he fought at Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, being specially mentioned in despatches. In addition to receiving the thanks of Parliament he was made a K.C.B.

When these honours were conferred he was in America, serving under Sir Edward Packenham. There was some tremendous fighting, in which the Commander-in-Chief was killed, and likewise General Gibbs. Lambert thus became Commander, and realising that his force was not equal to the task of capturing the American entrench-

ments, he withdrew his troops to Fort Bowyer, which he attacked and captured in February, 1815.

Lambert was in England in the early part of the summer of that year, and was sent to join Wellington, who was then commanding the army that opposed Napoleon. He arrived just in time for the battle of Waterloo. The General gave him the command of the 10th Brigade, and so heavy was the fighting that his losses were greater than in the case of any other brigade in that memorable contest. The Commander-in-Chief mentioned him in his despatches, and again he received the thanks of Parliament, as well as the Order of Maximilian of Bavaria, and of St. Vladimir of Russia.

The Tenth heard of the appointment of Lambert with the keenest satisfaction. They had lost a distinguished Colonel; they received in his stead one of the most gallant of living soldiers, who, a year later, was promoted Lieutenant-General.

In the same month that Lambert received his appointment the Tenth were delighted to welcome the return of Sir Robert Travers as Lieutenant-Colonel, the post having become vacant by the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart. Much to the regret of the officers and men, Travers was soon lost to the regiment, owing to his promotion to the rank of Major-General.

To give in detail the services of Travers is not possible, but few soldiers could present such a busy record. During the Irish Rebellion of 1798 he commanded the Light Companies of Sir John Moore's Brigade, being then on half-pay, and serving as a volunteer in the Sligo Militia, and was wounded. Moore recommended his appointment to a company of the 79th Regiment, and then he saw service in the expedition to Holland, in 1799. On his return to England in 1800 he was selected to command

the detachment furnished by the 79th for the first British Rifle Corps. From that time onward he seems to have been present wherever there was any serious fighting, and again and again his gallantry in the field was mentioned in despatches. He commanded the right column of the advance guard of the army in the disastrous attack on the town of Buenos Ayres, in July, 1807, and was wounded. In 1808 he was with Sir Arthur Wellesley's force in Portugal. He and his Riflemen greatly distinguished themselves in the fierce fighting in that part of the Peninsula. One of the men, in his "recollections," thus speaks of his commanding officer at the Battle of Vimiera, on August 21st, 1808:

"We had four companies of the 95th, and were commanded that day by Major Travers. He was a tight hand, but a soldier likes that better than a slovenly officer; and, indeed, he was deservedly loved by all who knew him. I had observed him more than once that day, spurring here and there, keeping the men well up, and apparently in the highest spirits. He could not have enjoyed himself more, I am sure, if he had been at a horse race, or following a good pack of hounds." After the battle was over, "down galloped the Major in front, just in the same good spirits he had been all day, plunging along, avoiding with some little difficulty the dead and dying which were strewn about. He was never a very good-looking man, being hard-featured and thin—a hatchet-faced man, as we used to say. But he was a regular good 'un—a real English soldier, and that's better than if he had been the handsomest ladies' man in the Army." Such a character was Travers's all through his soldier's career, and he proved himself throughout "a soldier to his finger-tips."

On the recommendation of Wellington he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. On the 15th of February, 1810, he was appointed to the Tenth, the Second Battalion of which he commanded and served with until the end of the war, in Sicily, and on the East Coast of Spain. After other service he embarked for the islands of Cephalaria and Zante from Corfu with the Tenth. In 1819 he was nominated Resident for the Lord High Commissioner in that island, holding the appointment for five years. His return to the Tenth was hailed with enthusiasm, but promotion led to his severance from the Regiment. Strange to say, he remained unemployed, and in 1831 retired from the service, an accident three years later leading to his death.

Travers well deserved the honours that came to him, and all the affection of the men who served under him. It was said of him when he died, that "his urbanity, kindness and generosity had obtained for him the affection of all with whom the duties of his profession or the courtesies of Society brought him into contact. As a soldier his name stood high on the roll of military achievement, and the distinctions with which he was honoured were the reward of long and laborious service in the cause of his country and his King."

When Travers left the Tenth his successor was Lieut.-Colonel James Payler, from half-pay, whose appointment was dated June 2nd, 1825. Payler took up his headquarters at Templemore in the following September, and detachments of the regiment were distributed throughout the district.

The period which followed being one of peace, it will be of interest to take note of the appearance of the British soldier at the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It had considerably changed, for modifications

were continually being made in the uniform and other details. The queue was abolished by an order issued on the 20th of July, 1808. It was directed that the hair should be cut "short in the neck, and a small sponge added to the rest of the soldier's necessities, for the purpose of frequently washing his head."

The general costume in the Tenth Regiment in 1814 has been thus described: The officers wore long scarlet-tailed coats for parade, levees, &c., yellow lapels, buttoned back by ten silver buttons, and narrow, yellow silk buttonholes at equal distances. The collar was yellow and had one button-hole. The cuffs had four buttons and button-holes; so also had the cross-pockets. The skirt was ornamented with silver, and was turned back to show the white lining. Presumably the breeches were white. Such are the notes in the book by Milne, who goes on to point out that the sword of the officer was long and straight, the scabbard of black leather, gilt-mounted, and having a gold and crimson shoulder-belt, in the centre of which was the regimental breast-plate.

Passing by a number of valuable notes on uniform in the intermediate years, we come to those which relate to the changes made in 1826. At that time "the private soldier's coat was altered in shape; the chest loops of regimental lace, worn at equal distances across the chest, were made broader at the top, tapering downwards to the bottom, and the lace taken off the skirts."

The officers' coats were long-tailed and lined white, with skirt ornaments. These were for the flank companies "silver embroidered grenades or bugles; the gorget was gilt, with 'G. R.' engraved on it. The dress trousers were very full, cossack shape, of light bluish grey cloth. Light infantry officers wore silver whistles and chains."

Major Wilkinson, in his notes, which have been frequently referred to in this work, says that a blue great-coat, otherwise a frock coat, was authorised for undress; the crimson sash was worn with it, and the sword was suspended from a black waistbelt. As an undress covering for the head, the shako was worn without a feather, and was covered with oilskin. In many regiments a light shako of oilskin was used.

One might deal with such questions as these with considerable fulness, but space does not allow of more than this passing reference, as affording some idea of the appearance of the regiment.

1826. Returning to the regimental activities, for the next two or three years the Tenth were at the most doing nothing more exciting than garrison duty, and their movements from place to place afford little that is of interest. At Castlebar, however, whither the regiment removed in February, 1826, from Templemore, the men of the Tenth were gratified when a pair of new colours was presented to them by the Commanding Officer. These colours, which were given on the 19th of May, bore what has ever since been a distinguishing mark with the Tenth—a Sphinx, together with the words "Egypt" and "Peninsula," and remained in use until 1843.

Towards the end of the year the six Service Companies marched to Cork under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Payler, in full expectation of further foreign service, nor were they disappointed. The service was of a peculiar character. The Princess Regent of Portugal appealed to the King of England, claiming, in virtue of the ancient obligations of alliance and amity, His Majesty's aid against a hostile aggression from Spain. It was feared in Portugal that the coming of the Spaniards would encourage an insurrection, and that the

invasion would threaten "to oppose the introduction of a constitution conferring more liberty on the Portuguese people than they had previously possessed." The British Government at once responded, for the treaty had bound the King to secure the safety and independence of Portugal against foreign hostility.

The six Service Companies of the Tenth were brought to Cork in order to embark, and they set sail on the 23rd of December, the strength of the companies, including officers, being 569 men and 13 Supernumeraries. These were to proceed to Lisbon as part of the corps of 5,000 men under the command of Sir William Clinton.

1827. The Tenth, arriving in the Tagus, landed at Lisbon on the 3rd of January, 1827. Clinton at once made active preparations for the task which confronted him. When he had assured himself that by so doing he did not compromise the safety of the Princess Regent, or the tranquility of the capital, he advanced up the country to Coimbra. It was proposed that he should divide his force, but he met this with a prompt refusal.

There was considerable fighting in Portugal at the time, but neither the Tenth, nor any other of the British troops, were often under fire. The Portuguese army, rendered confident by the presence of a large British force in the country, drove back those of their own countrymen who were co-operating with the Spaniards; and, consequently, the corps under Clinton's command was no longer required for active operations in the field. This was in full accord with the instructions which Clinton had received.

Forming part of the First Brigade, under Major-General Sir Edward Blakeney, the Tenth marched to Villa Franca, where they remained until the 31st of

January, but on the 10th of February they were at Coimbra.

The Portuguese army, in the meantime, engaged the Portuguese deserters at Pont de Prade, two leagues to the north of the city of Braga, and gained a very decided advantage. The enemy retreated in great disorder, and were pursued to a spot where they turned to make a stand, but they were finally routed and fled into Spain.

Throughout this critical experience the Spanish Government behaved very badly towards their neighbour, for the insurgents and all who joined them against Portugal were allowed to move unobserved and unhindered through Spanish territory. It thus came about that an armed body suddenly made its appearance on the borders of the province of Douro Minto. Consequently, Clinton, finding it necessary to interfere, made a bold push forward, realising the danger. He encountered the enemy, and after a sharp action, drove them in disorder across the frontier into Spain.

Shortly after that engagement, Clinton had reason to believe that the enemy had returned into Portugal—a hostile force of unknown strength. His information proved to be correct, for the invaders suddenly attacked a small post at Amirante, stationed there to cover the passage of the River Jamaga. The attack was partially successful, but the garrison, recovering from their surprise, repulsed their assailants with the loss of a piece of cannon.

It was then that the Tenth advanced to Coimbra, Clinton himself arriving there nine days later—on the 19th of February. From this post he wrote home to Lord Bathurst, telling him what had transpired, and assuring him that he did not anticipate much further trouble. As a matter of fact, there was no more fighting for the British troops. The Portuguese army drove back the

deserters, and there was, therefore, no need for Clinton to take his force beyond Coimbra.

Ultimately the invasion danger passed; the country settled down into quietness, and Clinton, asking for instructions from home, withdrew his troops from Coimbra on the 9th of June, marched to Leiria, and remaining there for a few days, sent the Tenth to the palace and convent of Mafra, some twenty miles to the north-west of Lisbon. It was the 22nd of August when they arrived, and they spent the winter in this cloister-palace. It had been built by John the Fifth in 1717, in pursuance of a vow while he was ill—"to build a convent for the poorest friary in the kingdom." Here, in the winter months, the men of the Tenth spent many of their days in the beautiful gardens and pleasure grounds.

1828. In the following March orders came for the regiment to embark at Lisbon for Corfu, and accordingly on the 11th of that month the soldiers marched to the capital, and went on board the transports. By the 31st they were at the Port Raymond Barracks. The Tenth were thus once more in the Ionian Islands. Presumably, the service there was not altogether a welcome one. The Corfiotes had not favourably impressed the soldiers during their preceding stay, but the island was beautiful, and the duty by no means arduous. On Christmas Day a detachment arrived from the Dépôt in Ireland, consisting of a captain and 67 other officers and men.

There is not much to be said as to the stay in the Ionian Islands. Zante became the headquarters of the regiment, detachments going to Paxo and Cerigo during the summer of 1829. No change came during the following years until 1832, when the Tenth were once more in Corfu. Nothing occurred of any importance, or stands out for notice beyond the following changes in the command:

Lieut.-Colonel John Henry Belli, from half-pay, was appointed on the 17th of May, 1833, in exchange with Lieut.-Colonel Payler; and Major William Gardner Freer was promoted Lieut.-Colonel by purchase on 24th May, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Belli, who retired. Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Freer died at Corfu on the 2nd of August, 1838, where he was in command of the regiment; he was succeeded by Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel William Cochrane. Lieut.-Colonel Cochrane having been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters on the 16th of June, 1837, he was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel Holman Custance, from the 9th Regiment. His appointment was dated the 10th of July, 1837.

1838. A further Irish experience began on the 24th of January, 1838, when the regiment landed in Cork. While in that city, the men were served with new muskets, and in June they were supplied with new accoutrements and appointments. The Irish term of service was a short one, covering not more than a year and a half. Word came to move on to Dublin and occupy the Royal Barracks in that city. This was done on the 29th of April, 1839, all the detachments being meanwhile drawn in, preparatory to embarkation for Liverpool.

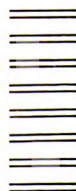
1839. On arriving in the great Lancashire port, the Tenth went into billets. The record at this juncture is one of changing quarters, but one item is of interest, thus: "On the 24th of May, 1839, the regiment proceeded in *railway* conveyance to Manchester." It was the first experience the men had had of any travelling of that nature. In all their previous movements they had marched from place to place by road, through sunshine and storm, heat and cold, mud and mire.

1840. Throughout the year 1840 and the first half of the following year, the Tenth remained in Manchester

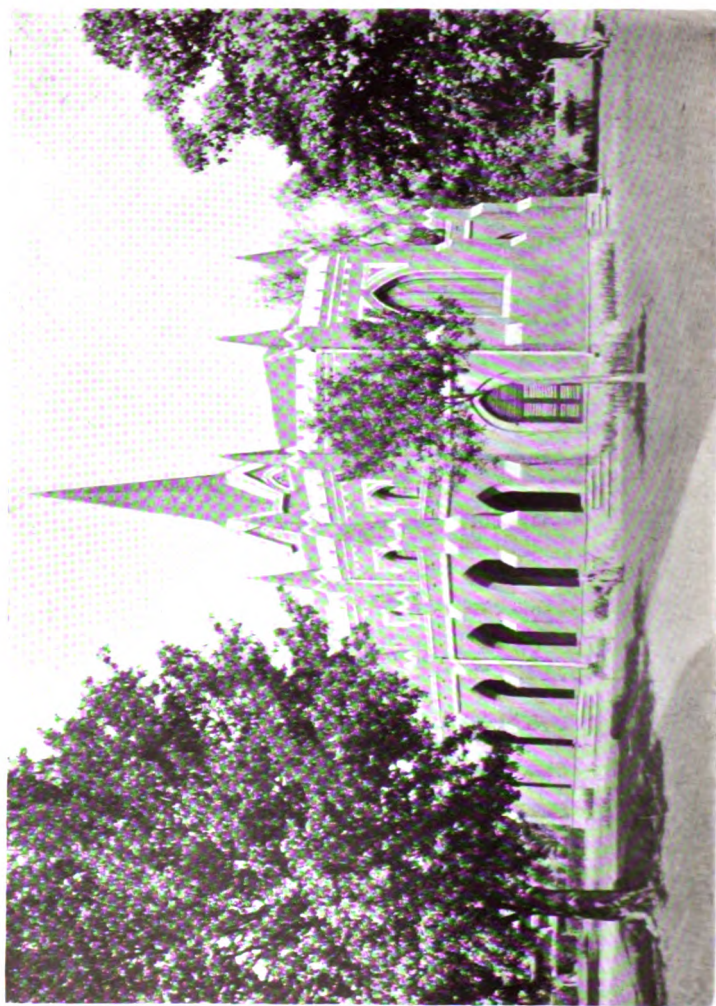
This Church was erected
by the Government to
the honoured memory
of those officers and men
who fell in the relief of
ARRAH in 1857. :: ::



MEMORIAL
CHURCH, ::
ARRAH, ::
MARCH, 1919.



Within the Church is a
grey marble slab giving
the names of the officers
and men of the 10th
Regiment who fell in
the defence. :: ::



or in Burnley. During this time the officers followed with keen interest the differences that existed between England and France concerning Eastern affairs. There was considerable uneasiness in this country when it became known that the French Government contemplated the increase of their army by 150,000 men, thus raising the total to 639,000, while their fleet in the Mediterranean had been augmented, and five new ships were being built. This gave France a preponderance which Lord Palmerston told the French Ambassador the English Government could not accept. Lord Wellington anticipated war, and the army at home generally expected foreign service. The war scare, however, passed.

1842. In March, 1842, while the Tenth were in Glasgow, orders came for the regiment to prepare for Indian service. In consequence of this they proceeded in divisions to Winchester. During these movements Colonel Custance was nominated to the command of the Dépôt Battalion in the Isle of Wight, and he was succeeded on the 29th of March by Brevet-Colonel James Considine, "from the half-pay unattached." The Commanding Officer during the Tenth's long march from Glasgow to Winchester was Lieut.-Colonel Gervase Power, who was promoted to the command on the 8th of April, 1842, and died at Calcutta on the 30th of December, being succeeded on the following day by Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel John Luard, a Major in the 21st Regiment. Colonel Luard exchanged to half-pay on the 28th of March, 1845, with Brevet-Colonel Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.H., who retired the same day, and was succeeded in the command by Major T. H. Franks.

INDIAN SERVICE

THE PUNJAUB

CHAPTER IX

THE CONFLICT WITH THE SIKHS.

1841. The departure for the East Indies began not only some of the most arduous service the Tenth had yet seen, but experiences which added more than any other to the reputation of the regiment.

The strength of the regiment at the time was as follows: Field Officers, 4; Captains, 8; Subalterns, 18; Staff, 7; Serjeants, 57; Corporals, 50; Drummers, 19; Privates, 1,077. There were also 135 women and 174 children in the transports which left Gravesend.

On the arrival of the Tenth in India, little of any interest transpired—the presentation of new colours by Sir Hugh Gough excepted—until the close of the year 1845, when the Government of India found itself involved in a desperate and sanguinary contest with the Sikhs. It had been the ambition of Ranjit Singh, not only to “assume the place of the Sikh Chief *par excellence*,” but to raise the armed Sikhs into a formidable state, with himself as its recognised head. Ranjit Singh’s personality warranted his endeavour, for he displayed qualities which marked the manner of the leader whom the Sikhs were

likely to acknowledge. His prowess in battle, it has been said, was beyond question; the vigour and shrewdness of his judgment were conspicuous; his promptitude of action was obvious. And, say Gough and Innes, he struck a note to which the heart of the Sikh people vibrated, by proclaiming himself always as the servant of Guru Govind, and acting always in the name of Govind, and to the glory of the Khalsa; in other words, he made it his business to pose as a national hero, whether he was leading the Sikhs against the Moslem, upsetting a Sikh rival, appropriating the estates of a dead chief's heirs, or diplomatising with the British.*

When Ranjit Singh commenced his career of aggrandisement, he was only one among the Lahore chieftains, but eventually he became "lord of all the lands north and west of Sutlej, from Mooltan to Peshawur to Jammu." Throughout the whole period in which he ruled in this vast territory, he recognised the wisdom of a friendly alliance with the Government of India, and that alliance was maintained right on to the day of his death, in 1839. It was not that he was at heart well-disposed to the British power, for in reality he was irritated at the thought that the Government prevented his ambition from being realised, which was to extend his dominions in a southward direction; but this was certain to his mind, that with all his resources, he could not hope successfully to cope with the military forces which would instantly be sent against him if he ventured on any act of aggression. Hence his astute policy to maintain a friendly attitude in order to escape the consequences of an unequal contest. "The principle that guided him was, that no native state, relying on its own resources, and its own methods, could in any case hold out against the British, but that, by

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* "The Sikhs and the Sikh Wars."

adopting for his own purposes the British methods in lieu of native practices, he could produce a machine more effective, at any rate against native Powers, than any known army except that of the British."

Ranjit Singh's son, who succeeded him—Kharak Singh—was so mentally weak that he has been adjudged an imbecile. He was altogether unequal to the task of holding the reins of Government. There was at once every appearance of approaching anarchy, the chieftains in many instances displaying evidence of an intention to throw aside the control of the paramount lord. If Kharak Singh could have been induced to abdicate in favour of the heir apparent, Nao Nihal Singh, the Sikh power might have been maintained. Unfortunately this was not done. After reigning a year and a half, Kharak Singh died—on November 5th, 1840—and was succeeded by Nao Nihal. Before night came, the new Maharajah was dead also, an accident which overtook him in the afternoon proving instantly fatal.

Then came the trouble which ended in a contest with the British, and some desperate fighting, in which the Tenth played their creditable part. A competition for the vacant throne began at once. The reputed son of Ranjit Singh—Shere Singh—was one of the claimants, while Kharak Singh's widow protested that her child, about to be born, should, if it proved a son, be the Maharajah. It was agreed that the widow should be the regent until the birth, which should decide the succession, but Shere Singh, ignoring all these arrangements, suddenly assumed the title.

Neither Shere Singh, nor anyone else, was equal to the task of controlling the army, which began to assert its power much in the way of the soldiery in the days of the Roman Empire. The Sikh warriors, remembering the

awful disaster to the British army at Cabul some time before, considered themselves not merely capable of becoming the arbiters of the destinies of Lahore, but equal to a contest with the British Government, which Ranjit Singh had deemed it madness to provoke. Suddenly Shere Singh was assassinated at the instance of the party which supported Kharak Singh's widow. His minister was also murdered on the same day.

The dead minister's son—Hira Singh—appealed to the army to avenge his father's death, with the result that a response came readily. The chiefs who had instigated the murders were put to death by the soldiers, and the baby prince—Dhulip Singh—the widow's son, was acknowledged by the soldiery as Maharajah, with Hira Singh as Vizier.

The army now persisted in an anti-British policy, and the Vizier had no alternative but to acquiesce, if he desired to remain in power. Hira Singh, however, found the finances of the Government hopelessly inadequate to meet the payment of the army, and since the soldiers had become his masters, it became part of his scheme secretly to encourage them in their animosity to the British Government, it being his hope that they might provoke a contest which would prove to be their destruction. It was his belief that if the army were shattered, "the Court would be rid of its masters; if triumphant, the Court would claim the credit." The Rani and her Vizier had altogether lost sight of what the consequences of defeat would be—the certainty that the British would henceforth assume the Government themselves, and destroy the independence of the Sikh State.

The Sikh army, thus encouraged, speedily found a pretext for crossing the river which served as the boundary between their own and British territories. The

Government of India, having been apprised of these things by their agents, resolved to prepare vigorously for the defence of their frontier. In order to repel an invasion, they collected their forces at Ferozepore and Ludhiana, with the result that the Sikh army declared the presence of the troops at those stations a violation of existing treaties, and a menace to their State. Hence, on the 11th of December, 1845, the Sikh army crossed the Sutlej, and marched towards Ferozepore, only a few miles distant from the river.

1845. At the time of the Sikh invasion, the Tenth were at Meerut, but on the 16th of December they marched from their quarters, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Franks, in order to join the Army of the Sutlej. A hundred men were left behind as a *Depôt*, but the force which Franks took with him comprised, besides officers, 38 Serjeants, 36 Corporals, 19 Drummers, and 650 Privates.

There was need for hard marching, since the position of the British garrison at Ferozepore was a serious one. For some time past the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, had been adding to the garrison, and at the moment when the Sikhs crossed the river, six or eight miles away, the number of fighting men within the cantonments was 7,000, but almost entirely native. Eighty miles away—at Ludhiana—Gough had 5,000 men. At Umballa, 160 miles from Ferozepore, were 10,000 soldiers, "good men and true, efficient and fit for anything, and held ready to move, literally at a moment's notice."

Gough thus had at his disposal but 22,000 men, an altogether inadequate force when it was known that between 30,000 and 40,000 Sikhs, at the least, had

crossed the Sutlej, while others were being brought up to the river by forced marches. The troops in Gough's command were by no means satisfactorily equipped. The British army in India was armed entirely with the old "Brown Bess" of the Peninsular War, the fire of which was not effective much beyond three hundred yards. The effective range of the field artillery was about eight hundred yards for round shot and shell, about three hundred for "grape." The Sikh artillery was as good as our own, their guns were more numerous, and the infantry muskets were the same as ours.*

Meerut, where the Tenth were stationed, was 130 miles farther away than Gough's forces, already mentioned, so that the troops, if the fighting began at Ferozepore, had to undertake a march of the most trying character before they could come in touch with the troops that were in advance. Gough, knowing how insecure the garrison at Ferozepore was, and how completely inadequate for emergencies, had been anxious for months to strengthen the place, and throw in British troops, rather than rely on the native soldiers; but it was considered undesirable by the Government, lest it might come to the knowledge of the Sikhs, and thus precipitate hostilities. Consequently the Meerut troops—the Tenth, the 3rd Light Cavalry, the 9th and 16th Lancers, and several native regiments—had to be pushed on by forced marches. Even then they would be too late to take part in the early fighting.

In reality, the position was more serious than had at first appeared. Whereas the report had been that from 30,000 to 40,000 Sikhs were crossing the Sutlej, by the time Gough arrived at Moodkee, twenty miles from Ferozepore, the garrison at that advanced post, under the

* "The Sikhs and the Sikh Wars."

command of Littler, was being threatened by as many as 60,000, and as some declared, 100,000 of the enemy.

The Tenth were on the move, undertaking a march through dust and heat, unable to find water save in small quantities, and suffering also from hunger, in the eager endeavour to arrive in time to prevent defeat, when they heard that a tremendous fight had taken place between Gough's forces and the Sikhs at Moodkee. Fiercely though the enemy fought, the British army inflicted a blow so crushing that the Sikhs only saved themselves from a huge disaster by a disorderly retreat. The enemy proved themselves no mean foe; indeed, it has been said of them that "their gallantry and discipline in the fight evoked the admiration of their enemies." But while brave, they were not chivalrous, being guilty of the most wanton barbarity towards any soldiers of the British army who fell into their hands.

The danger to which the garrison at Ferozepore was exposed was extreme. They were literally cut off from Gough, for the Sikh army, crossing the Sutlej, and having swept round the place, had taken up a position between it and the oncoming British force. Littler's danger was increased by the fact that the 62nd Foot was the only European Regiment he had, and Tej Singh, one of the Sikh Sirdars, was watching his movements, holding him in check, in case he endeavoured to get away from Ferozepore by the south, to join Gough. None the less, when Littler heard of the victory at Moodkee, and received Gough's orders to move out and join him, perilous as it was, he instantly prepared for the attempt. Simultaneously Gough struck his camp at Moodkee.

Each commander executed his movement with fine precision, and so skilfully did Littler quit Ferozepore, that Tej Singh, who was watching the place, had not the

slightest knowledge of his having evacuated the position in the night darkness. Hoping that Littler would find it possible to get away from Ferozepore, Gough began a fight, and Littler also attacked the enemy in his path. The attack, which was premature, ended in a repulse. When, however, the fight became general, Littler retrieved the reverse, and the Sikhs, assailed alike by Gough and Littler, were driven from their entrenchments with great loss.

Even thus the position was critical. Gough did not know what had become of Littler, nor was he able to get news of Sir Harry Smith. The night that followed that fight of the 21st of December was crowded with anxiety. "The fate of India trembled in the balance," so it was said. Gough realised his critical position, and realised as well how unwise had been the restrictions placed upon him when he had proposed to move up the Tenth and the other troops from Meerut. These soldiers were now on their way, but disaster might well overtake his army at Ferozeshah before they could possibly come up. At dawn, however, in spite of the odds that were against him, he renewed the fight, and at the end of the battle, was not only victorious, but Littler's forces, and Smith's Brigade, were with him, "concentrated in the Sikh position."

But even so, with victory crowning the fighting of the 22nd of December, there was danger for Gough's army. Tej Singh, no longer needing to stay before Ferozepore, advanced with 30,000 men, and a number of guns. Gough had reason to note the advance with dismay, for his men were exhausted, hungry, and parched with thirst, as well as short of ammunition. It is said that the "cavalry horses were so worn out by the long-continued work and want of food that many of them could hardly raise a trot."

Another fight began, notwithstanding, but Tej Singh, alarmed at some incomprehensible movements in Gough's army, began to retire. Eventually this retirement developed into a disorderly retreat to the north-east, and the British were masters of the field, where a bloody battle had raged for two days.

1846. The Tenth and the other regiments which had left Meerut, came into camp at Sultan Khan Walla—10,000 strong—on the 6th of January, exhausted after a laborious march which led through Moodkee and Ferozeshah. Although the Sikhs were active in the days that followed, the newly-arrived soldiers were not called upon until the day came when the great fight took place at Sobraon. They had been sent on to Camp Dragkee, and four days later to Camp Nihalkee.

CHAPTER X.

SOBRAON.

1846. DURING this waiting time the Commander-in-Chief was gathering in reinforcements from all quarters, and collecting munitions of war. Gough's apparently long delay enabled the Sikhs to strengthen their position, this being done, it is said, under the direction of a Spanish officer, named Huerba.

At the village of Sobraon the enemy constructed a *tête-de-pont* of extraordinary strength, their aim being to cover a bridge of boats across the river just below the fort of Hurrekee. When completed it formed a series of half-moon bastions, connected by curtains, and covered by a ditch in front, both flanks resting on the river. As many as 35,000 Sikhs manned the works, which were two and a half miles in length, and the formidable batteries which protected them contained no less than 67 heavy guns.*

The men in the British army, watching the Sikhs daily, clamoured for an advance, but Gough realised the futility of any attack on such formidable works while as yet his heavy guns and stores and ammunition had not arrived. Sir Harry Smith and his division, moreover, were absent, and it was necessary that he should be in as strong force as possible when entering on a struggle where every man was needed. Defeat under the circumstances would mean irremediable disaster, and he refused to court it when delay would serve to strengthen his position. On

* Meadows Taylor: "Indian History."

the other hand, Gough confidently believed that, if he succeeded in beating the enemy, it was probable that the battle would prove decisive and end the war.

The position of Gough's army at the time when the siege train and the ammunition for the siege guns came into camp, on the 7th of February, was as follows: The main body of the troops was concentrated before Sobraon, where the Commander-in-Chief was. Attaree, to the west of Sobraon, was held by the 8th Light Cavalry, and the 41st, 45th, and 68th Regiments of Native Infantry. Sir John Grey was in command, and it was his duty to watch the fords in the vicinity. Brigadier Wheeler, with a detachment of native troops, covered Ludhiana, while Littler was at Ferozepore, his old station, watching the ferry over the Sutlej.

Sir Harry Smith's Infantry Division, consisting of two brigades, was on the enemy's left, supported by a cavalry brigade under Campbell—the 9th Lancers and two troops of Horse Artillery, the 47th Native Infantry, and the 31st Foot. The second line was composed of the 42nd Native Infantry, with the 50th Foot on the right, Turton's Troop being close up to the river. The Nusseree Battalion made up Smith's left.

On the enemy's extreme right was Sir Robert Dick, and since it was determined that he should lead the attack, Gough strengthened his division considerably. Dick had a strong reserve of cavalry and infantry. His first line was composed of the Tenth and 53rd Regiments, the Tenth on the extreme right, the 53rd on the extreme left, with the 59th and 43rd Native Infantry between them. Brigadier Stacey was in command, and with him was Brigadier Orchard.

Dick's second line consisted of the 33rd and 63rd Native Infantry, with the 80th on the right. The Reserve

was composed of the 9th, the 62nd, and the 26th Native Infantry, under Ashburnham, and to their rear Scott's Cavalry Brigade, the 3rd Light Dragoons, the 3rd and 9th Irregulars, and the 4th, 5th, and 73rd Native Infantry. On the right of the Tenth was Fordyce's battery. There was also a battery to the left of the second line.

Gilbert's division of Infantry was in the centre, with Smith to his right, and Dick on his left. A battery of eight heavy guns was on his right, while in the centre of his division was No. 19 field battery. To his left were six 8-inch and six 5½-inch howitzers. The division, ranging from right to left, was made up of the 29th; then came the 41st and 68th Native Infantry; then No. 19 battery; again to the left the 1st European Light Infantry, the 16th Native Infantry, and the Sirmoor Battalion of Goorkhas.

The artillery were under the command of Brigadier Gowan, the cavalry under Major-General Thackwell, and the Engineers were commanded by Brigadier Smith.

All told, the British force was not large, for it numbered not more than 15,000, and of these only a third were Europeans, whereas the Sikhs, 35,000 strong, were posted behind exceedingly strong entrenchments.

Gough's men fell in at two o'clock on the morning of the 10th of February, doing so in silence, and under cover not only of darkness, but of a dense fog. It was known among the various commanders that the Commander-in-Chief meant to attack the enemy's extreme right, and having penetrated there, to roll them up.* The Tenth were thus aware that in conjunction with the 53rd Foot they were not only to begin the fight, but to advance where the enemy were in the greatest force. It

* "The Sikhs and the Sikh Wars."

was their task to "take off the rough edge of the Sikhs in the fight," said Gough. They were called upon to attack formidable entrenchments, manned by some 30,000 or 35,000 Sikhs, who had heavy guns in great number. The odds were tremendous—the task almost superhuman. Yet the men were ready, and eager to begin.

It was seven o'clock before the battle began, for the fog hung heavily over the army. One of the 101st Regiment tells the story of the doings of that memorable day, and he writes of the early hours of the morning, when the army stood to arms in the mist. "The rising sun rapidly dispelled the fog, when a magnificent picture presented itself. The batteries of artillery were seen in position, ready to open fire, and the plain covered with our troops, the fortified village of Rhoda Walla, on our left rear, being strongly held by our infantry. Immediately the guns opened a heavy fire. The enemy appearing suddenly to realise their danger, their drums beat the alarm, their bugles sounded to arms, and in a few minutes the Sikhs were pouring shot and shell upon our troops."

For two long hours the British army stood still, while the heavy guns were endeavouring to silence the Sikh Artillery. "An incessant play of artillery was kept up upon the general mass of the enemy. The round shot exploded tumbrils, or dashed heaps of sand into the air; the hollow shells cast their fatal contents fully before them, and the devious rockets sprang aloft with fury, to fall hissing amid a flood of men, but all was in vain; the Sikhs stood unappalled." Finding that this fierce cannonade made no appreciable impression on the earthworks, Gough sent word to Dick to advance to the attack. Thus began Dick's last but most gallant fight in an honourable and brilliant career. First of all, he sent

Lane's Horse Artillery and Fordyce's and Horsford's batteries galloping to within 300 yards of the enemy's guns, thus covering the advance of Stacey's Brigade—the Tenth and 53rd, with the 43rd and 59th Regiments of Native Infantry.

It is said that the Brigade advanced in line with the regularity of a parade movement, and were the first to reach the entrenchment. But Cunningham, in his graphic story of the fight, criticises the General's orders, saying that the original error of forming the regiments in line instead of column rendered the contest more unequal than such assaults need necessarily be. For every shot from the enemy's lines told upon the expanse of men, and the greater part of the division was driven back by the deadly fire of muskets and swivels and enfilading artillery. But the Tenth and their comrades, undaunted, went again to the attack. After this, although the Sikhs gathered to defend the entrenchment, and poured in a withering fire, the advance never ceased. Men fell at every step, but still their comrades went on.

The effect of that marvellous advance was disconcerting to the enemy, and the conduct of the Tenth was spoken of among the Sikhs for many a year to come. One cannot get away from the story told of their gallantry by one who fought in the enemy's ranks, and felt the thrill of watching that oncoming of the regiment in spite of the murderous fire.

"I began life," said Hookum Singh, "as a gunner in the Sikh Army, and was in charge of a gun, when the Sikhs determined to fight the English for the possession of India. We had a large and powerful army, and we knew that we were, man for man, far superior to the native soldiers of the Indian Army, whereas the English soldiers were few and unable to stand work in a hot sun.

We soon found out our mistake. I was with the battery I was attached to, holding a strong entrenched position at Sobraon. It was on the afternoon of a very hot day that we were told that a British regiment was advancing to the attack, and we soon saw them marching steadily towards us."

That regiment was the Tenth.

"We were preparing to open fire when they got within range, but our Sirdar ordered us not to do so till he gave the word. Nearer and nearer they came, as steadily as if they were on their own parade ground, in *perfect silence*. A creeping feeling came over me; this silence seemed so unnatural. We Sikhs are, as you know, brave, but when we attack we begin firing our muskets, and shouting our famous war cry, but these men, saying never a word, advanced in perfect silence. They appeared to me as demons, evil spirits, bent on our destruction, and I could hardly refrain from firing.

"At last the order came, 'Fire,' and our whole battery, as if from one gun, fired into the advancing mass. The smoke was so great that for a few minutes I could not see the effect of our fire, but fully expected that we had destroyed the demons, so, what was my astonishment, when the smoke cleared away, to see them advancing still in *perfect silence*, but their numbers reduced to about one half. Loading my cannon quickly, I fired again and again into them, making a gap or a lane in their ranks each time; but on they came, in *that awful silence*, till they were within a short distance of our guns, when their Colonel ordered them to halt to take breath, which they did under a heavy fire.

"Then, with a shout, such as only angry demons could send forth, and which is still ringing in my ears, they made a rush for our guns, led by their Colonel. In ten



From the Portrait by Sydney Hodges.

By permission of the Rev. W. A. Fenwick.

COL. WILLIAM FENWICK, C.B.,
FIRST C.O. OF THE 2ND BATTN., RAISED IN 1858.

minutes it was all over; they leapt into the deep ditch or moat in our front, soon filling it, and then swarming up the opposite side on the shoulders of their comrades, dashed for the guns, which were still defended by a strong body of our infantry, who fought bravely. But who could withstand such fierce demons, with those awful bayonets, which they preferred to their guns—for not a shot did they fire the whole time—and then, with a ringing cheer, which was heard for miles, they announced their victory.”

Equally as gallant and irresistible that day were their companions—the men of the 80th—who joined the Tenth in that awful and historic charge. It was glorious in so many ways, and yet left cause for mourning when the day was ended, and the dead were counted. Among those who fell when the Tenth were rushing the entrenchments with their bayonets, was Sir Robert Dick, but the men did not pause in their advance. The right of the Sikhs was broken into thus, and the enemy, in spite of desperate rallies, were driven towards the centre.

It was then that Smith attacked the enemy's left to prevent Dick's Division from being overwhelmed. In its turn the fighting here was as desperate, and the carnage terrible. The ground which Smith's men had to traverse was “broken up by water-courses,” and the earthworks were such that the soldiers could not scale them. Again and again they made the attempt under a withering fire, but had to fall back, only to charge again, and in desperation, and maddened at the sight of the Sikhs rushing out to kill and mutilate the wounded. At last they carried the earthworks.

The Sikhs were now beaten on their right and left, and about this time Gilbert assailed the entrenchments before him, but was wounded. This centre division found the

earthworks so high as to be unscalable without ladders, and consequently the carnage was unusually great. A second endeavour failed, but the third assault, directed against a spot where the earthworks were not so high, succeeded. In spite of the fact that the dead lay in heaps, the men got in, and, as the Tenth had already done in their case, captured the guns.

The resistance of the enemy was now completely broken. Beaten on all sides, with the British troops swarming into the entrenchments, and with every defensible position captured, the Sikhs turned and began a retreat towards the river. But here they suffered more than in the hours of those desperate assaults. Squadrons of horse and regiments of foot were coming up from every quarter, so that the slaughter was fearful. The Sutlej was flooded. A storm of heavy rain two days before had swollen the stream so greatly that the fords were impassable. Consequently, the retreating enemy made for the bridge, and crowded on it. Gough, seeing this, ordered up his Horse Artillery, and these, enraged at the cruelties of the Sikhs towards the wounded, poured in an awful fire of grape and shrapnel, breaking up the bridge, and plunging those who were jammed on it into the fiercely rolling river. The waters of the Sutlej were red with blood, while thousands, fearing to remain for the coming up of the British, flung themselves into the stream and sank. In the fight at the bridge, Serjeant-Major Murphy, of the Tenth, was conspicuous for bravery, capturing two Sikh colours himself. He was in 1848 promoted to be Quartermaster. He became ultimately Paymaster and Hon. Major, and remained in the Regiment until 1876.

So ended the battle of Sobraon. For the British army it was glorious, for the Sikhs disastrous. Ten thousand

of them perished, and not one of their 67 guns was taken by them off the field, while all their standards and military stores were left behind. But the losses of Gough's army were also great. The gallant commander of the division in which the Tenth played so conspicuous and memorable a part—Sir Robert Dick, "a veteran of the Peninsula and Waterloo"—died in the evening, and the long list of killed and wounded contained 2,383 names. The Tenth suffered, but not so heavily as might have been expected, when it is remembered that they were called on for such dangerous service; 29 of their number lay dead, and 135 were among the wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Franks (who was himself among the wounded and had his horse shot under him) and his men received high praise when the Commander-in-Chief sent his despatches home. Gough spoke of their steady courage, and told how the regiment marched on with the precision of a field day, and never fired a shot until within the works of the enemy.

Brigadier Stacey, also, who commanded the Brigade, wrote a few weeks later to Franks, to express his appreciation of what the Tenth had done. "I write to say that the gallantry of H.M.'s 10th, and you, their gallant leader, will never be effaced from my memory. The glorious conduct of the 10th at Sobraon is beyond any praise that I could give. They were the *corner stone* of the victory. I have seen much service, but I *never* saw anything to equal their cool and resolute courage on that day. You will do me the favour to offer my explanations, how I left without calling, and allow this, my testimony of the steadiness and gallantry of the corps to be placed on the mess table."

This was not the only tribute to the gallantry of the Tenth. Later on Her Majesty Queen Victoria authorised

the regiment to bear on the colours and appointments the word *Sobraon*, while their commander in the battle—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Harte Franks—was nominated a Companion of the Military Division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. The conduct of the troops received the special thanks of Parliament. The thanks and rewards were well deserved, for the battle of Sobraon proved “one of the hardest encounters of which the annals of warfare in India afford any trace.”

During the night which followed the action, Gough constructed a bridge of boats over the swollen river, and crossed with his army, determined to reach the city of Lahore, while the Sikhs were demoralised. This was possible, for the army of the enemy was not only broken up, but was scattered “beyond the possibility of an effective rally.” Gough thus had a comparatively easy task before him, and reached Lahore by the 20th of February, where, during the next few days, a treaty was dictated, “the conditions of which,” according to the comment at the time, “will tend to secure the British provinces from the repetition of a similar outrage.”

CHAPTER XI.

MOOLTAN AND GOOJERAT.

1848. THE Sikhs were always restive after the defeat at Sobraon, and notwithstanding the treaty that had been agreed to, it was felt that a campaign which lasted little more than two months, would not be accepted as decisive by our beaten foes. Lord Hardinge, recognising this in spite of the fact that the Sikh chieftains had assented to a British Protectorate, strengthened the army in that part of India considerably, so that in the neighbourhood of Meerut there were as many as 50,000 troops, and an artillery train of 60 guns prepared for emergency. "Three brigades, organised as movable columns ready to take the field at once, were placed at Lahore, Jalandhar, and Ferozepore." The policy pursued while these precautions were taken, has been tersely given thus: "Settle the country, make the people happy, and take care there are no rows."

The Rani, however, yielding to her natural love for intrigue, created a position so full of peril, that it was found necessary to remove her to "the home of dethroned monarchs at Benares." The removal was not achieved a day too soon, for undoubtedly she had set unfortunate influences on the move, and the consequences had yet to be experienced.

The outbreak of the second Sikh War must be attributed to an unexpected incident on the frontier. Moolraj, the Dewan of Mooltan, had been required to pay down the sum of a million sterling, as tantamount to a succession fee

when he succeeded his father in 1844. Moolraj never paid this sum to the Indian Government, declaring that he was unable to raise the money. He also expressed a wish to retire from his position, since the rulership was uncongenial to him.

Thereupon, his resignation having been accepted, the Sirdar Khan Singh, accompanied by Mr. Vans Agnew, of the Civil Service, and Lieutenant Anderson, was sent from Lahore to Mooltan, to inquire into the condition of affairs. The Sirdar and his companions went with an escort, consisting of 1,400 Sikh soldiers, a Goorkha regiment, 700 cavalry, and a troop of horse artillery.* While Agnew was riding with Moolraj, a man in the gateway of the small fort which they were entering, speared him, and wounded him also with his sword. Khan Singh and the Goorkhas rescued him and Anderson, who was also desperately wounded. Moolraj's perfidy was beyond doubt, and before the day was over, the two Englishmen, in spite of Khan Singh's efforts, were murdered.

There was reason to believe that Moolraj had no real intention to resign, but had resorted to this treachery with the idea of bringing about hostilities. Unfortunately, the English authorities did not act with promptitude, and the delay gave the rebel chieftain ample time to strengthen his position, and add to the disaffection in the district. On his own initiative, Edwardes — afterwards Sir Herbert — having heard of Agnew's and Anderson's deaths, thought to advance and avenge the Englishmen, but his troops so acted that he felt he could not trust them, and retired. Colonel Cortlandt, with his regiment, joined by some retainers of the Nawáb of Báhawulpur, marched against Moolraj and defeated him in two successive fights.

* The figures are taken from "The Sikhs and Sikh Wars." Other accounts make the escort considerably weaker.

Later still Edwardes, having gathered some 18,000 troops and 22 guns—mostly native troops—defeated Moolraj, and the blow was so disastrous that the Dewan fled. This was on June 28th.

Yet the Resident, Sir Frederick Currie, would not assume any military responsibility until July 10th, when he ordered General Whish to march to Mooltan with a battering train, and a field force 6,000 strong, including two English regiments, the Tenth and the 32nd.

The Tenth, when orders came to move, were in cantonments at Annaikallie. The regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Franks, had in it 29 officers, 37 serjeants, 36 corporals, 20 drummers, and 674 privates. Franks joined the land column under the command of Whish on the 12th of August, and the army then proceeded to Mooltan. The Tenth were called upon to fight before the city was reached, for, on the 17th, at Muttee Fall, eleven miles from Mooltan, the grenadier and light companies, commanded by Captain MacGregor and Lieutenant Herbert, formed part of the force under Franks, which beat off a night attack on the camp. On the following day, Whish and his army encamped before the walls of Mooltan.

By this time matters had become more serious than had been anticipated. Not alone Moolraj, but the Sikhs in the north were in revolt. It was thought that Whish would have begun his attack immediately on his arrival, when he found Edwardes there with various forces totalling 32,000 men, with 45 guns, and four mortars; but being anxious to wait for the siege-train, the General contented himself with summoning the city to an unconditional surrender. The proclamation was received with contempt, and Moolraj still continued to strengthen his defences.

On the 7th September the first operations against the city commenced, but the principal officers in Whish's force declared that the investing army was not sufficiently strong to reduce the place. Whish, however, persisted. The assault which he delivered resulted in a fierce fight, and in the enemy being driven within the defences. Again, on the night of the 9th, the right wing were called out for an affair against the enemy's outposts. From some buildings there came a most mischievous fire, and the intention was to dislodge the troops. The attack failed, and those of the Tenth who were engaged, suffered considerably. Lieutenant Hollinsworth, who was promoted Captain on the 13th of September, died of his wounds on the 3rd of October, and six men were killed, while as many as thirty-seven of the rank and file were wounded.

On the 12th of September Moolraj made a desperate sortie, but Edwardes' troops drove him back into the town. The right wing, with the light company and headquarters of the Tenth, formed part of the Right Column under Franks, who, in conjunction with the troops engaged, stormed and carried the strongly entrenched position of Dhunam Sallah, in the southern suburbs of Mooltan. The fighting, which was short, was terrible so long as it lasted, and was of such a nature that "hardly any of the defenders returned to Mooltan to tell the tale." The Tenth, however, suffered considerably.

Longden, who afterwards became so well known as General Sir Henry Errington Longden, says in his diary that the Tenth went down to the trenches about 7 a.m., and that the attack was made at half-past eight on the enemy's strong post in front. It was carried in half an hour, and also a second one, still stronger. The Sikhs made a desperate resistance, and a portion of a wall fell on Longden, who lay thus buried for some hours. Luckily he

was dug out with no other hurt than some bruises. The Tenth in this fight were generous to their foes. Finding many of them wounded, they gave them water and tried to make them comfortable, "for which," says Longden, "they appeared thankful."

Major Montizambert having been killed, Captain Stock took command, and brought the six companies out of action. The roll call revealed the fact that in the fight the Tenth had lost four killed, and twenty-seven wounded. Lieutenant Herbert's wounds were so severe that he died on the 21st of February following.

On the next day there was a serious and unexpected defection. Shere Singh, who had been fighting in Edwardes' force, and who had been relied upon as loyal, suddenly went over to the enemy, "bag and baggage," taking with him his 900 infantry, and 3,800 cavalry. This desertion seemed to render the capture of Mooltan impracticable. Whish, in consequence, determined to raise the siege, or at all events, to suspend siege operations; he, therefore, fell back with his army to the original positions. The retirement was not to the taste of the men, and Longden refers to it as "rather undignified." The day's march extended over eight miles, and the Tenth, serving as a rear-guard, were greatly pressed. Some of the enemy came out and made a show of approaching. It was two o'clock before the Tenth marched in, in the sweltering heat, having been on the move, and on the alert, ever since daylight, with the enemy hanging on to them the whole of the time.

Strange to say, when Shere Singh went to Mooltan, Moolraj would not allow him to enter the city, and consequently he marched away to his father, Chutter Singh, who was at Lahore, or at Goojerat—none can now say which. The results of the defection were disastrous to the British, since he made it his mission "to raise and organise

the Khalsa against 'the oppression of the Feringhis'; and before long he was doing great things towards raising the Sikhs in arms.

The struggle was thus to take place in the Sikh districts, away in the north-west, leaving "the Mooltan thorn on the British flank, the great Punjaub rivers to aid Shere Singh in his own warfare, and his rear supported by the Afghan Power, of which Chutter Singh was securing the alliance, by the cession of the much-coveted Peshawur districts."

1849. From henceforth there was war between the Sikhs and the British, and not the mere quarrel between the Government of India and a petty chieftain who had strengthened himself in Mooltan. The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, decided on a winter campaign. The army of the Punjaub was thereupon formed with all possible expedition, Lord Gough undertaking the personal command. It was thus composed :—

1st Division, Maj.-Gen. Whish.	1st Brig. (Markham).	32nd Foot. 49th N.I. 51st N.I. 10th Foot.
	2nd Brig. (Hervey).	8th N.I. 72nd N.I. 29th Foot.
2nd Division, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert.	1st Brig. (Mountain).	30th N.I. 52nd N.I. 2nd Europeans.
	2nd Brig. (Godby).	31st N.I. 70th N.I. 24th Foot.
3rd Division, Maj.-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell.	1st Brig. (Pennycuik).	25th N.I. 45th N.I. 15th N.I.
	2nd Brig. (Penny).	20th N.I. 69th N.I. 61st Foot.
	3rd Brig. (Hoggan).	36th N.I. 46th N.I.

Cavalry Division, Brig.-Gen. Cureton.	{	1st Brig. (White).	{	3rd Dragoons.
				14th Dragoons.
		2nd Brig. (Pope).		5th Light Cav.
				6th Light Cav.
				9th Lancers.
		3rd Brig. (Hearsey).		1st Light Cav.
				6th Light Cav.
		4th Brig. (Salter).		Irregular Cavalry.
				11th Light Cav.
				Irregular Cavalry.

On the 9th of December Lord Gough broke up his camp at Ferozepore, crossed the Sutlej, and thus entered Sikh territory. On the 22nd of November he found Shere Singh at Ramnugger, and attacked him, driving back the advanced Sikh force after some tremendous fighting, which, unfortunately, resulted in the loss of some valuable lives. When Gough, on the 2nd of December, sent Thackwell to meet the Sikh Sirdar, that General came out to stop his progress with an army of 30,000 men; then, for some reason not known, he suddenly fell back on a strong position at Jhelum, retreating quickly, although in point of numbers he was immeasurably Thackwell's superior. Gough was eager to advance his army, and to storm the Sikh position, but the Governor-General restrained him, so that for three valuable weeks nothing was done.

Meanwhile the Tenth were playing their part before Mooltan. Whish, with the 1st Division, had not moved forward with the main army, but was instructed to operate before the stronghold from whence he had retired in September. On November 7th he was in a position to undertake the second siege of the city. On that day the enemy had taken the initiative, intending to attack Edwardes' position. That gallant young officer drove the Sikhs back with great loss, although in the heavy fighting he had suffered considerably. Whish advanced on the right, intending to turn the Sikh flank. Franks was in

command of the force employed, and the Tenth's contribution comprised the grenadier company and left wing with the headquarters of the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Young. In the attack which followed at Sangkund, the Tenth captured at the point of the bayonet, without firing a shot, the whole of the enemy's guns in position; yet their loss was only eleven men wounded.

On the 21st of December Whish was strengthened by the arrival of two regiments of British and five of native infantry, while his artillery comprised 30 field and 67 siege guns. It was then decided to attack Mooltan, and on the 27th the plan agreed upon was put to the test. The British position was in three parts in the Bengal column on the right, with their camp at Seetul-ki-Mari; on its left the Bombay column, reaching to the Wullee Mahomed Canal; and, on the left of that canal, Edwardes' force, with the Bhawalpore men. These latter troops were to cross the canal and support the left flank. The advance was in three columns; the right was to seize the brick-kilns, about a mile to the east of the fort, and work its way forward from that point; the centre was to operate against the eastern face of the city, through the suburbs there; and the left against the Khoonee Boorj, the southern bastion of the city.*

The part played by the Tenth was an important one. The left wing of the regiment with the headquarters, under the command of Captain Longden, formed part of the right column of attack, under Lieutenant-Colonel Young. These were to carry the heights before Mooltan, and they accomplished the task in the finest spirit, and with little loss, although the fighting was severe.

The story of that day's hard fighting is told in Longden's journal. He says that at noon the suburbs and

* "The Sikhs and the Sikh Wars."

buildings outside the town from the canal eastward were attacked and taken. The column in which the Tenth served gained possession of some mounds and buildings within 700 yards of the fort. The enemy showed a bold front at first, but their flank was being pressed by the columns on the left (the Tenth being in the extreme right column), and after firing some matchlock shots they retired. Longden then took possession of some buildings, one of these being a mosque. A wing of the Tenth, a Native Infantry regiment, a squadron of cavalry, and four Horse Artillery guns, formed the column, the guns opening on their forming line. The enemy, after retiring, again came forward, and made an attack, which was repulsed, the column charging. Later the enemy were driven into the city by the Centre column. The Left column also carried the Mundee Awa and Seedee Lal-ka-Behr heights.

The resistance of Moolraj and his Sikhs was obstinate in the extreme. The principal magazine, which contained 400,000 pounds of powder, was destroyed by the explosion of a shell from one of the mortars. It ruined the grand Musjid and several houses, but Moolraj, declaring that he still had sufficient powder for the next twelve months, continued to hold out.

Throughout the operations which followed, the Tenth were constantly employed. On the 2nd of January they were among those who, having broken down the Bohur gate, rushed in, and captured the place. The attack began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the European soldiers marched up to one of the breaches almost without a shot. The enemy did not seem to be aware of the advance until the Tenth and their comrades were actually on the breach itself. At once the defenders poured in a heavy matchlock fire, and even threw bricks at the advancing soldiers. The

Sepoys halted, and could not be induced to go forward, so severe was the fire, and so stubborn the defence. At this juncture news came that the attack on the Delhi gate had failed. The knowledge roused the Europeans to make a magnificent effort, and they rushed in through the breach, and thus gained the town, where there was little resistance. Some of the enemy, finding that the assault had succeeded, bolted through the only gate open to the west.* This was at dusk, and by that time General Whish was master of Mooltan.

Even then, however, there was fighting to follow, for Moolraj retired to the fort with his troops, and offered an heroic resistance. Whish constructed breaching batteries, and mines were laid, but the cannonade maintained incessantly had done so much damage that the commander and his men felt that the end was inevitable. It is said that the natives, realising the hopelessness of holding out against the assault which was about to be delivered, clamoured for one of two things—either surrender on what terms could be obtained, or to make an attempt to cut their way through the besiegers. The latter course was seen to be impossible, and consequently Moolraj “surrendered at discretion” on January 22nd.

Longden, of the Tenth, seems to have done a great deal in the way of preparing galleries for three mines which ultimately did such damage that Moolraj sent out on the 21st to say that he would surrender in the morning. He came in on the 22nd at 10 o'clock, and surrendered his fort. Longden describes the scene: “It was doubted whether he would really surrender or not. However, it was settled by his appearing at last. He walked across the open space, a cloth held over his head by two servants. He had his

* Longden's Private Papers.

sword, which he delivered to the Brigadier (Hervey), who advanced to meet him, and gave him back his sword. He remained under a small house at the gate while his followers, to the amount of nearly 3,000 of all sorts, came out, those who were armed laying down their arms at the fort gate. After they had all passed out some Europeans were marched in, and the British flag hoisted."

The Tenth, under Franks, formed a part of General Whish's Division, which proceeded by forced marches on January 30th, in order to join the main grand army in the vicinity of Goojerat. Whish, during this trying advance, heard that Shere Singh contemplated the destruction of his force, in order to prevent his reinforcing Lord Gough. Word was brought in that Shere Singh had actually left his entrenched camp at Russool, and was marching in the direction of Lahore; but Whish, possessed of this knowledge, ruined the Sikh general's clever scheme. He succeeded in occupying the fords of the Chenáb, and ultimately formed a junction with the Commander-in-Chief on February 17th.

When the Tenth entered the camp in the vicinity of Goojerat, they heard of the desperate fighting at Chillianwallah, and how, although the enemy had been driven from his position with heavy loss, Lord Gough was not sufficiently strong to hold the field, and had reluctantly retired. The coming up of Whish's division was a welcome one, for Gough had lost in "the inconsequent battle which had nearly been a defeat," 2,357 men and 89 officers in killed and wounded. The Commander-in-Chief now had 20,000 men and 100 guns at his disposal.

Shere Singh, having failed to induce Gough to give battle at Nur Jemal, had gone on to Goojerat, and the Commander-in-Chief, learning this, had followed. Here he concentrated

his army, and it was here that he completed his full strength by the arrival of the Mooltan forces. It was his intention not only to concentrate, but "deliver the final blow, and utterly shatter the Khalsa army when he delivered it."

At the most the Tenth were not allowed more than a day to rest after an exhausting march, for on the 21st of February Gough gave battle to the Sikhs at Goojerat. The enemy numbered 60,000 men of all arms, and had 59 pieces of artillery. Gough's men were only a third of that number. The 1st Infantry Division, under Whish, included the Tenth, and was composed as follows: The 32nd Foot, and the 49th and 51st Native Infantry with Brigadier Markham in command. The 10th Foot, and the 8th and 72nd Native Infantry under Hervey. The Bombay Column, under Dundas, comprised the 60th Rifles, the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, the Bombay Fusiliers, and the 19th Native Infantry.

On the 21st, at sunrise, Gough saw the Sikh army in a great crescent, with the city of Goojerat behind. On the extreme left of the enemy's line ran the Wet Nullah, an affluent of the River Chenab. Right through the centre of the Sikh line lay a dry nullah or water-course. Between these two nullahs—the wet and the dry—Shere Singh had placed his infantry. On his right, beyond the dry water-course, was his cavalry. There were several bodies of cavalry on the other side of the Wet Nullah, on Shere Singh's left.

The British line lay astride the dry water-course, and counting from the Chenab, on Gough's right, the Divisions came in the following order: Lockwood and his cavalry, then Whish, Gilbert, Campbell, and Dundas. On the extreme left was Thackwell with his cavalry.



The Calcutta Gazette, **EXTRAORDINARY.**

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1859.

No. 300 of 1859.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Military Department.

THE 18TH MARCH 1859.

HER MAJESTY'S 10th Regiment of Foot is about to embark for England.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council cannot allow this Regiment to pass through Calcutta without thanking the Officers and Men for all the good Service which they have rendered in the last Two eventful Years; first in the Out-breaks at Benares and Dinapore; next as a part of the Column under their former Commander, Brigadier General Franks; and more lately in the harassing Operations conducted by Brigadier General Sir E. Lugard and Brigadier Douglas on either bank of the Ganges.

The Governor General in Council desires in taking leave of the 10th Regiment to place on record his cordial Appreciation of their valuable Services.

The Regiment will be saluted by the Guns of Fort William on leaving Calcutta.

By Order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council,

R. J. H. BIRCH, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PRINTED BY THOMAS JONES, AT THE DESPATCH SECRETARIAT OFFICE.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, EXTRAORDINARY.
ON THE DEPARTURE OF THE 10TH REGIMENT.

Behind the right wing was Markham with his infantry reserves, and some cavalry. On the left wing, behind it, the cavalry were in support. Batteries were placed between every brigade.

When the army advanced, at half-past seven in the morning, Gough discovered almost instantly the position and range of the Sikh guns, and halting his infantry, advanced his artillery. So terrible was the cannonade which followed that the enemy fell back. Gough's intention was to penetrate the enemy's line at the centre, and thus turn the position of their force in rear of the Nullah. This would enable his left wing to cross it, co-operate with the right wing, and double upon the centre wing of the enemy's force opposed to them.

The tremendous artillery duel lasted for nearly two hours and a half, and when the Sikhs retired with their guns, Gough ordered a general advance, the artillery advancing also, and effecting appalling destruction. Even thus, however, the Sikhs offered a desperate resistance. When the entrenched villages were reached, the fighting was of a fearful character, and the Tenth more than once were assailed by the Sikh and Afghan horse. Noticing the splendid part played by the Tenth, in this decisive battle, one may recall the reminiscence of an officer who was in the fight. He says that the Tenth were the centre regiment of the 1st Infantry Brigade. "They were drawn up in line when the alarm of cavalry was raised. The two native regiments on our flanks at once formed square. Colonel Franks ordered the Tenth to remain steady with the front rank kneeling. On came the cavalry, a fine body of men, Sikhs and Afghans, many of them in chain armour, and made a furious charge on our left wing. The men stood like rocks, till the cavalry came within 80 yards of them,

when they opened such a heavy file fire, as speedily drove off the enemy with heavy loss. Immediately after we charged and swept away the Sikh Infantry."

Led on by Franks, the regiment stormed Chota Kabra, experiencing some of the hardest and most desperate fighting they had known throughout the campaign. The Sikhs awaited the charge of the Tenth, keeping up a heavy fire of grape and matchlocks. For a little while it looked as though the regiment would be overwhelmed by the cavalry, but the artillery, realising the danger which threatened the Tenth, opened up a heavy fire and compelled the enemy's horse to retire. The moment they fell back the Tenth again charged forward on the infantry in front of the village. Before their onrush the Sikhs retreated, taking their guns with them. The village thus fell into the hands of the regiment, and Franks, watching the Sikhs retreating, pursued them for four miles. Here he called a halt, having done the enemy immense damage, but the horse artillery and cavalry coming up, carried on the pursuit for many miles, riding on until darkness set in. When the Tenth came back, thinking to take further part in the battle, the fight was over, and the whole of the Sikh army was routed. The regiment was met by Lord Gough, who rode up and exclaimed, "Colonel Franks, I have to thank you and your gallant regiment for the splendid way in which you have aided me in winning the battle of Goojerat." The men heard the General's words, and responded with a mighty cheer.

In this battle Gough experienced the value of his artillery, which he had hitherto held in light esteem. In discussing his plans for the fight, his officers urged him to employ his guns more effectively, and the issue showed the worth of this tremendous arm. The artillery duel, almost unexpected

by the Sikhs, who had often commented on the singularity of Gough's rare use of his guns, demoralised the enemy at the commencement, so that when the advance came, and the infantry made their onslaughts, Shere Singh's forces were already half beaten.

Lord Gough, in his despatch, gives a brief but comprehensive description of what occurred. "The heavy artillery continued to advance with extraordinary celerity, taking up successive forward positions, driving the enemy from those they had retired to, whilst the rapid advance and beautiful fire of the horse artillery . . . broke the ranks of the enemy at all points. The whole infantry line now rapidly advanced and drove the enemy before it; the Nullah was cleared, several villages stormed, the guns that were in position carried, the camp captured, and the enemy routed in every direction. . . . The retreat of the Sikh army, thus hotly pressed, soon became a perfect flight, all arms dispersing over the country, rapidly pursued by our troops for a distance of twelve miles, their track strewed with their wounded, their arms, and military equipments, which they threw away to conceal that they were soldiers."

Lord Gough singled out the Tenth for commendation in the body of his despatch in the following terms: "A very spirited and successful movement was also made . . . against a heavy body of the enemy's troops, in and about Second or Chota-Kabra, by part of Brigadier Hervey's Brigade, most gallantly led by Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, of Her Majesty's 10th Foot."

General Whish, in his despatch to the Adjutant-General, refers again and again to the work done by the Brigade under Hervey: "In the flank movements by the 1st Brigade, already adverted to, and which, under a heavy fire from the enemy of round grape and matchlock, with the reformation

to line (in discovering that the enemy did not make the anticipated attack) was effected in the most steady and orderly manner. Captain Mackenzie, by his able and judicious co-operation, made his troops particularly useful, and on the enemy's declining to receive the charge of H.M. 10th, and the 8th and 52nd Native Infantry, poured in such a continued fire of shrapnell and round upon their retiring masses, as . . . effectually to prevent any further threat or molestation to the division under my command." Later on in the despatch this also occurs: "The 1st Brigade on halting here" (at the town gate) "detached a subdivision of H.M.'s 10th Regiment, and the grenadier company of 52nd Native Infantry, to expel a party of 200 of the enemy in occupation of the temple and a garden in rear . . . which was effected with trifling loss on our side, but the enemy had 30 or 40 killed and wounded and a great number taken prisoners." Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, C.B., of the Tenth, was mentioned in the list of officers named for thanks "for the intelligence and zeal with which they carried out their orders, and to all the officers and men under their command for their steadiness and prompt obedience."

The battle of Goojerat ended the campaign, and resulted in the submission of the Sikhs. Shere Singh was in no condition to renew the struggle, for the blow delivered was such that he found himself beyond recovery. Lord Gough set forth the situation in his despatch to the Governor-General of India: "The ranks of the enemy broken, their position carried, their guns, ammunition, camp equipage and baggage captured, their flying masses driven before the victorious pursuers from mid-day to dusk, receiving a most severe punishment in their flight."

Realising the extent of the disaster, Shere Singh submitted and the Sikhs laid down their arms uncon-

ditionally, Shere Singh coming to the Buddhist Monument of Maiakyalah on March 12th, and delivering up his sword. That ended the war. "The Sikhs had submitted honestly and without shame to a power which they now respected, and to which, since then, they have been admirably faithful in many trying scenes." With the ending of the Sikh campaign the conquest of India was completed "within its natural boundaries, the Indus, the Himalayas, and the ocean."

THE MUTINY.

CHAPTER XII.

THE EARLY DAYS.

1849. DURING the great Sikh Wars the Tenth had added greatly to their reputation. When General Hill inspected the regiment while in their quarters at Ferozepore in the following April, he expressed "his unqualified approbation of the high state of discipline" in which he found this corps. "The performance of the battalion manoeuvres," he said, "was perfect, as well as the light infantry movements on the second day's inspection." Having spoken of "the orderly and soldierlike appearance not only on parade, but in quarters, which is so conspicuous in the soldiers of the 10th Regiment," the General went on to say that he had seen much to approve of, and nothing to find fault with, and he could not refrain from observing that the excellent state in which he found the 10th Regiment, was to be imputed to the zeal, intelligence, and great attention on the part of the officers "of this most distinguished corps."

For the next seven years the Tenth saw nothing in the way of active service. The record tells of the movements of the regiment to various posts; but there was nothing in that long space of time in the way of fighting. Yet, for efficiency, the Tenth never suffered themselves in any way to decline. Again and again, at the inspections, approbation was won, the reports referring to the "high

state of the discipline and general efficiency of the regiment, as well as for the steadiness and precision of the manoeuvres, and the orderly conduct of the men in quarters."

1857. The peace was ended by the outbreak of the never-to-be-forgotten Mutiny in 1857. That was the hundredth year, or Hindoo "Sumbut," after the battle of Plassy, when, "on a certain conjunction of the planets, it had been declared by astrologers, that the raj, or reign, of the company was to continue for a hundred years, but no more." The people of India had never forgotten this remarkable prediction, and when, at the commencement of the year, the cholera swept the land and tremendous floods wrought havoc in Bengal, the native mind was impressed with the auguries which were to be fatal to the ruling power in India.

Lord Dalhousie, in the early part of the preceding year (1856), when speaking in Calcutta, warned those who were treating certain indications of trouble with contempt. "No prudent man," he said, "having any knowledge of Eastern affairs would ever venture to predict a long continuance of peace in India—insurrection may rise like an exhalation from the earth, and cruel violence worse than all the excesses of war, may be suddenly committed by men who to the very day on which they broke out in their frenzy of blood, have been regarded as a simple, harmless, and timid race." There were some who realised what it would mean if that frenzy of blood should break out, and when anonymous warnings were received from friendly natives, they considered the composition of the great Indian Army. The Europeans in it were in a hopeless minority; for whereas there were 233,000 Sepoys, the Government could not count on more than 45,332 European troops. There were 6,500 European gunners, but there were 12,000 native gunners, "while for the 750 miles stretching from Barrackpur to

Agra, there was only one European regiment, and that at Dinápur."

There was a strange sense of uneasiness in the air. It was known that "foul and mischievous calumnies" were being spread throughout the land. Nana Sahib, and other Indian princes, were undoubtedly active in travelling from place to place, and when it was too late, it was discovered that they were engaged in a deadly conspiracy which threatened the existence of the British power in India, and was tending to bring about the fulfilment of the prediction of Plassy. Frazer, in his "British India," says that a learned Múlvī from Faizábad in Oudh had journeyed through Delhi, Meerut, Patna, and Calcutta, preaching sedition, deftly weaving the hidden threads of a widespread conspiracy before the very eyes of the English officers, who smiled at the superstitious ways of the people who were sending *chápatis*, or small pieces of unleavened bread, from village to village, none knowing why or by whose order, but all feeling that some strange secret was abroad in their midst.

Yet India was quiet. The high roads and rivers were covered with traffic; the post was never interrupted; justice was administered as usual; and the revenue was regularly paid.* But suddenly the army mutinied. Many causes were stated by those who endeavoured to account for this terrible tragedy. It was well known that the Sepoys believed that the Government intended to send them away on foreign service, which would involve the breaking of their laws of caste. There were also some public measures which tended to agitate the native mind. The people failed to understand why no one could occupy any Government office—however menial the duties—without passing certain examinations, and the Brahmins, when the natives wondered, fostered their suspicions that the Government

* Gubbins: "The Mutinies in Oudh."

had some hidden purpose. The Brahmins, who "beheld in the enlightenment of the people, the certain downfall of their faith and power," whispered it abroad, that it was the policy of the Government to destroy the Hindoo religion.

It is maintained that among the Sepoys the real provocation lay in the proposed introduction of the greased cartridge. The "Brown Bess" musket was superseded by the English rifle, and it was said, and doubtless was honestly believed by thousands, that the cartridges, smeared as they were with the fat of the bullock or of the pig, were to be used by them. The pig was an animal abhorred by Mahommedans; the bullock was so sacred in the estimation of the Hindoos, that the slaying of the animal was prohibited in many of the States. The use of cartridges so smeared was not the whole of the trouble. By biting off the end the soldiers would incur a breach of caste and loss of privileges, and the sum of the mischief lay in that. How the story got about that these cartridges were to be so treated is not really known. It is said that while they "were being made up in the Presidency Arsenal, a low-caste clashy employed in making them asked water of a high-caste Brahmin sepoy. The latter indignantly refused, for the act would have involved a breach of caste. 'Oh,' rejoined the low-caste man, 'you need not be so particular, for you will all of you soon have no caste, when you come to put pig and bullock fat into your mouths.'"

True or not true, the cartridge story went through India, and an alarm on the matter of caste became general—universal, indeed. When the Enfield rifles came and were distributed, the Mutiny broke out. The men of the 19th Native Infantry refused to receive the cartridges served out on parade, and with them the Mutiny started. The news spread throughout Upper India with amazing swiftness, and was the signal for rebellion everywhere, and for the most

horrible atrocities towards the Europeans. The peaceful valley of the Ganges was converted into "a terrible scene of conflagration and massacre, rapine and blood."

The part played by the Tenth in repressing the Mutiny began on the 22nd of May, when news came in of the outbreak at Benares, where the 13th Irregular Cavalry, a regiment of Sikhs, and the 37th Native Infantry were stationed. It had been determined to disarm the 37th, for the signs of discontent were so many that all the horrors of the Mutiny were certain to follow unless assistance came. At once Captains Norman and Annesley, with Ensign Donald and 167 men, were sent from Dinapore to Benares for the purpose of protecting the garrison from the mutineers. When this force arrived, and the disarming of the 37th began, a fight followed, in which two men of the Tenth were killed, while eight were mortally wounded.

It was in this fight that one of the men of the regiment—Private John Kirk—gained the coveted Victoria Cross for a deed of bravery. Kirk belonged to the 7th Company, under the command of Captain Annesley. On the afternoon of the fight—the 4th of June, 1857—when the men went out to bring into the lines any of the Europeans whom they could find, Kirk happened to hear that Captain Brown, the Pension Paymaster, his wife and little child, with their servants and others, were shut in and surrounded in a detached bungalow. Kirk made at once for the place, meeting Sergeant-Major Rosemond, of the mutinous 37th, and Sergeant-Major Gill, of the Loodiana Regiment. These had also volunteered to make the attempt to save Brown and his party. On reaching the bungalow they forced their way in, in spite of the fact that the rebels were firing on them and on the house. Joining those who were shut in thus, the three soldiers opened fire on the rebels, and to such purpose that they retired, so that the Europeans

were brought out, and conducted to the lines. For this splendid service the three soldiers were deservedly granted the V.C.

Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., a few days after the disarmament—on the 27th of June, 1857—spoke to this detachment, when on parade, some memorable words—memorable because of the occasion, and as falling from the lips of such a distinguished and gallant soldier:—"Detachment of the Tenth, I am very glad to see you looking so well after all your rough work. I have ever taken a peculiar interest in the 10th Regiment. I saw you for the first time you were under fire on an occasion you will remember; on the banks of the Sutlej. I watched you through the battle of Sobraon; although I did not see you I well know the deeds you achieved at Mooltan, and at the crowning victory at Goojerat. I did not see you at the outbreak at Benares at the beginning of this month, but from all I can hear I am convinced that the same spirit which has led you through former battles is still dominant in the Tenth. To this detachment, and the battery of artillery, Benares owes its safety, and you may consider yourselves the saviours of the place. I will not allow a day to elapse before I make the strongest report of your conduct to the Commander-in-Chief."

The Tenth had come up to Dinapore from Mean Meer, having undertaken a march of 924 miles between the start on October 13th, 1855, and January 21st, 1856. Here they were stationed during this intervening period until the outbreak of the Mutiny, when they found that all the Europeans of the district came in for safety—civilians, indigo planters, engineers, and others. So many were these refugees in number that some had to sleep in the church. But so far at Dinapore there were no signs of mutiny, for, to quote from Major-General Stansfeld's private journal,

"the native regiments here funk the 10th, as they have seen them fight in the Punjaub, and they are certainly the finest regiment in the country."

By this time all the stations in Oude had mutinied, many officers and ladies had been murdered, and all the regiments from Oude, and artillery, about 10,000 strong, had gone to besiege Sir Henry Lawrence in Lucknow, who had only 400 Europeans and some guns at his command. News had also come in of the massacre of Europeans in Cawnpore, and the Allahabad massacre also, spoken of at the time among the soldiers as "a most awful one, and unequalled almost in modern or ancient history." The Tenth, however, seemed to be destined to sit down at Dinapore, although the officers and men were "longing for a row," and thought themselves "very badly used in not having one."

But the trouble came at last, and the consequences were deep and widespreading. "It threw into agitation about 125,000,000 Europeans and natives along and south of the whole line of the Ganges, and the great trunk-road from Calcutta to Allahabad." On Saturday, July 25th, the 7th Native Infantry were on parade in the morning. When parade was over, and the officers were passing the front of the lines a Sepoy came out, calling on his comrades to kill the English. There was an instant rush in response to the cry, but as sudden a falling back to the lines as if the Sepoys had been struck by panic. When called out on parade again at two o'clock the soldiers refused to give up their percussion caps, and all in the three regiments—the 4th, 7th, and 8th Native Infantry—broke into open mutiny. The 40th also mutinied, after wavering, and fired at the European officers, fortunately doing no harm. The Tenth were called out instantly to coerce the mutineers, who retreated when the regiment and the artillery advanced.

On the Tuesday following, 60 men of the Tenth started on elephants to go to the Soane river, to look for the mutineers, who had gone in that direction, as if making for Arrah, a civil station on the other side of the river, and 24 miles away. The surmise that they had gone to Arrah proved to be correct. When the rebels arrived at that non-military town they released all the prisoners in the jail, looted the treasury, and then attacked a building in which the Europeans had shut themselves. It was nothing but a detached two-storey house, which, in anticipation of the coming trouble, had been strengthened weeks before. The Europeans had collected "a motley supply of arms, a limited supply of provisions, and an inexhaustible amount of ammunition," yet there was not a military man among them!*

Their danger, surrounded as they were by thousands of armed and disciplined Sepoys, was so great, that a detachment of the Tenth, made up of the 1st, 5th, and 8th Companies, with Captains Dunbar and Medhurst, Lieutenant Sandwith, and Ensigns Battye and Erskine, was sent up the river on July 29th by steamer to Buiera Ghat, to land at that point and relieve Arrah. Battye—now Lieutenant-Colonel and a Military Knight of Windsor—has told the story of the unfortunate expedition, and says that no blame can be attached to the officers and men of this composite force, for the expedition was badly organised at the commencement in Dinapore. The General at this place, when he had the whole regiment at his back, and a battery of artillery, was afraid to deal sternly with the mutineers; yet now he could send this small force of 150 men and about 50 Sikhs to attack them in their stronghold, planted down in the middle of a hostile district.

* "The Sepoy War."

Disaster, says Battye, or what would be called nowadays a regrettable incident, was the natural result.

On reaching a certain distance, where the Soane falls into the Ganges, the Tenth and the Sikhs disembarked, and crossed a sandy space of ground until they came again to the winding Soane. They crossed this stream in boats, and after landing on the Arrah side, commenced a march to their destination, which they reached just before midnight. On approaching the village they were received by a sudden volley from a clump of trees on their right flank, which killed Dunbar and several others. It would be difficult to say how many fell at that moment, owing to the darkness and panic which ensued. After holding their position during the night and returning the fire of an unseen enemy, a retreat was ordered in the morning by the senior officer. During the retreat the Sepoys followed close on their heels, and kept up a harassing fire which caused further loss. Men and officers fell out wounded or dropped dead from time to time.

"Heart-rending scenes were witnessed. Erskine, a brother Ensign" (this is Battye's story) "fell mortally wounded by my side, but was saved from falling into the hands of the enemy by two strong grenadiers, who lifted him on to their shoulders, and carried him to the head of the column, eventually succeeding in putting him into a boat."

It was this act which went a long way towards winning the V.C. for Private Dempsey, of the Tenth. When Erskine fell, Dempsey went to him in spite of the bullets that were whistling past him, and taking him in his arms, carried him out of danger. He was afterwards helped by Privates Denis Allen and W. Wallace, both of the grenadier company, and together they found a charpoy, and conveyed him to the river, and across it. This was only

done by hard fighting, but the young officer was not left until he was in security. Unhappily Erskine was so seriously wounded that he died on the following day, but his death in no way lessens the heroism of these gallant men of the Tenth.

Continuing the story of the disastrous retreat, Battye says: "A young soldier just arrived from home fell at my feet shot through the head. I picked up his rifle and ammunition and kept up a fire with the rear-guard until we reached the river. The boats luckily were still there, and the column broke and rushed for them. A few were unmoored, and those who were in them got across in safety. Others stuck fast in the mud and the occupants were compelled to jump out and swim. It was a case of 'Sauve qui peut.' The boat I was in with others could not be got off the bank, so after divesting ourselves of some garments we jumped out to swim, and reached the opposite bank. Poor Engleby, who commanded the Sikhs, was drowned in the attempt to swim across. I saw him disappear in mid-stream before I entered the water. He cried out, 'My God, I'm sinking!' That cry rings in my ear when I think of Arrah. An alligator may have seized him, as there were plenty of them about. Had it not been for the river our loss would not have been so very great, considering what had happened previously."

The loss in so small a detachment was heavy, for while 30 men were wounded, as many as 47 were killed. Arrah seemed to be doomed, but the sixteen Englishmen and 50 Sikh police who were surrounded in the detached house, held out heroically against the thousands of Sepoys, until Major Vincent Eyre, of the Bengal Artillery, gathered together a small field force, and relieved the defenders, driving away the rebels after inflicting heavy losses on them.

The position of the Tenth at this time was serious in the extreme, for owing to sickness, and other causes, only 150 of the men were fit for duty, while an attack was feared from the rebels, who were 5,000 strong. On the 7th of August a detachment, made up of 200 non-commissioned officers and men of the grenadiers, and Nos. 4 and 6 companies, with Captain Patterson, Lieutenant Barlow, and Assistant-Surgeon Tucker, marched to Arrah, where they joined the force which had so ably relieved the place under the command of Major Vincent Eyre. On the 11th this force advanced to attack the Sepoys at Sugderpore. The rebels were totally routed, and two guns were taken.

In consequence of the great want of cavalry, authority was granted on August 25th to mount twelve men of the regiment, and again, on the 22nd of September, when the need was still more pronounced, twelve more men were mounted. These twenty-four soldiers were clothed and equipped as Light Cavalry, the horses which they used being those taken from the mutinous 5th Irregular Cavalry.

On the 12th of October, Nos. 3, 4, and 6 Companies, forming part of a column, under command of Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Longden, of the Tenth, marched from Dinapore to Benares. These companies were there joined by Nos. 2 and 7, under Captain Annesley, thus forming a wing of the regiment, which marched from Benares on the 29th of October as part of a field force under Longden's command, and joined a body of Ghoorka troops at Surrackumpore.

From the 3rd of November this wing was continually employed in keeping the frontiers of the Jaunpore and Azimghur districts intact against the rebellious Zemindars of Oude. On the 9th, it played a gallant part in the attack upon the Fort of Attrouka, in the Azimghur district. Longden, with



|| || LT.-GEN. SIR HENRY RADFORD NORMAN, K.C.B. || ||

his column, numbering 1,150 men, with five guns, came up to the place; but instead of going by the road, he branched off and circled round to the opposite side. There he took up a position on a mound half a mile from the larger of the two forts, and opened fire. Before long the Sepoys evacuated the smaller fort, which Longden immediately occupied, taking a gun into it. But no impression was made on the stronger place by the guns. As the day was closing in Longden did not order an assault. The walls were from 12 to 15 feet high, and loop-holed, and he decided to delay the attempt until the following day. But when morning came it was found that the fort had been evacuated by the enemy in what was tantamount to panic, for the rebels left behind them their wagons and three guns. One of the men of the Tenth was killed in this fight.

At the end of November, Colonel Franks, C.B., of the Tenth, was nominated Brigadier-General to command three British battalions, three batteries of British artillery, and 3,000 Nepalese, with the primary duty, says Evelyn Wood, of ensuring the safety of Benares, which had been often threatened while the rebels occupied Azamgarh, 50 miles to the north of that station.

Further movements could be set forth in detail were it not for want of space, all tending to show the active part which the gallant Tenth played in those exciting days of the Mutiny.

One event of outstanding importance was the reformation of the Second Battalion. In 1816 the two Battalions of the Tenth, then at Malta, were incorporated. The position of affairs in India during the year 1857 was so overwhelmingly serious that the Government decided upon an augmentation of the Army. In consequence of this decision the Second Battalion of the Tenth came into

existence again. The date of forming the Battalion was officially stated to be the 2nd of September, 1857, but no officers were gazetted to it until January the 12th, 1858. Their commissions were dated the 8th of that month. The following were transferred from the First to the new Second Battalion :—

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Fenwick promoted to the command.

Captain and Brevet-Major A. M. Best promoted to be Major.

Captain C. D. Patterson (who received his Brevet-Majority on the 19th of the same month).

Captain R. C. Clifford.

CHAPTER XIII.

LUCKNOW: "A TRYING CAMPAIGN."

1858. THROUGHOUT the winter, Longden and the men of the Tenth eagerly awaited news concerning Lucknow, where the Sepoys in ever-increasing numbers were pressing the siege with the greatest persistence. But nothing reliable came. The force under Longden was augmented from time to time, and ultimately it was known that Franks was coming up to take command. He arrived on the 7th of December, 1857, bringing with him two regiments of Goorkhas.

The days that followed were crowded with anxiety alike for officers and men. At times reports came of the near proximity of the mutineers in overwhelming numbers, and of fresh massacres as horrible as any that had gone before; but always on the alert, and moving from post to post, burning at odd times a village where the people had behaved badly, the Tenth passed through the intervening weeks until the 19th of February. Longden complained in the meantime of the Goorkhas, and contemplated giving up the command of his column. He said that they were under no orders, and it was, in consequence, impossible to carry on the disposition as that stern martinet, Franks, wished.

In the middle of January, Franks meditated a movement to the left, but the proximity of the enemy in large numbers rendered this undesirable. Skirmishes with the enemy, and forced marches in various directions followed, but on the 19th of February, the Tenth

advanced upon Chandah, which was occupied by 4,000 rebel Sepoys. Longden, with the advanced guard of about 20 men of the regiment, mounted, and some 30 Sowars, four guns, and 240 marksmen, moved on in advance and found the Sepoys in the earthworks. He approached with the skirmishers to about 80 yards, and commenced firing and advancing. Shortly afterwards the guns came up, and when they opened fire the Sepoys moved off. The Tenth went in pursuit for five or six miles, and took seven guns which had been abandoned.

Worn out with a hard day of marching and fighting, Longden and his men prepared to encamp, but, unexpectedly, the enemy appeared in masses close to the camping ground. The retreating Sepoys had been reinforced by several thousands of men—20,000, it was said. The enemy endeavoured to turn Longden's right flank in the fighting which followed, but he threw his whole left forward. Longden, who tells the story in his diary, says that the Sepoys came up in masses in front and on the right flank. Twice they came up in the front, but the guns drove them back. The fight, which was fierce and desperate, went on from four o'clock in the afternoon into the darkness, when the Sepoys retreated. It was then too dark to pitch a camp, and, consequently, the troops, worn out, but elated at their victory over such an overwhelming force, bivouacked instead. Yet in that tremendous and unequal fight the Tenth had few casualties, these being three men of the grenadier company wounded.

On the 21st of February came the call to Lucknow, and the Tenth were on the way at 7 o'clock in the morning. On the 23rd they found the enemy posted in force at Badshagunge. The regiment, under Longden, advanced in skirmishing order, going slowly for the first hour, but then the pace was quickened. Coming into full sight

of the enemy, some 15,000 strong, shortly after ten o'clock the artillery were ordered to the front, and opened, in order to draw the enemy's fire. After circling round until the left skirmishers were opposite the village, the Tenth advanced, but the enemy fled across the nullah and over a large plain. The artillery did them great damage, but were too far away to be completely effective. Fourteen guns fell into the hands of the regiment, and five more guns later, together with tents, baggage, and munitions of war. Three men of the regiment were severely wounded in the fight, and one of them died before the week was out.

After a day's much needed rest, the march was resumed, and the pace was such that the Commissariat carts in a few days were very far in the rear. The all-absorbing anxiety of the Commander and his men was to get up to Lucknow in time. By the 2nd of March, in spite of frequent brushes with the enemy, the troops were only 23 miles away from the beleaguered city. They could hear heavy firing in that direction, but eager as the men were to go on, they were ordered to halt until further orders came. The despatch for Franks, who was in command, came on the night of the 3rd, and at half-past six on the following morning the march began afresh for Lucknow.

When opposite the village of Douraha, which lay a mile off the road, Franks decided to attack the strong earthen fort which he saw, when reconnoitring with his cavalry, was occupied by some hundreds of the enemy. Eighty picked marksmen of the Tenth, under Captain Norman, with Lieutenants Donald and Lynam, and Assistant-Surgeon Rennie, part of an advanced force of 240 skirmishers under Longden, quitted the main body, and went to the attack. Taking with them two howitzers, they extended and advanced close under the earthen

walls, which were twenty feet high, with a deep ditch and batteries. Longden, Norman, and about 50 of the Tenth were quite close under the bastion, and kept down the matchlock fire from the parapet above. The other skirmishers surrounded the place, and some got opposite to an outer gate, which was forced. The soldiers, rushing in, found themselves in a small courtyard, where there were several men with two guns. The guns were taken, but the men bolted through a small strong gate into an inner part of the fort. Some of the Sepoys who had already got in, slammed the gate after them, and shut out some 25 of their own number, and these were instantly shot or bayoneted. Longden now turned the captured guns against the gate, but failed to burst it open. Franks refused to send up a howitzer, and consequently after a two hours' fight, and a fruitless endeavour to force the entrance, orders came to withdraw.

Franks was anxious to get to Lucknow before nightfall, and hence these orders. By five o'clock the whole force had joined the main army, which was at Lucknow, under Sir Colin Campbell, the Commander-in-Chief. The Tenth, under Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick, at once became a part of the 7th Brigade of the 4th Division, Brigadier-General Franks commanding.

The march had witnessed some brilliant fighting, and Franks added greatly to his record. He had not only routed Mahomed Hussein Nazim with 20,000 men, but had fought and won another fight on the same day. He had also out-manceuvred the enemy's general a day or two later, and routed him completely, so that 21 guns were captured, and 2,000 of the enemy lay dead on the field. Yet his casualty list only showed two deaths, and sixteen men wounded. It was a record to be proud of.

At Lucknow, there was work to be done which demanded the display of heroic courage, and dauntless endeavour. When the Sepoy disaffection began to display itself, Lucknow experienced it from the first. Sir Henry Lawrence, realising the danger of his position, instantly fortified the Residency, and prepared for every emergency by accumulating stores so far as time would allow. When the 71st Regiment of Native Infantry mutinied, Lawrence drove them out of the place, but the other Native troops revolted before many days had gone. After some hard fighting Lawrence retired to the Residency, and there he was besieged.

The fighting that followed was of the most desperate character. Eventually Havelock fought his way in, and strengthened the garrison, whose sufferings had been intense. The force which Havelock and Outram brought was now surrounded, but Sir Colin Campbell coming up in November, 1857, relieved the place. Finding it impossible to hold the town, Campbell took away the civilians, intending to send the ladies and children to Calcutta. He left Outram and 3,500 soldiers in the Alumbagh, a palace to the south-east of the town, instructing him to hold it until he could return with a force sufficiently strong to recapture the city. No sooner had he gone than the Sepoys returned, surrounded Lucknow, and threatened Outram, whose danger henceforth was extreme.

The coming of the Tenth, under Franks, was part of the movement which Campbell was making, now that he found himself free to march on Lucknow to effect its recovery from the rebels. His army, coming up from Cawnpore, arrived at the Alumbagh on the 1st of March, and troops from various quarters came in on the following days. Franks came in with his division, which consisted

of 140 European officers, 107 Native officers, and 5,647 men. This division was composed of two companies of Royal, one of Bengal, and one of Madras Artillery, detachments of Benares Horse, Lahore Light Horse, Pathan Horse, and the 3rd Sikh Irregular Cavalry, Her Majesty's 10th, 20th, and 97th Regiments, with six battalions of Goorkha infantry and artillery.

Fighting began on the morning of the 9th March, a heavy fire being opened from the Dilkoocha palace on the Martiniere. This place was assaulted in the afternoon, and being taken with very little loss, the ground in front was occupied up to the canal. The Tenth did not take any part in this fight, being confined to barracks, in readiness to turn out when wanted.

On the 12th there was some sharp fighting, in every sense more serious than during the intervening days. The duty of attacking the Imambarrah devolved upon Franks, who relieved Lugard on that day, and spent a great deal of his time in getting up his guns for the assault. On the 14th, Fenwick and the men of the Tenth were out early, and formed a part of the attack. The guns speedily made a breach in the walls, and Longden, who was taking part in the fighting, says that some of the Sikhs were so eager that they got in before the time fixed for the assault. The assaulting column, consisting of some of the 90th, followed up when they heard the Sikhs cheering, and the reserve of the Tenth were at their heels. Before long the soldiers were in the sacred place, but did not meet with much fighting. They got up to the roof, where, says Longden, they had a splendid view, and kept up a sharp rifle fire. They soon saw the Sikhs again. They were advancing beyond the Imambarrah, and were keeping up a running fight with the enemy, and before long had captured a battery.

The fighting and its consequences came in the nature of a surprise. The Sikhs, with some of the Tenth, had made such unexpected and rapid progress, that when the remainder of the regiment came up, the contemplated capture of the Imambarrah had been accomplished, and also that of the Kaiser Bagh, or Imperial Palace, which was the key of the position. It was surrounded by very strong earthworks—a line of connected batteries. The Sepoys had rendered the place exceedingly strong with masonry, apparently intending to defend the place to the last, and consequently the evacuation of such a strong position astounded the officers. The progress was so rapid that there was scarcely time to send word to prevent Outram from continuing his shelling of the Kaiser Bagh from the opposite side of the river. It was, however, done in time.

The Kaiser Bagh was no longer the glorious palace it had been. It was now an utter wreck, but the Tenth slept in it that night. Several of them had been fearfully hurt by explosions of powder, which was found in every direction, and the list of wounded contained as many as 27 names. Considering the remarkable achievement of the day, such a loss was strangely below what might have been expected. The Kaiser Bagh and the Chenee Bazar were occupied by the regiment during the following week, but there was a great deal of fighting during that time. The rebels had assembled at the Residency, and Outram kept up a constant shelling. Later the Residency was stormed, and the rebels were driven out with heavy losses.

It was during the fight on the 14th that Private D. Dempsey, of the Tenth, again distinguished himself, and added a second claim for the Victoria Cross. On the same day on which the regiment and the Sikhs took the

Imambarrah and the Kaiser Bagh, the Sepoys erected batteries of guns in the streets. One of these stopped the progress of the Tenth Regiment, and the only way of getting through was to breach it. An Engineer officer asked for a volunteer to carry a large bag of powder to the breach, and lay a fuze to it, and blow it up. The mere suggestion seemed madness, but Dempsey immediately volunteered. Taking the bag of powder with him, he kept on that side of the street where the guns could not play on him, taking the risks, however, of being struck down by any marksmen who might be at the battery. His movements were covered by the fire of his comrades, and hurrying up the street, he threw down the powder-bag, and although wounded, laid the fuze, and blew up the front of the battery. The achievement of this gallant soldier stands out as one of the most daring feats of the Mutiny.*

Finding it impossible to hold the city, the rebels abandoned it, and from their vantage ground the Tenth saw them going out by thousands to the north and west. Flying columns were sent after them, and there was some desperate fighting with the retreating forces, who gradually lost all semblance of order. By the 21st the city was altogether in Outram's hands, and it then was thrown open to any of the old inhabitants who chose to return, and who had fled at the coming of the mutineers.

The rebel army, in spite of the overwhelming defeat at Lucknow, was by no means annihilated. Straggling parties were found in all directions, and although the backbone of the great rebellion was fairly broken, there was yet a considerable amount of more or less serious fighting in store for the Tenth. At the end of March a

* The stories of the winning of the V.C. by some of the men of the Tenth, were told to the Author by Serjt. John Delaney, an old soldier of the Regiment, who was present.

force under Lugard left Lucknow. The Tenth were with him, and the march began to Azimghur, with the object of relieving the garrison, who were besieged by 4,000 rebels under the command of Koer Singh, the old Arrah rebel. On the way, and while about forty miles from Azimghur, some 3,000 rebels were encountered, but they fled, and, although the regiment had already marched sixteen miles, the soldiers pursued the Sepoys through the jungle. Before they had gone far a halt was called, the cavalry taking up the pursuit. Two hours later, however, at six o'clock in the evening, they went again into the jungle, and after proceeding some twenty-four miles, came up with the cavalry, to find that the fighting was over, and that the camp and two guns had been taken, while the rebels had suffered great loss in killed and wounded.

On the 15th of April, Fenwick and his men drove off a force of 600 Sepoys, who were behind a bank, endeavouring to secure the retreat of Koer Singh. These men were driven out, but succeeded in carrying off their leader, who was ill. The Tenth, under Fenwick, now went round to the bridge, which was covered by a strong picquet of Sepoys. Approaching within 300 yards, the Tenth men opened fire, pushed on skirmishers, and in spite of the enemy's hot return forced the bridge, which was somewhat broken in the centre. Half an hour later the enemy bolted. The bridge was quickly repaired, and the Horse Artillery and Cavalry crossed, and went in pursuit. The main body of Lugard's force, under Brigadier Douglas, passed through the city, and encamped on the Goomhpoor road. The Tenth had one man killed and three wounded in this fight.

After camping outside Azimghur for ten days, the Tenth, under Fenwick, still forming part of Lugard's

force, left the camp, and at the end of a long march arrived at and crossed the Ganges on May 3rd. Koer Singh had succeeded in getting away in this direction. The march was through a district notoriously in the rebel general's favour, so that the danger was constant. This was the more serious because the rebels had declared, as they passed, that the British army had only occupied Lucknow for three days, and were then driven out by the Begum, whose victorious army was now coming to Koer Singh's assistance.

On the 6th of May the force arrived at Arrah, a place so full of exasperating memories for the Tenth. The men had seen so much service that a rest was welcome. Since the preceding Christmas they had marched nearly 700 miles, had crossed 24 rivers, had been fighting the Sepoys constantly, and by this time the soldiers were showing signs of the wear and tear of a trying campaign under such hard climatic conditions.

Lugard, however, did not halt for more than the night. At half-past four in the morning the force was on the move again, and travelling for twelve miles on the railway road to Bheea, stayed there till the 9th. The 2nd and 4th Companies, under Captain Norman, engaged in a skirmish on the 8th on the Buxar road. On the 9th the force resumed the march, passing through the jungle for a while, and then into the open country. After going five miles along the railway the army turned to the south, and later saw Jugdespore, where the enemy were in great force. Shots were fired from a jungle in the right rear, but a company of the Tenth drove out the Sepoys who were there. Leaving the Horse Artillery and some Infantry to take care of the camp, Lugard advanced gradually. Two 8-inch howitzers were in the centre, and

two 9-pounders on the right and on the left. The rebels were driven out, and the Tenth occupied the village.

On the 11th of May the regiment engaged in an attack on, and the dispersion of, a large number of rebels at Chitourah, right in the centre of the dense jungle of Jugdespore. The jungle was 18 miles long, by from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles wide. With the Tenth were two guns and some cavalry, and there was some sharp fighting, in which Lieutenant St. John's arm was broken by a musket ball, while one private was killed and five wounded.

Some gallant acts were performed during this fight, and after it. The night which followed was wet and dark, and two volunteers among the mounted men were called for, to carry despatches to Buxar, a town on the Ganges, about forty miles away. Corporal James Maher and Private Edward Walsh offered themselves at once in spite of the danger of riding through a country filled with rebel bands. The two men had to muffle their horses' hoofs, and all the jingling parts of their accoutrements. Provided with a map of the route, which led through the outskirts of the enemy's camps, they began their perilous journey. At this point they were seen and challenged, and only got away after cutting down a number of the out-post sentries. For miles they were pursued by a troop of Sowars, but eventually they reached Buxar, and delivered their despatches. The journey ended in the men having to be carried into hospital. It seems strange that neither of these gallant fellows got the V.C.*

On the 20th of May, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick and some of the officers, worn out with the incessant work and anxiety, and the excessive heat, broke down, and left for Calcutta, *en route* to England. Fenwick was suffering from sunstroke, which incapacitated him for duty. On

* The story was told to the Author by Serjt. John Delaney, of the Tenth.

account of the departure of this capable officer, now permanently posted to the Second Battalion, the temporary command of the regiment devolved on Captain Norman. At half-past four in the morning of the 26th of May, a strong force left the camp in order to attack the rebels in their old place, Maitaba. Eight companies of the regiment went down the jungle from Jugdespore, under Brigadier Douglas. Other infantry companies were outside with four guns. The Horse Artillery and Cavalry had gone before, but these and the outside companies waited until the Tenth had got well up, when they went in. They retook the two 12-pounders which the rebels had captured from the 35th Foot. The Tenth now drove the enemy through the jungle, but in doing so became separated from the others. They came into camp, however, at six o'clock in the evening, having done great damage alike to the rebels and some villages.

On the 4th of June the Tenth and 84th formed in the jungle at five o'clock in the morning. With them were two companies of the Madrassees. Moving on in this order through the jungle to Chitowrah, they were met by 800 of the enemy, who fired a volley and bolted. The pursuit in the open brought great loss on the Sepoys. Unfortunately the cavalry and Horse Artillery, who had gone round the jungle, missed the enemy, whose loss would otherwise have been very much more severe, great as it already was. One thing was apparent, that the Sepoys had become quite disorganized and disheartened, and feared to make a stand against the British regiments.

It was now the intention of the general to break up his force, and send the Tenth to Dinapore. The march had become more and more trying to the soldiers, many of whom fell sick from sunstroke. The wind blew like a blast from a furnace, and in the tents the tempera-

ture was 115° at times. The men looked forward to a rest at Dinapore. On the 19th of June, the Tenth, with the exception of the 7th and 9th Companies, who had been left as part of the garrison at Arrah, were at Dinapore. These, however, were relieved by the 1st and 10th Companies in August, and in the months that followed the regiment sent three companies fortnightly on relief to Banipur.

On the 21st of June, two days after the arrival of the regiment at Dinapore, Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Longden assumed the command of the Tenth.

The war was dying out everywhere. Terrible as the prospect had been, more terrible still in its realisation, the power of the rebels was broken. Britain had come out of the ordeal triumphant. "Nana Sahib disappeared in the Nepaul jungles and was never heard of more. . . . The surrender of the last 4,000 of his followers to Brigadier Holditch put an end to the final period of the Mutiny." The "raging storm of race hatred" was ended, and for a time, at least, the Tenth were able to take a well-earned rest.

On September the 3rd headquarters and one company under Lieutenant-Colonel Longden—by order from the Commander-in-Chief—proceeded to Bulliah, in North Behar. Longden, who had proved himself an officer of exceptional ability, assumed the command of the forces in that district. In October, the mounted men of the Regiment, with some selected men, who were also mounted, under Captain Bartholomew, joined the Field Force, commanded by Brigadier Douglas, C.B., and with two companies—1st and 10th—which were stationed at Arrah, under Captain Orme, were actively engaged in operations against rebels in the Shahabad district during the winter of 1858.

1859. On the 11th of January, 1859, an order for volunteering from the Regiment previous to the departure for England was received. Nine companies at the time were at Dinapore, under Lieut.-Colonel Sparks. On the 17th, headquarters, under Longden, proceeded by steamer from Bulliah to Dinapore, where the whole Regiment was assembled. A few days later volunteering commenced, and on the 3rd day 176 men had volunteered out of a strength of 712 non-commissioned officers and men.

On the 7th of February, the following Order was issued by Brigadier Christie, commanding the station of Dinapore, previous to the departure of the Regiment:—

“In directing the march of the 10th Foot, *en route* to the Presidency for the purpose of embarking for Europe, after a most honourable career in India of upwards of sixteen years, Brigadier Christie desires to express his unqualified approbation of the high state of discipline which the Regiment has always maintained since it has been under his command, now off and on upwards of 15 months, and begs to assure every individual composing it of the high estimation in which they are held by him.

“Brigadier Christie further desires to express to Lieut.-Colonel Longden, the officers, N.C. officers and soldiers, his admiration of their gallant conduct in the Field, as well as the orderly and steady conduct of the men in quarters. It is thus they have sustained their reputation for gallantry and high discipline which Brigadier Christie is happy to believe has ever distinguished the 10th Foot whenever and wherever employed.

“It is impossible but to regret the departure of such a magnificent Regiment from the Dinapore Brigade. Brigadier Christie assures both the officers and the men that he will always entertain the warmest interest in their



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|| || LIEUT.-GENERAL S. F. C. ANNESLEY. || ||

future welfare, and that they will ever bear with them his hearty good wishes.

"To one and all he wishes an affectionate farewell, and speedy, safe arrival in their native land."

On quitting India the regiment parted from Brigadier-General Franks, under whose command they had rendered such sterling service during the Mutiny. Wolseley, in his "Story of a Soldier's Life," tells a story of which there are several versions, but this may be accepted as the most trustworthy, indicating the character of the man whose name stands out so prominently in connection with the Tenth's Indian service. Wolseley, speaking of the Lincolnshire Regiment, says: "At the head of that regiment was an Irishman, named Franks—well-known in the Army then as a terrible martinet—who was hated by all ranks under him. No officer in the regiment would accept the position of Adjutant, so harsh was he even to his officers. A lieutenant was at last found in another regiment who was willing to accept it, namely, young Henry Havelock, the most daring of men in action, and full of military ability. He often told me stories about the strange Colonel he had then to serve with—a man as rigorous and uncompromising towards his officers as he was in all his dealings with the rank and file. Just before the battalion moved into action on the day of Sobraon, the Colonel said to his men: 'I understand you mean to shoot me to-day, but I want you to do me a favour; don't kill me until the battle is well over.' It was quite true; they had meant to shoot him, but the coolness with which the request was made, the soldier-like spirit and indifference to death it denoted, the daring and contempt for danger he displayed throughout the battle, so won their admiration that they allowed him to live. But history tells us he never reformed."

In spite of his severity and idiosyncrasies, Franks was a soldier of the finest quality. His association with the Tenth began with the commencement of his brilliant military career, for he entered the regiment as an ensign on July 7th, 1825. In September of the following year he was promoted Lieutenant, Captain in March, 1839, Major in December, 1843, and Lieutenant-Colonel in March, 1845, and yet, up to that point he had never seen service. But he had gone with his regiment on foreign service, in all directions. It was in 1842 that he went to India, and when the Sikh War broke out, he and the Tenth were called upon to fill the gaps caused by the heavy fighting on the frontier. Franks led his men at Sobraon, and had his horse shot under him; for his gallant conduct in the field he was made a C.B. In the Second Sikh War he and the Tenth were the first Englishmen to reach Mooltan, the siege of which was determined upon. At Goojerat, again, he was conspicuous. When his health broke down and he was about to return home, the Mutiny began, and he resolved to remain. He had received his brevet of Colonel in 1854, and when he decided to take his part in this tremendous crisis he was nominated Brigadier-General to command three British battalions, three companies of British Artillery, and 3,000 Nepalese. His primary duty was to ensure the safety of Benares, which had been often threatened, while the rebels occupied Azimghur, fifty miles north of that station. Franks did all that was expected of him, namely, to "march across the north-eastern frontier of Oude, driving the Mutineers before him, and then to meet Sir Jung Bahadur, the Prime Minister of Nepal, who had promised to bring a force of Goorkhas to the assistance of the English, after which the two corps, together, were to co-operate in Sir Colin

Campbell's operations against Lucknow." Franks not only did this, but, as we have seen, inflicted severe defeats on the rebels at Chandah and elsewhere. Unfortunately, he was severely checked at Dohrighat, and Campbell, annoyed at his failure, did not give him any other command after the final relief of Lucknow. None the less, Franks received the thanks of Parliament, was made a K.C.B., and promoted Major-General. Sir Evelyn Wood's comment on this soldier was: "Franks was a type of the Colonel martinet of a past generation. He was so severe on those under his command that the men forgave him only on account of his unsurpassable courage."

The Regiment began to move on their homeward way on the 8th of February, the first to go being the sick men—31 in number—and the women and children of the Regiment who were at Dinapore. They left the station by steamer and went down the river to Calcutta. The Regiment marched out of Dinapore two days later. When the Tenth were about to embark, a General Order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Clyde. Enumerating the regiments that were leaving India, Lord Clyde proceeded to say:

"It has seldom happened that any Regiments have been more distinguished than has been the case with all these corps during the years they have passed in India."

Singling out the following: The 9th Lancers, the 14th Dragoons, and the 10th Foot, the comment proceeded concerning the Tenth: "The 10th Foot were greatly distinguished in the battle of Sobraon, at the siege of Mooltan, and the battle of Goojerat. During 1857 they were employed at Benares, and in Behar, and in 1858 they assisted at the siege of Lucknow, having since been

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frequently engaged in the Azimghur and the Shahabad Campaigns."

Six other regiments were noticed in the General Order, and the Commander-in-Chief continued :

"Such is a very slender sketch of the services performed by the above Corps. The limits of a General Order render it impossible to do more than allude to the principal actions in which they have been engaged, but it will be a satisfaction to all these regiments to recollect hereafter how well they have deserved of their 'Queen and Country,' and that in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, they have well maintained the reputation which was committed to their charge by those who went before them.

"Let the army well reflect on the meaning of a regimental reputation. In it is contained not only the reputation of every man at present in the corps, but also the reputation of those who lived in it in former days, while the future fortunes of a regiment may to a great extent be influenced by it.

"Feeling this very strongly, the Commander-in-Chief considers that he can pay no higher or heartier compliment to the Regiments of which he is now taking leave than to assure them in all sincerity that they have on all occasions during their Indian career proved themselves worthy of the approbation won in former days by men wearing the same number and badges as themselves."

It was a splendid tribute from so notable and gallant a soldier to the services of regiments that had sought so strenuously to maintain the traditions their predecessors had so nobly established.

There was yet another tribute, from the Governor-General, before the Tenth set sail for England. On the 18th of March the following General Order was issued,

and several copies were sent on board the Transport, "King Philip," a ship of 1,372 tons burthen:

"Her Majesty's 10th Foot is about to embark for England.

"His Excellency the Governor-General, in Council, cannot allow this Regiment to pass through Calcutta without thanking the officers and men for all the good service they have rendered in the last two eventful years, first in the outbreaks at Benares and Dinapore, next as a part of the column under their former Commander, Brigadier-General Franks, and more lately in the harassing operations conducted by Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard and Brigadier Douglas on either bank of the Ganges.

"The Governor-General in India desires, in taking leave of the 10th Regiment, to place on record his cordial appreciation of their valuable services.

"The Regiment will be saluted by the guns of Fort William on leaving Calcutta.

By order of his Excellency the Viceroy

"and Governor-General in India,

in Council."

On the 19th March the ship, "King Philip" was towed down the River Hooghly by steamer. On the 22nd of that month the pilot left the transport; the Tenth were out on the sea, and had ceased to belong to the Indian Establishment.

NOTE: The numbers of the Tenth who embarked in the "King Philip" were as follows:—

Field Officer, 1; Captains, 4; Lieutenants, 5; Staff, 4; Serjeants, 31; Corporals, 22; Drummers, 12; Privates, 351; women, 29; children, 27. During the voyage one of the serjeants and 7 privates died.

CHAPTER XIV.

SERVICE IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1860. ON the 10th of April, 1860, the Colonel of the Regiment—General Sir Thomas McMahon—died, and the officers of the battalion went into mourning for 14 days. On the 27th, Major-General Thomas Burke was appointed Colonel of the Tenth. General McMahon was an unusually fine soldier, and his record was such as to merit the honours he received. He had joined the Army in 1797, and two years later was Lieutenant. In 1803 he was a Captain in the 32nd Foot, being transferred in that rank to the 82nd Foot in 1804; after obtaining his Majority in the 82nd, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel unattached in 1809, and was brought in to command the 17th Foot in 1811.

In 1800 he served with Sir Ralph Abercromby in the operations on the coast of Spain, at Cadiz, at Ferrol, and elsewhere. Later still he was present at the occupation of Malta. He went through the Peninsular War of 1809-10-11, and part of 1812, and his service included the operations on the frontiers of Portugal and Spain, near the rivers Agueda and Coa. He was also present at the lines of Torres Vedras, and during the subsequent advance on the retreat of the French army. He had under his command a corps of Portuguese Infantry. This body was posted on the left of the Allied Army during the battle of Fuentes d' Onor, and it was McMahon's task to protect the fords on the Duos Cazas and to cover Almeida. He discharged this service with conspicuous ability. In 1813 he was ordered to proceed to the East Indies as Adjutant-General to the King's Forces, and was

thus engaged in India for 12 years. In 1817 he succeeded his brother in the Baronetcy, and adopted as the supporters to his armorial bearings "on either side a private of the 10th Foot, habited and accoutred, and holding in the exterior hand a musket, ppr." In 1834 he received the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth. At the time when he was gazetted Colonel of the Tenth, in 1847, he was Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. He was promoted to the rank of General in 1854. His service with the Bombay army extended over the years 1839 to 1847.

McMahon's successor, Major-General Thomas Burke, had not a long connection with the Tenth, for while he was appointed in 1860, his death occurred on the 4th of February, 1863. He was a veteran who had seen service in Jamaica and St. Domingo in 1796-7; and in 1809 in Holland, where he volunteered at the taking of the Island of Schonwen. Like McMahon, he was an old Peninsular soldier. He had gone through the campaign from 1810 to 1812 with the 5th Division, and was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor. Later on, in the affair of Barba del Puerco, he was wounded while intercepting the retreat of the French garrison of Almeida. At the taking of Badajoz he volunteered for the "Forlorn Hope" of Sir James Leith's Division. In this terrific and bloody engagement he received such severe wounds that he was rendered incapable of further service. During his Colonelcy of the Tenth he was promoted to Lieutenant-General, namely, in 1861.

In November, 1860, Privates Dempsey and Kirk went down to Windsor, and received, at the hands of their Sovereign, their Victoria Crosses for the gallant deeds done by them during the Indian Mutiny.

1862. After remaining in garrison in various places in England the 1st Battalion left Shorncliffe for Dublin. The men of the regiment were now wearing the new pattern shakos made of waterproof blue cloth, which weighed ten ounces. These were issued on the 1st of April. On November 7th, a new description of great-coat, called "Colonel Daubeney's pattern," was issued. It had no cape, but was double down to the waist, and as far as the elbow. This, which cost £1 3s. 6d., was to be worn for four years!

1863. Lieutenant-General Burke died on the 4th of February, 1863, and his successor, as Colonel of the Tenth, was Major-General Sir Sydney John Cotton, K.C.B. At the time of his appointment there were 750 privates in the 1st Battalion. General Cotton had previously served in the regiment, from 1854 to 1858, when he was Lieutenant-Colonel.

Entering the Army as a Cornet in the 22nd Light Dragoons in 1810, he served in that regiment during the Mahratta War of 1817. In Sind, under Sir Charles Napier, during 1842-3, he served with the 28th Foot, being then Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1853 he commanded a force of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, which marched as a reinforcement to the North-West Frontier. The British Commissioner having been assassinated, the troops on the frontier were insufficient to cope with the difficult situation, and hence Cotton's orders to proceed thither. On his arrival, he was ordered to take this force to the Kohat Pass, where the refractory tribes were creating great disturbance. Telling off three columns of attack, he was in every way successful. The opposition ceased, and the tribes submitted. In the same year Cotton joined Brigadier Boileau, who was leading a strong force against the Boree Afreedees on the North-

West Frontier. At the time Cotton was in command of the 22nd Foot. In the following year—1854—he was in command of a force of 4,500 men, which was to march to Shah Mooseh Kheyl, and punish the Mohmund tribe. This work was in every way successful. Four years later—in 1858—an equally strong force was despatched to Sittana to punish Mokurrub Khan, Chief of the Punjtar. This chieftain was in command of a great body of mutineers and Hindostanee fanatics, and Cotton, commanding the punitive force, did all that was required of him. From Sittana he marched through the Chinglee Valley and Punjtar on the Ensófzie border. For his splendid service during the Mutiny, as well as for all that he had done on the North-West Frontier of India, Cotton not only received the Indian medal and clasp, but was made a K.C.B. When Cotton exchanged with Colonel Wellesley, for the purpose of allowing the latter officer to take the 22nd Foot home, he never joined the regiment, since he was Acting-Brigadier-General at Peshawur. Throughout the Mutiny he took a most active part in that awful business, and it is common knowledge that he blew many of the mutineers from the guns.

On the 8th of May, 1863, new colours were presented to the First Battalion in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, by His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl of Carlisle. His Excellency said, on this occasion :—

“Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the 1st Battalion of the 10th Regiment of Foot, it would at all times be a most high and real source of pride to all men to be called on to give their new colours to any regiment of the Queen’s Army. I owe this high call to its being my lot here to stand in the place of that good Queen, but I feel the honour to be still more a great one

in view of the high character and brilliant services of the Regiment, which I now see in their close and well-ordered ranks before me.

"Officers and men, you indeed inherit a splendid history.

"Raised first very nearly 200 years ago, the 10th Foot bore a leading part in all the wars of King William and the great Duke of Marlborough, and we read that theirs were the very hottest parts of the fight in the crowning victory of Blenheim.

"I do not quite so much like to tell you that the very first blood spilt in our war with our American brothers was from a wound of a soldier of the 10th Foot, and I had rather that your future laurels should grow on any other shore than that. Grow they largely did upon the hot sands of Egypt, which gives the Sphinx to your time-honoured colours; upon the fields of Spain, which supplies their yellow folds with the honoured name of Peninsula; and, later still, upon that immense expanse of India, where I, perhaps, may be allowed to say during a career of service which continued for sixteen years, the Regiment crowned and surpassed all its former glories. I find a striking matter on record which would make it almost seem as if some characteristic habit clung to the standards of certain regiments. It is told that at the battle of Steinkirk, in the year 1692, some French Regiments had been carrying all before them, when the 10th Regiment, who then wore scarlet breeches and stockings, advanced from a wood, pressed forward without firing a shot till they reached a hollow way, where, taking aim off the bank, they cleared the ground of their opponents. It is told again at the battle of Sobraon, in the year 1846, 150 years later, the 10th Foot, in a most trying hour, marched on with the precision of

a field day, and never fired a shot till within the meshes of the enemy. It is this steady tenacity of purpose, this obstinate insensibility to danger which, in the face of impetuous onset and passionate impulse, such as others, perhaps, may exhibit in still larger measure, gives our countrymen the secret of obtaining empire, and of preserving it.

“Of the conduct of the Regiment during these heavy years of fierce war, and more deadly mutiny, I can only refer to the record of these as to whom, it would, indeed, be more than folly for me to speak. The brave and lamented Sir Henry Havelock reminded you of your prowess at the battle of Goojerat, and hailed you as the saviours of Benares, and the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Clyde, thus spoke: ‘The 10th Foot were greatly distinguished at the battle of Sobraon, at the siege of Mooltan, and the battle of Goojerat; they were employed at Benares and in Behar, and they assisted at the siege of Lucknow.’ The Governor-General of India, the late lamented Lord Canning, declared, in a General Order, that he could not let the Regiment pass through Calcutta without thanking the officers and men for the good service which they had rendered.

“After the return of the Regiment to England, under the command of that excellent officer, Colonel Longden, whom I am so happy to see in that same post at their head on this peaceful sword, as he was when he led them so often to victory, they received 423 medals granted for the suppression of the Mutiny in India, and the Queen herself was pleased to confer, with her own hand, two of the crosses, which bear her revered name, to two privates of the Regiment.

“To bring down this striking summary to the last minute of time, it was on this very spot of ground last

week that the excellent Commander of the troops in Garrison, Major-General Ridley, expressed in the strongest terms his satisfaction with what he had seen of the Regiment on his inspection, and what he had observed of their conduct in garrison. Indeed, it would not be possible for even such inexperienced eyes as mine not to be greatly struck with the cleanliness, dress, and demeanour and the noble appearance of the men, whether one meets them in the street, or sees them in the field.

"We have the satisfaction of seeing on the ground with us to-day, now full Colonel of the Regiment, Sir Sydney Cotton, who gained his own high renown in the same India as the Regiment, at whose head he is so appropriately placed, was so much distinguished. There is one other whom indeed I miss on this occasion. The last colours, now about to be replaced, were delivered to the Regiment just twenty years ago, again in the same India by Field-Marshal Lord Gough. Private sorrow keeps him away from us this day, but he knows with what joy we should have seen his honoured and venerable face amongst us. Take, however, from my less worthy hands the colours I now consign to your faithful keeping. I give them to those who will never disgrace them. The Queen's Colour needs no comment. The Regimental Colour has the sun's own bright colour, which is shining so brightly and auspiciously upon us to-day. Take these colours, then, officers and men, for I know that I give them into hands which will never disgrace them."

A Royal Salute was then given. Colonel Longden, who replied for the Regiment, remarked that out of the 1,200 officers and men who were present when Lord Gough presented the colours, twenty years before, only three officers and fourteen men were now alive. It indicated

the character of the service the Tenth had rendered. On the new colours, by the Queen's command, the additional word "Lucknow" was inscribed.

1864. Colonel Longden, C.B., left the Regiment, retiring on half-pay, and was succeeded by Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Norman. Longden was a singularly popular officer, and when he left the whole of the men turned out to wish him good-bye, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne." This was not sufficient to testify their affection for so fine a soldier; the men unharnessed the horses, and dragged his carriage to the end of the Curragh. This was on the 17th of June, 1864. A week later the officers presented the old colours to him.*

On the 24th of August, orders came for the 1st Battalion to proceed to South Africa from Kingstown. After their arrival in Cape Town, Companies 1, 5 and 7 embarked for St. Helena; but after an uneventful term, extending over rather more than three years, the Battalion proceeded to Japan, arriving at Yokohama on the 4th of April, 1868.

Japan was then in the chrysalis stage, from which it has so lately and so wonderfully emerged to take its place among the foremost nations. At that time, however, the law of Japan was to kill all foreigners when met with, and especially on the Yokaido, a sacred road of the country. In consequence of this, the European Powers placed troops there after the siege of Shimousaki, in 1865, which was altogether a Naval affair. The East Devonshire (20th) and the North Devons (11th) served at Yokohama before the Tenth went there, and these were the only Line regiments that ever served in Japan. The situation was very similar to that in China during the

* After being treasured by Longden's family for nearly 50 years, these old colours have just been most generously given back to the Regiment by his niece, Miss J. Longden Armstrong.

late Boxer rising. There were German, French, American, and other troops attached to each Legation. The British had the greatest interest at stake, and a whole regiment was quartered in the camp on the Bluff.

The position, before any troops were sent to Japan, had been so critical, that Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister, had urgently pressed upon our Government the necessity of a regiment being present to protect him and his Staff, as well as the whole community of British merchants and others. All the officers had to be in uniform during those times; but previous to the arrival of the Tenth, two officers of the 20th Regiment ignored the order, and not being known as soldiers, were cut down on the sacred road by a Japanese Yaconin, or two-sworded officer of high rank.

The Tenth arrived under the command of Colonel H. R. Norman, C.B., and were stationed in the Hut Barracks. Threatened outbreaks were almost every-day occurrences, and the men were frequently called to arms at night. "This," says Mr. Thomas B. Berger, who was born in the Regiment at Yokohama, "in addition to such matters of minor import as typhoons, small-pox epidemics, and earthquakes, was the lot of the Tenth from 1868 to 1871." During this foreign service Colonel Norman maintained his Battalion in a fine state of efficiency, and at the various inspections comment was made on the smart, soldier-like appearance of the men, on the freedom with which they handled their arms, and the perfect manner in which they performed the bayonet exercise. It was so much further testimony to the preservation of the old traditions of the Regiment.*

* I am under great obligation to General Ernest A. Berger, who was a Captain in the Tenth at the time, for valuable information relating to the story of the 1st Battalion in Japan. Mr. Thomas B. Berger has also given me facts of importance.

1870. During 1870, a General Order was received, fixing the establishment of the 1st Battalion as follows :

	No. of Cos.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Staff Serjts.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.
Service Cos.	8	3	8	10	6	3	9	40	17	40	780
Depôt Cos.	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	8	4	8	92
Total	10	3	10	12	6	3	9	48	21	48	872
		34					78			920	

The consequent reduction in the number of the companies was carried out on July 1st, 1870.

1871. The Japanese service came to an end on the 8th of August, 1871, but three serjeants and eight privates were left behind when the Battalion sailed from Yokohama for Hong Kong. Here the right wing, composed of three companies, the band and drummers, disembarked, but the left wing proceeded to Singapore. A detachment from Dublin was to have gone to Hong Kong, but when they arrived at Singapore they were detained there, and were joined at the end of 1872 by the right wing.

1872. It was thought advisable at this time to have a strong force in the Straits Settlements—the sea-gate between India and China—and at the close of the year, December 21st, there was a distribution of the troops. A and B Companies proceeded on that day to Penang, and C Company started for Malacca. There was, however, no disturbance among the natives for some time.

1873. A change in the command occurred in 1873. On December 20th, Colonel Norman left Singapore, retiring on half-pay, and Major Cuthbert Barlow, from the 2nd Battalion, became his successor. Two months later the

Colonel of the Regiment—Lieut.-General Sir Sydney John Cotton, G.C.B.—died (February 19th, 1874).

1874. He was succeeded as from the following day by Lieut.-General Sir John Garvock, K.C.B. The new Colonel had already served with the Tenth, from 1835 until 1843, entering the Regiment as an Ensign, becoming Lieutenant and Adjutant in 1839, and Captain in 1842. His career as a soldier had been an honourable one. He saw active service in the Kaffir War of 1850-2, serving on Sir Harry Smith's Staff. To the same commander he acted as A.G. and Q.M.G. in the action with and the defeat of the rebel Boers at Bloem Platz on the 29th of August, 1848. Later he was Brigade-Major in Sir Harry Smith's Division throughout the Sikh campaign of 1845 and 1846, and was present at the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, having a horse shot under him in this latter fight. He also fought at Buddiwal and Aliwal, and at Sobraon was severely wounded. How hot the fire was may be judged by the fact that his horse was shot in three places. For this, as in the Kaffir War, he received a medal with three clasps. In the operations on the North-Western Frontier in 1863 he commanded the Ensofzie Field Force, which consisted of 12,000 men and 24 guns. He was completely successful; the enemy submitted, and Garvock was made a K.C.B.

Before the year came to an end the Battalion, in a somewhat limited measure, saw active service. There was a disturbance in the adjoining district of Simghur Ujong, and in consequence a party was detached from Malacca on November 23rd, 1874, composed of two officers, a serjeant, a bugler, and 26 rank and file. These marched inland for about 30 miles. On the following day an officer, two serjeants and 54 rank and file embarked at Singapore, and were landed at Lukut. They then



By permission of Lady Norman!

Back Row standing.—Capt. W. Whittle, Lt. F. Robertson, (Capt. P. R. Lucas, Enn. J. H. Hodgson, Lt. J. W. M. O'B. Blake, Bt. Lt. Col. B. F. C. Annesley, Lt. Col. H. R. Norman, Enn. F. N. L. Taylor, (Capt. E. A. Berger, Lt. A. F. Walsh, Lt. A. W. King, Lt. H. W. Palmer, Lt. and Adj. G. C. Helms.

Middle Row sitting.—Enn. F. Redding, Capt. J. Byron, Capt. G. J. Barnett, Capt. A. F. Walsh, Lt. A. W. King, Lt. H. W. Palmer, Lt. and Adj. G. C. Helms.

Front Row on the ground.—Lt. J. B. Brougham, Lt. A. W. King, Lt. H. W. Palmer, Lt. and Adj. G. C. Helms.

marched to the village of Kapayong. On the 28th they were joined by the other detachment, and thus strengthened, they occupied Kapayong; afterwards the fortified town of Rassa and several smaller places were taken and destroyed, but no casualties were reported.

1875. Further trouble followed in the following year. Disturbances had been caused by the immigration of tin miners from China, and these were aggravated by a dispute as to the succession to the native throne. Consequently, the Governor of the Straits Settlements—Sir W. Jervois—decided to send a British Resident to Perak, authorising him to maintain the claims of Abdullah. The Resident so appointed was Mr. Birch, who had been the Colonial Secretary at Singapore. He had been instructed to issue a proclamation to the effect that for the future the State would be administered by British officers. This created such discontent that some of the adherents of the dispossessed Sultan Ismail murdered Birch on November 4th. He had gone to the river to bathe, and during his absence, his party, consisting of the interpreter and an escort of native police, were fired upon, and three of the men were wounded. Later, the body of Birch was found. On receipt of this intelligence, Lieutenants Booth and Elliott, with 60 men of all ranks, were despatched from Penang to punish the murderers. They found the Residency surrounded, but succeeded in relieving it. On the following day they attacked a stockade, defended by Malays, some miles higher up the Perak river. The assault, however, failed, and a man of the Tenth was killed; both officers and eight men were wounded. One of the privates, unfortunately, died a few days later, and one was missing. His body was found some time after, in the Perak river. Since it was realised that the British force could not at

its present strength cope with the overwhelming numbers of Sultan Ismail's soldiers, an orderly retreat was effected. It was the intention of the authorities at Singapore to move the headquarters of the Tenth to a place on the Perak river, from thence to command the river and the Residency, drive out all resisting Malays, annex the country, and encourage Chinese settlers to displace the Malays, who, says Mrs. Armstrong, who was at that time in Singapore, were "far too lazy for any such occupation as mining."

On the day when Booth and Elliott attacked the stockade, Lieutenants Meyrick and Lowth, with 80 men, left headquarters in Singapore to proceed to the disturbed district. These were joined on the 13th by a further detachment of 80 men of all ranks under Lieutenant Huntley. Captain Whitla assumed command of the Field Force. On the 15th of November a combined attack was made, conducted by Captain Stirling, R.N., and Captain Whitla, ending in the capture and destruction of two stockades and a village, and so well were the operations conducted that there were no casualties. During the fighting five guns were taken from the Malays. Later, Lieutenants Huntley and Lowth were left in part occupation of the important posts of Blanja and Banda Bahru on the main river, but the remainder of the expedition, under Captain Whitla and Lieutenant Paton, formed part of a strong force composed of British soldiers and a Goorkha battalion, which came from Calcutta. These and a naval brigade advanced up the Perak river, under the command of Major-General the Hon. F. Colborne, C.B. Kinta was captured without loss on the 17th of December.

In his despatch concerning this fighting, Colborne made special reference to "the zealous and gallant conduct of the Tenth Regiment serving in Perak." The trouble,

however, was not ended. The disaffection had spread to the States nearer to Malacca, and the outlying post of Rassa was threatened. On the 7th of November Lieut. Hinxman's party at that place had been strengthened by the arrival of 21 men, and later on by Peyton and 20 more. After two minor actions—on November 27th and December 5th—without casualty, there was a fight on the 7th of December. The account which reached Singapore on the 14th ran as follows:—

“The Malays made two stockades and approached within 900 yards of our entrenchment at Sunghie Ujong. Lieut. Hinxman (10th), to anticipate a night attack, assumed the offensive early in the afternoon. There was a great deal of firing, but the Malays retreated into the stockades and would not come out. The Martini-Henry rifles got so hot that the cartridge cases stuck in the breech. The stockades were assaulted and taken at the point of the bayonet, Lieut. Peyton (10th) being the first man in. On our side two men killed, one mortally wounded, 11 others severely wounded. Numbers of our Arab contingent (85 men, under Fontaine), and of our Police killed and wounded; Arabs fought like demons. Of the Malays, three Rajahs and over 100 men were killed; the killed and wounded Malays cannot be *accurately* determined, as most of them were carried away by their people. The killed on our side were buried with military honours where they fell; the stockade was destroyed, and then Lieut. Hinxman and his party returned to their quarters at Sunghie Ujong, which they have well fortified and provisioned. The 60 men of the 10th who were left to garrison Malacca have now been sent to the front as reinforcement, and 100 Goorkhas are now protecting Malacca.” These particulars came in advance of official reports.* On this occasion Lieutenants

* For the opportunity of examining some private correspondence referring to the Perak affair, I am indebted to Mrs. Armstrong, widow of Lieut.-Col. E. J. Y. Armstrong.

Hinxman and Peyton, Serjeant Oven, and Privates Adams and Haynes distinguished themselves and were specially commended in a letter by H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

1876. There were further operations in the territories Sü Menanti, Moar, and Sompoli, conducted by Colonel Clay, of the 1st Goorkhas. Finding himself so hopelessly beaten, Sultan Ismail surrendered himself a prisoner in March, 1876, and the disturbances ceased.

On the 21st of February, 1876, the following Order was issued:—

“On the probable conclusion of military operations in the Malay Territory and the approaching departure of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment from this Command, the Major-General Commanding desires to express his thanks to officers of the General and personal Staff, Commanding Officers, Officers, Heads of Departments, and their subordinates engaged, for the assistance he has received from them during the late operations in the Malay Country.

“He requests that Commanding Officers will convey to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men under their command, his appreciation of the gallantry they have displayed on every occasion of the attack on the position of the enemy, as well as of his sense of the general good conduct of the men, the unvarying good spirit and cheerfulness with which they have encountered considerable exposure and deprivations consequent on arduous marches through a very difficult country. The Major-General has had great pleasure in reporting to H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the praiseworthy conduct of the whole force employed, and bringing to His Royal Highness's notice the names of those officers and men whose conduct has been specially reported upon.”

CHAPTER XV.

THE SECOND-TENTH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

1858. REVERTING to the closing sentences of Chapter XII., which refer to the re-formation of the Second Battalion, one takes up the story as it is told in the "Digest of Services" for that section of the Tenth Regiment.

The first Gazette for the Second Battalion was dated the 8th of January, 1858, and on the 28th of that month the formation of the Battalion was commenced at Mullingar, in Ireland. Major Thomas Byrne, who had been brought in from the 67th Regiment, arrived and assumed command on the 11th of February, and five days later, the first recruit joined. Captain Henry Hunt, who was afterwards for many years sergeant-major of the 2nd Battalion, and subsequently quartermaster of the Dépôt, was the third recruit enlisted for the new battalion, his Regimental No. being 3. He used to relate that on arriving at Mullingar and seeing no soldiers about he inquired where the regiment was, and received the reply "out route-marching." It had been carefully concealed from him and doubtless from the other very early recruits that there was, as yet, no regiment in existence! On the 14th of April Major Byrne handed over the command of the Battalion to Major Richard Mordesley Best. The regiment recruited rapidly, and on the 18th of June it was inspected by Major-General E. F. Gascoigne, when there were 21 officers, 27 serjeants, and 308 rank and file on the roll. When the same officer inspected the Battalion four months later—on October 19th—the increase was

considerable, the numbers being, officers 42, serjeants 34, drummers 9, and rank and file 591.

1859. The increase was still more marked when, on the 30th of March, 1859, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Best arrived with his men at the Curragh Camp, for the total of all ranks was 852. Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick, C.B., joined on promotion from the 1st Battalion, and assumed command on the 6th of April. During the summer the Second-Tenth formed part of the 1st Brigade of the Dublin Division, at first under Major-General J. B. Gough, C.B., and afterwards under Major-General A. T. Cunynghame, C.B. On parade, however, it belonged to the 2nd Brigade of the troops at the camp, together with the 2nd Battalion of the 14th, and the 55th Regiment. It took part in all the division field-days under Lord Seaton, who was the General Commanding-in-Chief in Ireland.

On the 11th of August, the Second-Tenth received its first Colours at the hands of General Lord Gough, at the Curragh Camp. His address at the time has been deemed worth permanently recording :

“Colonel Fenwick, and brother soldiers of the Tenth Regiment, I have undertaken to-day, at the request of your Commanding Officer, the performance of a very interesting, still a very imposing ceremony—that of presenting these colours, to be protected by the exertions, by the energy, and by the life of the regiment. In presenting them to you I need not implore of, or even recommend you to protect them. I know what the Tenth Regiment have performed under their old colours, and I am well persuaded that the colours now presented to you will be equally upheld at the risk of life, at the risk of everything that is dear to man, with a view to uphold the honour of your Queen and country—yes, soldiers! and the honour of

your regiment, too!—an honour dear to every man who wears a red coat ; and I am convinced doubly dear to the Tenth Regiment, who have attained such a weight of glory by their brilliant achievements in the field.

“I am not stating what I have heard, or what I have read of. No, brother soldiers, I am speaking of what I have seen, of what I have witnessed on the field of action, where their devotion was conspicuous ; whence it was my proud satisfaction—and proud I was—to bring to the notice of my Sovereign the brilliant deeds of this gallant corps.

“I need not, I am sure, dilate on the duties of a soldier. They have been performed in quarters and on the field by the Tenth Regiment, and I am well convinced that this noble corps will continue to uphold that which they have acquired—the respect of their Sovereign and their fellow-countrymen.

“I now beg to present these colours to you. Take charge of them, as your predecessors took charge of the colours that are now passing away.* I can only recommend you to follow their bright example, and may the God of Battles preserve, protect, and bless you.”

Colonel Fenwick's reply was a happy one: “Lord Gough, allow me, in the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the young Tenth, to return you our sincere thanks for the honour you have done us this day in presenting us with these colours. We are a band of young men ; but I am sure that the 2nd Battalion will emulate the deeds of the 1st Battalion, and I am certain that those colours which you have now presented to us will be carried as gallantly and as successfully as those were which your lordship did us the honour to present to us†

* There seems to have been some misapprehension here, for these were the first Colours of the 2nd Battalion.

† i.e., to the 1st Battalion.

some seventeen years ago; and should any inducement be required besides the performance of our duty, which I hold to be the greatest and chiefest inducement of all, it will be the remembrance of this day and the distinguished individual whose deeds and whose victories in Europe and Asia history records."

Early in October the Battalion received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 8th of December, the 1st division, consisting of 14 officers, 13 serjeants, 3 drummers, and 258 rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Byrne, embarked at Kingstown. Headquarters, consisting of 22 officers, 30 serjeants, 11 drummers, and 497 rank and file, under Colonel Fenwick's command, embarked at

1860. Cork on the 11th of January, 1860. By the 10th of March the whole of the Battalion had landed in South Africa—the 1st division disembarking at Algoa Bay on February 21st, and proceeding to Grahamstown, followed by headquarters, who landed at the same place, and arrived at the last named town on the 23rd of March.

In the course of a short time the Battalion was called upon to furnish ten detachments for the different outposts in the Colony and British Kaffraria. To many of the men of the Second-Tenth the African service was tedious in the extreme. Some of the officers contrasted this experience and its monotony with the excitement of life in India, and to quote from Major G. E. Bulger's pleasantly written journal at this time, the comparison displayed some striking differences. "Independently of the cost of the common necessities of life, which renders the Cape of Good Hope an exceedingly expensive station," says the Major, "we are cut off from many of the advantages which the most remote cantonment in India enjoys. We have only one mail to and from England in the month, whereas

India has four; and even at these long intervals of time, we are denied the boon of receiving the magazine literature of the day by book-post, but are compelled to wait patiently, or impatiently, until some snail-like ox-waggon from one of the seaports drags its groaning and creaking carcase within our reach."

There was nothing of importance throughout the stay of the Second-Tenth in South Africa, but some change from the monotonous service came when the Battalion turned out on the 19th of August, as a guard of honour, to receive H.R.H. Prince Alfred at Grahamstown. Yet the regiment did not for one moment relax in any sense, and this was shown when the Commander-in-Chief of the African Forces inspected them. In his report he said, that "The steady, soldier-like appearance of this Battalion, the regularity of the Regimental Books and Barracks, in fact, the whole interior economy of the Regiment reflects the highest credit on the Commanding Officer and all those who have so ably assisted him in bringing the Corps to such a state of efficiency. The Lieutenant-General Commanding was much pleased with everything he saw the last time he had the honour to inspect the Second-Tenth Regiment, and this feeling of satisfaction has been enhanced on the present occasion. It is not the mere inspection parade that has attracted his attention, but it is the bearing of the non-commissioned officers and men generally, and their steadiness on duty, which manifest the care that has been bestowed throughout the training of this young Battalion."

1862. On the 8th of April, 1862, orders came for the removal of the headquarters of the Regiment from the capital of the Eastern Frontier to Keiskama Hoek, a remote outpost amongst the Amatola Mountains, and also for the supply of strong detachments to Fort Beaufort and

Middle Drift. These stations were reached by the end of the month.

1863. On the 3rd of September, 1863, a General Order was issued, commanding that the word "Lucknow" should be borne on the colours. Nothing more called for special record until June 3rd, 1864, when orders

1864. came for the Second-Tenth to hold themselves in readiness to move to Cape Town, in order to embark for India on being relieved by a regiment from England. The embarkation, however, was delayed on account of the restlessness of the Kaffirs on the Bashee frontier. "An express arrived . . . from one of the Police Stations beyond the Kei, which . . . contained warlike intelligence. . . . Reinforcements of Police were instantly sent to strengthen the frontier detachments, and the troops . . . received notice to be prepared to march at a moment's warning."* The trouble passed speedily, and preparations for leaving Cape Colony were resumed. Yet the departure was delayed until the end of December, when, strangely enough, the relieving regiment from England was none other than the 1st Battalion of the Tenth.

The fine efficiency of the Second-Tenth, maintained in spite of the monotonous service, was undoubtedly due to the measures taken by the officers of the Regiment. The social life of the Battalion was one of the great factors which received special attention. It was said by one of the South African papers, when the Second-Tenth were on the point of leaving, that "There are many ways in which the action of a commanding officer may make itself felt as affecting considerably the comfort of the men under his command. Take for instance the amount of care bestowed in looking after their social enjoyments, such as seeing

* Major Bulger's "South African Journal."

that the military libraries, etc., are properly cared for in all respects. . . . Not in the library alone are the comforts and amusements of the men of this battalion studied. Every encouragement is given to them to acquire proficiency in cricket, quoits, fives, etc., and gardens are cultivated, wherein they are allowed to grow vegetables."

Such was the testimony from outside, and it is unquestionably the fact that the doings of the regiment and its *esprit de corps* are immeasurably due to the inner life of the corps—the domestic side of the men's experience, if one may term it such. And this side of regimental life has been continuously noticeable in regard to the Tenth. The social side has all along been an important factor in the life of the Regiment. One is convinced of this when perusing the pages of the smart regimental magazine, "The Sphinx," which, during its short career was written by the officers and men, and printed at the regimental press.

As for the conduct of the Regiment during its stay in South Africa, it won for the men the goodwill of the citizens among whom they stayed for a number of years. "A better conducted body of men never set foot in King William's Town, and much regret is expressed that we should so soon be called upon to part with them," was the comment of the press at the time of the Regiment's departure. The "Cape Argus," in its leading article, said: "The officers have from the moment of their landing behaved in a manner thoroughly worthy of English gentlemen, and the men, under their painstaking training, have turned out the most orderly regiment that has ever sojourned in the Cape Colony. A nation never takes a higher stand, even in the fruitful days of peace and social progress, than when it declares it will rather die than suffer wrong, and it is possible for the Army and Navy

thoroughly to realise this sacrificial spirit in carrying out the commands of their Sovereign. We heartily thank the 10th Regiment for keeping before us so truly the ideal of military service. It is often the case that a regiment is an unmitigated curse. The men, instead of being the defenders of the people, are the constant disturbers of the public peace. The leisure of the men in times of peace renders them easily accessible to temptation, and a soldier soon finds companions to lead him into vice. Very rarely, however, have the soldiers of the 10th brought disgrace on their regiment. The Colonists have always felt a pleasure in knowing that they were in their midst, and they part with them with the sincerest regret and the heartiest wishes for their future comfort. It is impossible that the influence of such a company will be without good effect in the Colony. Every regiment that leaves the Cape having worthily sustained the character of the British soldiery has contributed to the peace and good government of the community. Nowhere is true British chivalry more nobly represented or borne with a lighter grace than in a company of true English officers. They have the ease of gentlemen in their leisure, and the courage of veterans in battle. The 10th are going to a land where English soldiers have displayed their best and worst characters. They need no sermonizing to induce them to emulate the spirit of those heroes who saved India in the hour of her extremity, because they were prepared by severe abstinence and devotion in times of peace for the sorest and sharpest extremities of war."

CHAPTER XVI.

THE SECOND-TENTH : INDIAN AND HOME SERVICE.

1865. THE Second Battalion arrived in Calcutta on the 28th of December, and disembarked as a temporary measure, the destination of the Regiment having been changed. Instead of remaining in the Bengal Presidency, the men were ordered later to proceed to Madras. When, on the 9th of February, the Battalion arrived at Bangalore from the last-named city, relieving the 66th Foot, the strength consisted of 2 field officers, 10 captains, 16 subalterns, 5 staff, 45 serjeants, 20 drummers, and 835 rank and file. The numbers were augmented by volunteers from the 1st Battalion, namely, three serjeants and 91 rank and file. A draft, consisting of one serjeant and 121 rank and file, had joined the Regiment at Cape Town, arriving there with the 1st Battalion of the Tenth. On relieving the 66th Foot, two serjeants, one drummer, and 58 rank and file of that regiment volunteered for the Battalion, which had become very strong in numbers.

1866. The Battalion lost Colonel Fenwick, C.B., on his being appointed to the command of a Brigade in Burmah. When, on the 2nd of September, 1866, he severed his connection with the Tenth, to be succeeded by Major C. Barlow, he issued an order in which he declared that he handed over to that officer "a battalion second to none," he believed, "in India, in appearance, discipline, and drill."

1867. Brevet-Colonel S. F. C. Annesley, having joined the Battalion from the Cape of Good Hope on the 9th of October, 1867, assumed the command from that date.

There was little to record beyond the marches of detachments to Secunderabad and elsewhere, and the periodical inspections, but the fine efficiency was maintained, and the officers inspecting from time to time expressed their great satisfaction at the steadiness and general appearance of the Regiment, and at the evidence of an *esprit de corps* which showed how well all ranks of the Regiment worked together.

1871. In 1870, the headquarters and right wing of the Battalion marched out of Secunderabad, en route for Burmah. The left wing followed nine days later—on December 10th. On the 13th of January, 1871, headquarters, strengthened by a draft, numbering 193 officers and men, which joined at Arconum, arrived at Rangoon, the right and left wings coming into port a day or two later. "C" Company, a detachment being required for the Andaman Islands, had landed there during the voyage of the left wing. Before the Battalion embarked at Madras the Enfield rifles were returned into store, and Snider rifles were served out to the men.

Their service at Rangoon, an important post at the mouth of the Irawadi, and in the midst of a vast population, was uneventful, and ultimately the Battalion was ordered home, being relieved by the 67th Regiment from England. Portsmouth was reached on 19th of February, 1873.

During home service there were some changes in equipment—valise equipment, for instance, being provided for the Battalion in the month of May—while authority came for the non-commissioned officers and men to wear a "Sphinx" as a collar badge. This was received in the preceding month. In December of that year H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief approved of a badge with the Sphinx at the base, being worn by officers on the forage cap, instead of the "X."

A year later—November 14th, 1874—the Battalion was armed with the Martini-Henry rifle.

1875. Nothing stood out for special mention in the year that followed—1875—with the exception of an event at Colchester, on the 13th of April, when there was a full dress parade of the regiment. The occasion was the presentation of the "Stanhope" gold medal, and also the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society to Lieutenant J. de Hoghton for his gallant and courageous conduct in saving life. Later in the year the Battalion was moved to Aldershot, where it was brigaded with the 9th, 11th, and 47th Regiments, again moving to Dover early in 1876.

1877. On the 7th of February, 1877, the Battalion, which was then stationed at Dover, reached the increased establishment for foreign service, namely, 820 rank and file. It was brought on this establishment from the 1st of November, 1876, by Clause 164 in the Army Circulars bearing date December 1st, 1876. All sub-districts in England and Ireland were ordered to make every exertion to enlist men for the 30th Brigade, and send them to join the 2nd Battalion of the Tenth Foot, and in this manner as many as 342 men had been recruited since the 23rd of October, 1876. The effective strength of the Battalion on the 27th of February, 1877, was as follows:—

Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Officers.
3	10	14	3	30
				N.C.O's.
Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	and men.
45	40	19	851	955
Total ... 985 Officers, N.C.O's. & men.				

Recruiting was again opened in the following months for the Battalion, and various transfers from the 1st Battalion followed. The explanation for this unusual

activity in recruiting may be found in the strained relations between Russia and Great Britain at the time. Russia was at war with Turkey, and Lord Derby, in a despatch, censured Russia for breaking away from the European concert and forcing on an unnecessary war. An apologetic reply came from Prince Gortchakoff, who protested that Russia would respect "British interests." The war, however, proceeded, and Russia, crushing Turkey, after the heroic resistance of Osman Pasha at Plevna, and the fall of Kars, refused to submit the Treaty of San Stefano to a Congress. An English squadron at once went to the Sea of Marmora. The Reserves—about 30,000 in number—were called out at home, owing to the expected outbreak of war with Russia. On May 15th, the Second-Tenth was raised to war strength, as follows:—

Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Officers.
3	8	16	2	29
Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	N.C.O's. and men.
49	40	17	960	1,066
Total ... 1,095 Officers, N.C.O's. & men.				

On the 4th of July, the Battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Byron, was inspected, and H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, in his observations, said that he considered the Battalion to be in excellent order in every respect, reflecting much credit on the Lieutenant-Colonel and all concerned.

1878. Preparatory to the departure of the 2nd Battalion on foreign service, I and K companies were detached as dépôt companies, and, the Brigade Dépôt at Lincoln not having yet been formed, were ordered to join the 1st Battalion at Warley.

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MAJOR-GENERAL E. A. BERGER.

The 30th Brigade Depot had been constituted, so far as the appointment of a commanding officer went, in 1873, but Colonel Lindsay Farrington vacated the appointment on his promotion to Major-General in 1877 without having a soldier of any kind under his command, and without seeing much more of the Depot Barracks than the laying of the foundations. His duties during those four years were confined to the periodical inspection of the Militia and Volunteers of the county.

He was succeeded in December, 1877, by Colonel Johnson Wilkinson, late of the 15th Regiment, and in December, 1878, L and M companies of the 1st Battalion, and I and K companies of the 2nd, marched in to take possession of the newly-erected barracks. Lieutenant (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel) H. R. Roberts was the first Depot Adjutant, his appointment bearing date 11th December, 1878.

The lettering of the depot companies, L, M, I, K, apparently out of their natural order, arose from the reduction in 1870 of the number of companies in each battalion from 12 to 10. The 1st Battalion broke up their I and K Companies, keeping L and M, while the 2nd Battalion broke up L and M, and kept I and K. This is, at any rate, less confusing than if the Depot had comprised two I's and two K's.

The expectation of war service was disappointed, the services of the 1st Class Army Reserve were dispensed with, and the men attached to the Battalion, 155 in number, were sent home, while the Second-Tenth was reduced from war to colonial strength. The Battalion, however, having been designated for foreign service, sailed for Malta on the 6th of August. The following complimentary letter was received just after the men left Dover:—

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in conveying to you, by desire of the Lieutenant-General commanding,* his high opinion of the Battalion under your command.

"The smart appearance of the men, both on and off duty, and the general good conduct of the Battalion during the time it has been under his command, has given him the greatest possible satisfaction.

"I am to add that the Lieutenant-General was much pleased at the manner in which the Battalion marched out of this station.

"I have, etc., etc.,

"H. A. Sarel, Colonel, A.A.G."

1881. Service in Malta came to an end in March, 1881, for on the 2nd of that month orders came for the Battalion to proceed to South Africa on active service, leaving married families and baggage at Malta to be sent back to England. The Boer War of 1880-81 was raging at the time, the Volksraad having protested against the annexation of the Transvaal to Cape Colony which was contemplated on the ground that the native policy of the Transvaal Republic threatened to bring about a general Kaffir rising in South Africa. The Battalion embarked, but on reaching Gibraltar, orders were awaiting its arrival, to the effect that the services of the Tenth were not required in Africa, and the men must remain for further instructions.

There was intense disappointment when these counter-manding orders were read, every man having anticipated active service with the keenest pleasure. In the interval of waiting, certain changes were made in the organisation, titles, and uniforms of the Regiments of the Infantry. The 2nd Battalion of the Tenth became the 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment. The facings were changed from

* Lord Alexander Russell, C.B.

yellow to white, and the lace was changed to a universal pattern to be worn by all English Regiments, namely, the Rose pattern.

On the 2nd April, the Battalion, to the profound regret of all ranks, lost their commanding officer, Colonel John Byron, he being placed on half-pay at the expiry of his period of command. His services will be found recorded at page 195. He was succeeded by Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. Sandwith, upon whose retirement from the Service in June of the same year, Major E. A. Berger was appointed to the command.

The stay in Gibraltar was not a lengthy one. The Battalion had arrived there on the 28th of March, but on the 24th of August orders were received for the Second Lincolns to be held in readiness to proceed to India in the following January.

1882. The strength of the Battalion when it embarked on January 3rd, 1882, for India, was as follows:—

Field Officers.	Cpts.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Serjts.	Corpls.	Drums.	Privates.
4	5	13	3	45	20	7	493
Total ... 590.							

A draft came on board H.M.S. "Crocodile" with 96 other men, and these raised the total strength to 686.

Prior to the departure of the "Crocodile," His Excellency the Governor, Lord Napier of Magdala, addressed the Regiment from the bridge. He expressed his pleasure in bearing testimony to the soldierlike manner in which the men had performed their duties, the excellence of their conduct, and the smart appearance and soldierlike bearing of the Battalion. He went on to say: "I have been intimately connected with the 10th Regiment during a very large portion of my career. You are now going to India, the country where the 10th Regiment earned immortal renown; and, men, bear always in mind that you belong to

and that you are, the 10th Regiment. The deeds of gallantry that this Regiment performed ought to be recorded in letters of gold, and engraved in the memory of all British soldiers. At Sobraon the 10th Regiment threw themselves into the ditch against 60,000 Sikhs trained by French officers, and never left till not one man of the enemy remained. This was gallant, and remember, should you ever be called upon to take the field, that the traditions of the 10th Regiment are handed down to you, and that it is your duty to uphold, and, if possible, to add new lustre to, the laurels your predecessors gained. I feel confident that you will always do your duty well and nobly, as becomes British soldiers. I now wish you farewell, a pleasant voyage, and a prosperous career in India."

The hope expressed by Lord Napier of Magdala was amply fulfilled when the Second Battalion disembarked at Bombay. Throughout their stay in India, which dated from the 27th of January, 1882, the conduct of the Regiment won approbation on all hands. Unfortunately, when one half-battalion arrived at Sitapur, typhoid fever broke out, and in six weeks as many as 18 non-commissioned officers and privates died. The fever was supposed to have been contracted by drinking bad water on the march. Another unhappy incident occurred at Benares, where the other half-battalion was quartered. On the 16th of February, 1883, Lieutenant W. H. Coode, who was acting adjutant of the half-battalion quartered in the great city, was shot by Private Cocklin while in command of and drilling the parade. The unfortunate young officer died two hours later, and Cocklin was executed.

Few matters of outstanding importance call for notice during the service of the Battalion in India at this time. There were the constant changes of quarters, and in due course the Lieutenant-Colonels, on the completion of their periods of command, retired. Thus Lieutenant-Colonel

and Brevet-Colonel E. A. Berger retired as Major-General at Roorkee on the 18th of June, 1886.

1886. His successor was Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel W. Whitla, who joined from the 1st Battalion on the 17th of November. Colonel Whitla retired, and his successor was Lieutenant-Colonel A. Glen, whose command dated from the 1888. 11th of March, 1888. For the first time in its

Indian service the Battalion was got together for inspection on the 7th of June in that year, when the total strength—officers and men—numbered 801. The Commander of the Meerut Division, Major-General Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., after his inspection, urged upon the officers the necessity for bringing the Battalion into the front rank in musketry and everything else. The response displayed the fact that the *esprit de corps* was a very real thing, for when General Greaves again inspected

1889. the Battalion—on the 22nd of January, 1889—he found much to commend. Addressing the officers and men on parade, he said: "When you came under my command you had not been together as a regiment for years, having been split up into wings and detachments during the whole of your Indian service, and there were several things that required looking to. I am glad to see that these have been rectified, and I can speak very highly of your good behaviour, and of the efficiency of the Battalion on parade, and the smart turn-out and orderly conduct of the men of the Lincoln Regiment has been a subject of general remark in this station." On later occasions, Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, also expressed his pleasure at the smartness and efficiency of the Battalion. "The men are a fine looking lot, well set up, steady in drill, and very smart in handling their arms," were the words employed. Colonel Glen had

done much to advance the efficiency and maintain the tone of the Battalion during his command, which he relinquished on the 17th of February, 1892; he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Huntley.

1892. In November of that year the Battalion received orders to proceed to Singapore, and disembarked for duty there on the 11th, having, two days previously, left "C" and "G" companies at Penang. Duty in the

1895. Straits Settlements continued until March 26th, 1895, when "A" and "B" companies embarked in the "Jumna" for England, while the remainder followed later, and arrived at the Albert Docks on the 1st of May.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Huntley's term expired on the 17th of February, and he took leave of the Battalion, after having seen 33 years' service in the Tenth. His successor was Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, who assumed the command on the 17th of March. Throughout the years that have been covered and those that followed, the Battalion in no sense slackened in its efforts to maintain the reputation of the Regiment. Again and again the "Digest of Services" records the commendation of inspecting officers framed in terms of the highest praise. One cannot get away from the feeling that the officers and men were very jealous of the honour of the Lincolnshire Regiment, and were determined to maintain the high standard of the past.

1897. A striking experience, alike for the Regiment and for the inhabitants in the line of route, was the march of the "Old Fighting Tenth" through the Home County. Prior to the commencement of the march the 2nd Battalion took part in the manoeuvres under the Duke of Connaught at Aldershot, and was attached to Major-General Barnard's Field Column. When this 2nd column broke up the Battalion prepared for the march. It began on the 31st of August, 1897, when, having entrained at the Government Siding at Aldershot for Stamford, H.R.H. the Duke of

Connaught being present to witness their departure, the men arrived at Ryhall at three o'clock in the afternoon. "Morton's Lincolnshire Almanack" for 1898, is worth quoting, in regard to this now historic progress of the Regiment:—

"This home-coming of a territorial regiment, after long service abroad, and the spontaneous welcome accorded to it throughout the county, probably left a sharper impression than anything else upon the minds of observant people who read of it. If the territorial system could be worked in this way with equal success throughout the kingdom, there might be less recruiting from the riff-raff of the large towns. But there are few counties in which all classes could be induced to join, as they did join in Lincolnshire, in a loyal endeavour to make such marches successful. In this march of 130 miles or more, the regiment everywhere was received with public honours. Its commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, had to acknowledge addresses of welcome from Mayors and Corporations, and continually to return thanks for the free hospitality of individual gentlemen and bodies of the people. At Burghley Park, in setting out on the first day, he was entertained, with his staff, by Lord Exeter. At Billingborough, a garden party was given in their honour in the grounds of Buckminster Hall. Lord Heneage, with a distinguished company, received them at Hainton Park. The commissariat service was almost a work of supererogation, so liberally were the men refreshed at every stage of their journey. Towns and villages put out bunting, as if the regiment had come home in triumph after a war; Volunteer bands played them into camp at night; the call of 'Lights out' never came without a smoking concert, except at Grantham, when they had all been to the theatre; and in Lincoln, the last place visited on the march, there were such crowds to see them enter the city as are seldom gathered there for any occasion whatever."

CHAPTER XVII.

THE TERRITORIAL DESIGNATION.

1877. THE 1st Battalion, after the return from the Far East, were not called upon for active service until the campaign against the Mahdists in the Soudan was undertaken.

The voyage homewards from the Straits Settlements was a somewhat unfortunate one, for while it began on January 11th, 1877, the "Orontes" did not arrive with the troops at Tilbury until the 27th of April. Measles broke out on board, and the ship was detained "in quarantine" off Port Durban, in Natal. Later still, when the voyage was resumed, scarlet fever detained the "Orontes" at St. Helena, and there was thus a further delay.

1878. General Sir John Garvock, the Colonel of the Regiment, died on November 10th, 1878, and the officers went into mourning for three weeks. On the 11th of December—a month later—the following appointment appeared in the *London Gazette*:—

"10th Foot.

"Lieutenant-General H.S.H. Prince W. A. E. of Saxe-Weimar, C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Sir John Garvock, G.C.B., deceased; 11th November, 1878."

The Prince's career was an honourable one and his accession as Colonel was welcomed by the officers and men of the Tenth. He entered the Army as ensign in the 67th Foot in 1841, and was in the same year ensign and lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. His promotion followed steadily, so that he was Major-General in 1868,

and Lieutenant-General in 1877, the year preceding his appointment to the Colonelcy of the Tenth. In 1879, he was General; in 1888, he was transferred to the Colonelcy of the 1st Life Guards, and became Field-Marshal in 1897. The Prince saw service in the Crimean War, through the years 1854 and 1855, taking part in the Battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman as well as in the siege of Sebastopol. For his distinguished service he was mentioned in despatches, received the medal with four clasps, was made a C.B., and became A.D.C. to Queen Victoria. He also received the 5th Class of the Legion of Honour, the 4th Class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish Medal.

The establishment of the Battalion at the time of the new Colonel's appointment was fixed as follows, dating from January 1st, 1879:—

	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Staff Serjts.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	R. and F. Total. N.C. Officers and Men.
Service Cos. ...	2	8	12	2	9	32	16	40	460	557
Depot Cos. ...	1	2	2	0	0	4	1	5	45	55

1881. There is nothing of any outstanding interest to record for the following years, with the exception of some entries in 1881. In that year Colonel W. W. Lynch, having completed five years' command of the 1st Battalion, was placed on half-pay. On leaving, he expressed his keen appreciation of the endeavour on the part of all "to keep up the *esprit de corps* and a good tone generally throughout the Battalion, in spite of many disadvantages occasioned by incessant changes for some years past among the non-commissioned officers and men of the different companies." The successor of this capable officer

as commander of the Battalion was Major J. Rudge, whose promotion was dated June 25th, 1881.

Preceding the retirement of Colonel Lynch, a General Order, dated April 11th, 1881, had been specially issued, and from it the following extract is of interest:—

“II. Organization: The Infantry of the Line and Militia will in future be organized in Territorial Regiments, each of four battalions for England, Scotland, and Wales, and of five battalions for Ireland; the first and second of these being Line Battalions, and the remainder Militia. These regiments will bear a territorial designation corresponding to the localities with which they are connected; and the words ‘Regimental District’ will in future be used in place of ‘Sub-District’ hitherto employed.”

In accordance with this the Tenth Regiment became known as “The Lincolnshire Regiment,” and the “30th Brigade Depôt” became the “10th Regimental District,” the old number, so dear to all, being to this extent preserved.

Shortly after Lieutenant-Colonel Rudge’s accession, a War Office Circular was received (in July, 1881), which notified an alteration in the establishment, thus:

Lieutenant-Colonels, 2; Majors, 3; Captains, 5; Lieutenants, 12; Adjutant, 1; Quartermaster, 1.

During this year several drafts embarked for Gibraltar to join the Second Battalion, the number of privates alone being 468; but the strength of the First Battalion, notwithstanding, showed a total of 532 in the Service Companies, and 69 at the Depôt.

1882. An instruction came on the 29th of April, 1882, to the effect that Her Majesty the Queen had been graciously pleased to command that the victories of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet should be inscribed on the colours of the Regiment.

1888. Nothing of any interest calls for special mention during the following years, until the 11th of November, 1888, when H.S.H. Prince William Augustus Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., ceased to be Colonel of the Tenth, having been appointed successor to Field-Marshal George Charles, Earl of Lucan, as Colonel of the 1st Life Guards. This gave the opportunity for the appointment of Lieutenant-General and Hon. General Sir Henry E. Longden, K.C.B., C.S.I., as Colonel of the old regiment with whom he had rendered such brilliant service during the trouble in India. Yet, in little more than a year, the Tenth, who had always regarded him with such affection, were grieved at the announcement of his death.

1890. An extract from the Lincolnshire Depôt Orders at Lincoln, January 31st, 1890, runs as follows:—"The death of Lieutenant-General and Hon. General Sir Henry E. Longden, K.C.B., C.S.I., has been announced. General Longden served in the Lincolnshire Regiment all his regimental service, and was most highly and universally esteemed. He afterwards became Adjutant-General in India, and from his exceptional knowledge and ability gained a high reputation in the Service. At the time of his death he was Hon. Colonel of the Lincolnshire Regiment. As a mark of regard and respect to his memory, the officers of the Depôt will go into complimentary mourning for three weeks from this date."

The Times, recognising the exceptional services of this gallant soldier, summarised his career in the following terms:—

"After taking high honours in the senior department of the Royal Military College, he was commissioned to the 10th Foot, and served with his regiment in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845 and 1846, and was present at the

Battle of Sobraon, for which he received a medal. He served also in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, and was present during the whole of the siege operations before Mooltan—including the affair of the 9th of September—storming the enemy's strongly-entrenched position on the 12th. In the course of this action he was buried under a portion of the fortifications, and after lying there some hours he was dug out unhurt. He took part in the Battle of Soorjkoond, carrying the heights on the 27th of December in command of his regiment, and receiving the surrender of the fortress as field engineer. He was afterwards present at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniote, and after a march of 60 miles the day before Goojerat, he took a distinguished part in that final victory of the war. For these services he was made a brevet-major, received a medal and two clasps, and was mentioned in the despatches published in the *London Gazette* of March 7th, 1849. Immediately after this he was selected by the Governor-General of India, Lord Dalhousie, to make a survey of the forests of the Himalayas, and he spent three years in this work, sending in a report that altered in a material manner the whole of the administration of this department. When affairs were going badly in the Crimea, he was one of the officers strongly pointed out by *The Times* as competent for high command, but he was left still in India, and was engaged with the Lawrences and Lord Napier in the early settlement of the Punjab. He was home on leave when the Indian Mutiny broke out, and was ordered at once to join his regiment at Dinapore. He arrived just after the outbreak there and the havoc made in his own regiment in the attempt to follow the mutineers, and with the command of a field force, he was sent after them, finding and utterly dispersing them. He commanded a field force again in the Azinghur

and Jaunpore districts, and captured the fort of Atrowlea. He then commanded an advanced guard of picked marksmen and guns of Franks' force in its march to Lucknow, and was engaged in the actions of Chanda, Umeerpore, and Sultanpore, and the attack upon the Fort of Douraha. He was English officer of advice to the Goorkha Brigade at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and took part in the storming of the Begum's house and serai, the storming of the Emaumbara and Kaiser Bagh, and the attack on the Moolvie, in Abassodowlah's Kumballah. He was present with a wing of the 13th Light Infantry at the first relief of Azimghur, the capture of Jugdespore, and several skirmishes in its vicinity. He was mentioned in despatches published in the *London Gazette* on the 25th of May, the 17th of July, the 10th and 31st of August, 1858, and the 24th of March, 1859. He received the Indian Medal and two clasps, with the brevet of colonel, and was made a C.B. for distinguished conduct under fire. After commanding his regiment at home, he was appointed Adjutant-General of India in 1865, and in 1869 he was made a C.S.I. He became a Major-General in 1868, Lieutenant-General in 1877, and Honorary General in 1881. In 1883 he received the Colonelcy of the 2nd Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment, and, on the transfer of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar in 1888, he became Colonel of his old regiment, the 10th. In 1886, he was created K.C.B."

Longden's is the only instance in the history of the Regiment of an officer having served in every rank: Ensign, Lieutenant, Adjutant, Captain, Major, Lieut.-Colonel, and finally full Colonel. In this, as in other Regiments, it is rather exceptional for the Colonel (in recent times) to have had any previous connection with the Regiment at all.

The officer who succeeded Longden in the Colonelcy was Lieutenant-General and Hon. General R. Y. Shipley, who unfortunately did not live long to hold the honourable post to which he had been appointed. He became Colonel on the 30th of April, 1890, but on the 28th of the following November, when he was but 64 years old, he died at Alassio, in Italy. He had entered the Service as Ensign in the 55th Regiment in December, 1843, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 27th Regiment in 1856, and of the 7th Fusiliers in 1857, Major-General in 1868, and Lieutenant-General in 1879. In 1882 he was General. His only connection with the Tenth was a brief one, covering about eight months, though he came and was welcomed as an officer with a distinguished record. He had served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854, including the Battles of the Alma and Inkerman, being severely wounded in the latter engagement. He also took part in the Siege of Sebastopol, and was present at the memorable sortie of the 26th of October. For his services he was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with three clasps, the brevet of major, the Sardinian and Turkish Medals, and the 5th Class of the Order of the Medjidie. General Shipley had also served in the Indian North-West Frontier War of 1863, when he was with the Ensofzie Field Force, and in command of the 1st Brigade from the 4th to the 14th of December. He also commanded the 1st Battalion of the 7th Fusiliers at the attack and storming of Conical Hill, and the capture of Umbeyla, being mentioned again in despatches, and receiving the C.B., and the medal with clasp.

On the 23rd of December, 1890, his successor in the Colonelcy was appointed—Lieutenant-General and Hon. General Sir Julius Richard Glyn, K.C.B. Glyn had been in the service about 50 years at the time of his appoint-

ment, and held the Colonelcy until 1903, when he became Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade. He had seen service in Africa and in the Crimea. In 1848 he was Field Adjutant of the force at the action with the Boers at Bloem Platz, and so hot was the fighting that Glyn's horse was killed. His conduct in the fight obtained for him mention in despatches, and in the Kaffir War, which lasted through 1852 and 1853 he won distinction and received the medal. In the following year he was taking part in the Crimean campaign, and so distinguished himself in the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol, that he was three times mentioned in despatches, was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, received the medal with three clasps, the Turkish medal, and the 5th Class of the Medjidie. Promotion also came, he being made Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel. During the Indian Mutiny Glyn was present at the defeat of the Gwalior contingent and also took part in the final capture of Lucknow, in the action of Nawabgunge, and several minor actions in Oude. Again he was mentioned in despatches, received the medal and clasp, and was made a C.B.

1891. While there was a change in the Colonelcy of the Tenth, there were also some changes in the Lieutenant-Colonelcy. Thus, on July 1st, 1891, Colonel H. G. Carleton was placed on the half-pay list. His successor was Major John William Smith O'Brien Blake, who, having been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, was appointed Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion. Blake retired on full pay on the 17th of February, 1892, when Major T. E. Verner assumed the command of the Battalion. Promotion followed, and Verner was appointed on the 11th of March to the command.

1893. There was considerable interchange between the two Battalions from time to time, and this interchange

had the effect of inspiring the men of both with all the traditions which had made the old Tenth so famous. Take the following entry in the "Digest" as affording a sample of the interchange: "December 12th, 1893, 4 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, and 255 Privates, under Major Wiley and Captain Forrest, were transferred from the 1st Battalion at Aldershot to the 2nd Battalion at Singapore." On the other hand, strong detachments of the 2nd Battalion came to England to join the 1st.

1894. During these times of peace the greatest care was taken to render the regiment effective in every way, and unusual pains resulted in the 1st Battalion, while at Aldershot, obtaining a high position in Musketry Practice. The entries in the "Digest" afford a glimpse at various times of the inner life of the Regiment. In order of merit the Battalion stood sixth; the Trained Soldiers' Field Practice resulted in their obtaining the first place, while the Recruits in their Individual Practice came out fourth, and the same for Field Practice. In a later competition—on July 17th, 1894—the Companies gained the following: "E" Company, 1st Prize, £25; "D" Company, 4th Prize, £8; "B" Company, 8th Prize, £5. Official information came later on, that the Regimental Shooting Team of the 1st Battalion had the honour of winning the Queen's Cup in connection with the competitions of the Army Rifle Association.

Out of these competitions came an opportunity for a recognition of the achievements of the Lincolns by a highly-placed officer, who had served with the Regiment some years before.

In a letter from Lieut.-General Sir H. M. Havelock-Allan, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., Colonel of the Royal Irish Regiment, dated October 4th, 1894, and inserted in the Regiment's "Digest of Services," he writes to thank the men

OFFICERS, 2ND BATTALION, RANGOON, 1872.



*Back Row (standing).—*Lt. N. P. O'Gorman, Bt. Major F. B. Sandwith, Lt. H. R. Roberts, Lt. C. E. A. Tuck, Asstt. Surg. H. N. L. James, Lt. E. C. Kelle, Lt. G. C. Dolbe, Lt. W. H. Slim, Major W. H. P. G. Blauet, Lt. H. F. V. Galskell.
*Front Row (sitting).—*Lt. J. de Houghton, Bt. Major G. C. Bartholomew, Surg. G. M. Slaughter, Lt. & Adjt. J. C. Little, Lt. & I.-of-M. G. H. Singer, Bt. Col. S. F. C. Amesley, Lt. C. Kuntchull, Paymaster & Hon. Capt. W. C. Friend, Capt. J. Rudger, Major C. Barlow.

of the "E" Company of the 1st Battalion for a photograph which had been sent to him. He had the honour, he said, to be Adjutant 42 years before. He then proceeded to say, "Since the days of Marlborough and down to the days of Sobraon and of the Indian Mutiny, the 10th Foot have always been celebrated for their high and sound discipline and their good drill, and, therefore, it gratified me very much both, that your Regiment should win Sir Evelyn Wood's prize in shooting, which is the highest accomplishment of an infantry soldier in the present day, and also to see the very good form and manner in which you marched past the German Emperor on the 13th August last."

I deem it well, in telling the story of the Tenth, to quote still more from the letter written by so fine a soldier as General Havelock-Allan, since it might reasonably serve to stimulate the men of the Regiment, present and to come. To what he had written he added: "I am one of those who always say that a young soldier, even of only two years' service, can be as well drilled and as well disciplined as a soldier of the olden time, and he ought to be, with the spread of education, a more intelligent and more reasonable man. It only requires that he should be well instructed by officers and non-commissioned officers who understand their business, and that he himself should show the goodwill and soldierlike spirit that have always distinguished the men of the 10th Foot. I hope often to have the pleasure of seeing the old Regiment under arms in future, and I trust and believe that your reputation for drill and discipline, which has always been second to no regiment in the British Army, will not only be maintained, but will be improved and made more perfect day by day. You have the good fortune to have an excellent Com-

manding Officer and a body of officers who thoroughly deserve your confidence and your goodwill."

On the 1st of April, 1894, the Field Service Cap was taken into wear by the Regiment. It was made of black water-proofed cloth, "Austrian" shape, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high in the front, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches behind, with a cloth peak turned up in front, and side folds of the same cloth to let down in severe weather. These folds, which protected the ears and face, were fastened on either side to the body of the cap by hooks and eyes, and kept in position in front by two small-sized universal buttons. The Royal Arms were raised on these. The white metal badge was similar to the left side collar badge—"The Sphinx with Egypt"—and was worn on the left side of the cap, the inside of which was lined with a band of American cloth.

There had been many changes in the Colonelcy of the Regiment in the recently preceding years, and a further change followed in 1903, when General Glyn, having been transferred to the Rifle Brigade, was succeeded by Lieutenant-General G. H. Page, one of the number of distinguished soldiers who entered the army in the early Forties. General Page's service included fighting during the New Zealand War in 1845-47. He was present at the storming of Kawiti's Pa, also at the night attack on the River Hutt, the skirmish at Taitai, and in the action at Wanganui. General Page was Colonel for nearly five years, dying on the 8th of January, 1908.

On the 8th of November, 1894, orders were received for the 1st Battalion to be held in readiness to embark for Malta early in January, 1895, the Battalion to take with it all N.C.O.'s and men medically fit for service in the Mediterranean, with the exception of men with less than three months' service on January 15th, 1895, and short

service men on the original engagement who had completed six years' service on the 30th of October, 1894.

1895. In accordance with these instructions, the Battalion set sail on February 1st, 1895, the strength being as follows: Officers, 21; Serjeants, 31; Corporals, 35; Drummers, 15; Privates, 511; 34 wives and 38 children also went with the Battalion.

The Battalion disembarked at Valetta on the 10th of February, and marched to their quarters at Pembroke Camp. Two months later, on the 19th of April, the "Jumna" arrived in the Grand Harbour, at Valetta, with the 2nd Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Huntley. The two Battalions thus came into personal contact after a long separation, although there had been constant interchange. Here, again, there was a transfer, for as many as 375 of the men who had just arrived from the Far East, were landed, and taken on the strength of the 1st Battalion.

On August 14th, Major-General Byron died at Surbiton. This officer's memory is held in singular regard by the Regiment to-day, alike for his character and his service as a soldier. He had entered the army in 1852, and served with the 34th Regiment at the Siege of Sebastopol in 1854, being wounded and taken prisoner in a sortie by the Russians on the night of December 20th, 1854. In August, 1855, English and Russian prisoners were exchanged at Odessa, when Lieut. Byron, being set at liberty, rejoined his Regiment before Sebastopol. At the conclusion of the Crimean War in 1856, he returned to England as Adjutant of his Regiment, receiving a medal with clasp, and the Turkish medal. He was also mentioned in despatches.

Byron later served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign of 1857 and 1858. He took part in many engagements,

those at Cawnpore under General Windham, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the relief of Azimghur. Again he received a medal with clasp. In September, 1858, he began his notable association with the Tenth, exchanging into the Regiment, where he ultimately attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1876. He continued to rise; was Brevet-Colonel in 1881, and having commanded the 12th Regimental District from 1882 to 1887, he was in the last-named year placed on retired pay with the rank of Major-General, receiving a Good Service Pension. When he died, on the 18th of August, 1895, his body was carried to the grave by the serjeants of his late Regiment—the Tenth.

His record was in every sense a fine one, and the 2nd Battalion was worthy of his command. Thus, when Byron relinquished the command of the Battalion, in 1881, the following report was issued by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge:—

“Horse Guards, August 31st, 1881.

“The Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief has nothing but praise for this Battalion, 2nd-10th, which left Malta in the highest order, reflecting much credit on its late Commanding Officer, Colonel Byron.”

In the officers' mess is a portrait of Byron, presented by those who served under him “in remembrance of happy days served under his genial command, and as a memento of their personal regard for him.” All who served under Byron, whether officers or those in the rank and file, refer to him as “one of the most popular commanding officers the Battalion has had since it was raised, in 1858.”

THE SOUDAN.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE BATTLE OF THE ATBARA.

1898. ON January 3rd, 1898, the 1st Battalion received orders to be in readiness to proceed up the Nile on active service, although they were under orders for India. They had arrived at Alexandria on February 6th, 1897, and had been stationed in the meantime in the Citadel at Cairo. On the 7th of January (1898), headquarters and six companies, numbering 18 officers, a warrant officer, and 660 N.C.O.'s and rank and file, left Cairo for Assouan, under the command of Colonel T. E. Verner.

The work in front of the Tenth, as part of the Army which Kitchener was to command, was the re-conquest of the Soudan. Egypt had been shamefully misruled by the Pashas, so that when Mohammed Achmed came forward as the Mahdi, declaring that he was the last of the prophets, whose mission was to convert the world to Islamism, the people of the Soudan received him with a readiness that was amazing. Bennet Burleigh speaks of him as "a vigorous and captivating preacher, learned in all the literature of the Koran, ever ready with apt and telling quotations. His early teaching was decidedly Socialistic, including a command for the overthrow of the then existing civil state."

The Mahdi came in a timely hour. "The misrule of the Pashas, the burden of over-taxation, coupled with the

legal suppression of the slave trade and the demoralisation of the Egyptian forces, enabled Mohammed Achmed to rebel successfully. Troops sent against him were defeated and annihilated. Towns capitulated to his arms, and within a period of two years the inhabitants of the Soudan were hailing him as the true Mahdi, their invincible deliverer. With the capture of Khartoum on the morning of the 26th of January, 1885, and the abandonment of the Soudan and its population . . . the overlordship of that immense region from the Second Cataract to the Equatorial Lakes was yielded to the so-called Mahdi."

When he died, and the Khalifa succeeded him, six months after Gordon had been slain in Khartoum, the decay of the power of Mahdism began. Chief after chief fell away from the Khalifa, who was called "the cruellest man on earth"; and at last the British Government, choosing what one might call the psychological moment, determined to re-conquer the Soudan.

That decision gave the Lincolns the opportunity for showing that the fine spirit which had characterised the Regiment in the past was still existent, and that the officers and men were as ready as ever to maintain the glory attached to the British Army. The re-conquest began in 1896, and the Sirdar (Kitchener) made sure and rapid progress. The campaign of 1897—in which the Regiment played no part—resulted in the re-acquirement of Abu Hamid, Berber, and Dakhala, and as a definite endeavour to hold these places the desert railway was laid down. This simplified the question of transport. "The through rail and river connection once established from Cairo, via Wady Halfa, to Abu Hamid, put an end for ever to all serious difficulty of providing adequate supplies for the troops."*

* Bennet Burleigh: "Khartoum Campaign."

The Khalifa's nephew, Mahmoud, determined to "wreck the railroad," and raid the country beyond Berber with his Dervish Army. Osman Digna was with him, 10,000 infantry, riflemen, and spearmen, 10 small rifled brass guns, and 4,000 cavalry. It was Mahmoud's intention "to cross the Atbara about 30 miles up from the Nile, and fall upon the flank and rear of the Sirdar's detached and outlying troops, killing them in detail."

Meanwhile, the Lincolns, on reaching Assouan, received orders to proceed to Wady Halfa. Arriving there on the morning of the 16th of January, they proceeded by two troop trains in the afternoon to Abu Hamed, and this place was reached on the following day. The next movement was to the camp at Gurheish, 14 miles to the south, where the advanced party, under Major Simpson, was already encamped. The Battalion remained here until February 13th, being joined in the meantime by the 1st Battalion of the Royal Warwick Regiment, and the "Queen's Own" Cameron Highlanders. The Brigade, thus formed, was commanded by Major-General Gatacre. Marching to Abu Dis, and remaining there for nearly a fortnight, they struck camp at the end of that period and marched towards Berber. Kitchener had heard of the intention of Mahmoud, and was pushing on up the country. As speed was essential, the tents and heavy baggage were left behind on account of the difficulty of transport.

The march was trying, because most of it was done in the heat of the day over rocky ground. It was the more exhausting, for the reason that until the Brigade bivouacked at El Tassa, five miles north of Berber, the men carried their great-coats and a hundred rounds of ammunition over soft sand or rocky ground. "Most of the marching had to be done at night," it is said in the

"Digest of Services," "to avoid the mid-day sun, and when halted in the daytime little sleep could be indulged in on account of the flies and the absence of shelter." The accomplishment of this march was the subject of an Army Order, as follows: "The march of the British Brigade to the Atbara, when in six days—for one of which it was halted—it covered 140 miles in a most trying climate, shows what British troops can do when called upon."

The next day—March 3rd—the Brigade passed through Berber, halting a mile south of Old Berber. Here the Sirdar awaited their coming, and expressed his pleasure at the appearance of the troops. The halt was a short one. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Brigade began a four hours' march to De Baka, where Gatacre ordered a zareba to be formed round the bivouac ground. Since he anticipated a somewhat prolonged stay, he had grass shelters erected. A halt of eight days ended on the 12th of March, the Brigade going to the deserted village of Darmali, three miles to the south. Four days later Gatacre joined two Soudanese Brigades at Kenur, four and a half miles farther south. The Division thus formed, together with Egyptian Cavalry and Artillery, was under the direct command of the Sirdar. While here a draft of 64 N.C.O.'s and men joined the Lincolns, coming up from the Depôt at Cairo, while the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders also marched in to strengthen the British Brigade.

A march following to Ras-el-Hudi, on the Atbara, was accomplished in ten days. When the army arrived on March 30th, a strong zareba was built round the bivouac, since the Dervish forces under Mahmoud were believed to be only a few miles away in force, and it was expected that they would attack Kitchener's army at any

moment. General Hunter returned from a reconnaissance, and reported that the enemy's position on the right bank of the Atbara was two miles long and half a mile deep. It was entrenched and enclosed 'by a zareba. The Division, therefore, marched to Umbadieh, halting at Abu Dar for three days *en route*. They were then eight miles from the enemy's position at Nakhila. On the 7th of April the Division left Umbadieh. Starting at six o'clock in the evening, the march was taken up the right bank of the Atbara, each Brigade moving in square formation, the British Brigade leading. During the night Muttrus was reached, and here a halt was made for a few hours.

At six o'clock in the morning the Division arrived within a mile of the position occupied by the enemy, and formed up for attack. The British Brigade was on the left of the line, the 1st Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment being on the Brigade's extreme right. At 6.15 the attack on the Dervish position was commenced by an Artillery bombardment, which lasted for an hour, when the order for the advance was given. The Dervish rifle fire was reserved until the troops got within close range, but the zareba and stockade were carried without a check, and the enemy were slowly driven back through the jungle on to the river, which they crossed under heavy fire.

An officer of the Regiment* who was present at the battle has told the story, which shows how splendidly the work demanded of the men was accomplished. He says: When the line was formed, the whole force advanced through some thick bush, and then came out on to a large plateau, down the left side of which was a deep "Khor," straight down to the Dervish position.

* Captain R. P. Maxwell, now Lieut.-Col. commanding the 1st Battalion.

As day broke and it got light, troops of gazelle could be seen galloping across the army's front, and at last, as they got nearer, stray Dervish horsemen, apparently watching the British advance. The whole of their position appeared to be wrapped in a cloud of haze, probably from camp fires. From what Maxwell afterwards saw they must have been in the act of cooking a meal or giving out rations when the British force appeared.

At 6.10 a.m. the Sirdar's army halted. It was then bright daylight, and the men were roughly about 1,000 yards from the zareba. The whole army formed one long line, or rather a bow, the right being considerably thrown forward, the Warwickshire Regiment still thrown back at right angles, and now facing into the desert. The Cavalry and Horse Artillery and some maxims galloped off to the left. The guns were run out about 100 yards to the front, and to the right of the British Brigade; Lieutenant Beattie, R.N., and his rocket tube on their left. At the front of the Khor, above-mentioned, one could see many Dervishes lining their trenches. At the back of their position and on the right of it there was thick bush.

At 6.15 a.m. the bombardment began, and lasted one hour and a quarter, during which time Kitchener's men all stood up and looked on. The guns were about 800 yards from the position. At the first shot all the enemy in the trenches disappeared from view, but one or two mounted men remained seated on their horses, apparently looking at the advancing army.

After a few minutes a cloud of dust sprang up in the zareba, and a lot of horsemen could be seen making into the scrub on their right. These apparently tried to get round the army's left flank, but were stopped by the maxims and cavalry. The soldiers could plainly hear

the maxims and see a lot of dust in the desert to the left, but it was too far off and too hazy to see distinctly what was going on. During the bombardment there was a spluttering fire from the Dervish centre, apparently aimed at the guns, but it only lasted a few minutes, and ceased suddenly.

At 7.25, the order to advance was given, and the whole of the British formation was changed. The Camerons crossed over from the right and deployed into line. The Lincolns also crossed over to the right and formed into column in rear of No. 1 company of the Camerons. The Seaforth Highlanders were in column in rear of No. 4 company, whilst two companies of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment were in column in rear of the left company of the Camerons. The remaining four (they had only six) companies were still in column of route at right angles to the rest of the Brigade, ready to face into the desert in case of a cavalry charge. Immediately on the right in line was Macdonald's Brigade, and on his right again was Maxwell's. Lewis was in the rear, in square, with the baggage, etc. The 11th Soudanese was the left Regiment of Macdonald's Brigade, and was in line with two companies in support at about 200 yards interval from the Lincolns, to admit of the Battalion deploying to the right.

The left of the Lincolnshire Regiment rested on the right edge of the Khor, and immediately in front of them was a small knoll, which served to cover them to within 30 yards of the zareba. The ground from the Seaforths' right sloped down to this Khor, which, says the officer who described the battle, accounted to a certain extent for what afterwards happened.

For the first 500 yards the Dervishes, who were chiefly armed with Remingtons, did not fire, but furious fire

followed at 300 yards from the zareba. The Camerons moved steadily, firing section volleys. As the Lincolns advanced, the 11th Soudanese kept closing in on them, till there was ultimately no gap, and consequently no room to deploy. The consequence was that the Lincolnshire men had to keep edging off. At the same time, the Seaforths came down their side of the Khor, and therefore when about 50 yards from the zareba, they were only a few yards from the left flank of the Lincolns.

At about 200 yards from the zareba the front rank of the Camerons commenced independent firing as they moved, "practically firing from the hip, . . . but they were as steady as a rock under a hail of bullets." Men began to drop quickly. "I could see nothing straight in front of me," says the writer who describes the fight, "until I topped the knoll. I was in command of No. 5 company of the Tenth, and by that time we had closed up to quarter column distance. The scene I saw on reaching the top was A and B companies of Ours about 80 yards inside the stockade, and immediately below me was the zareba. C and D companies were at the stockade, the 11th Soudanese at the zareba, the Camerons, still pulling aside the zareba, in which they had made a large gap; the first three or four companies of the Camerons (from the right) in the act of getting through the zareba, the remainder of the Camerons, and the Royal Warwickshire Regiment."

When the Tenth topped the hill they came in for a tremendous fusilade, apparently from the left, as the bullets seemed to spurt up the ground. They got to the foot of the hill as quickly as possible, passed through No. 1 company of the Camerons, and in a brief space they were inside the stockade.

The trenches, however, were empty, save for the dead. On the Tenth's extreme left were great numbers of Dervishes in the trench, firing at the Camerons. The Battalion then advanced, overlapping the left of the Soudanese, passing over ground which was a perfect network of pits and trenches, in many of which Dervishes were hiding. At this point the Soudanese seem to have lost their heads, for they "shot behind, and across, and in the air, and everywhere," causing casualties among the Lincolns, into whose midst they fired more than once to get at the Dervishes who sprang up from unexpected spots.

By this time the Dervishes were retreating across the dry bed of the river, and at some places, while the Lincolns, the Camerons and others, mixed up in the pursuit, followed hard on them, there was fighting with the bayonet and the spears.

After the fight there was a halt for a day, and then, when the dead were buried, the army marched back to Umbadiéh, going thither in the cool of the evening. Unfortunately, Colonel Verner was wounded, and the command was taken over by Major C. R. Simpson. Without delay the British Brigade began their march for Darmali, arriving there on the 12th of April, four days after the battle.

The part played by the regiment in this fight against Osman Digna called for special acknowledgment, the following being published in the Regimental Orders of the 12th of April:—

"In the absence of Colonel Verner (wounded) the officer in temporary command desires to place on record that His Excellency the Sirdar personally complimented the Battalion immediately after the action on its gallantry in the assault at the battle of 'The Atbara,' on the 8th inst.

. . . The Commanding Officer takes this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the endurance and cheerfulness displayed by all ranks during the operations up to date, under considerable hardship and discomfort.*

Colonel T. E. Verner, who commanded the 1st Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment, made the following official report of the action, addressing it to the General Officer Commanding:—

“British Infantry Brigade,

“Sudan, 9th April, 1898.

“SIR,

“I have the honour to submit the following report of the part taken by the Battalion in the action against the Dervishes, fought yesterday. At the conclusion of the bombardment of the Dervish entrenched camp by our Artillery, the Battalion under my command advanced in column in rear of the right of the ‘Queen’s Own’ Cameron Highlanders. When the ‘Queen’s Own’ Cameron Highlanders halted, about 50 yards from the zareba on a slight rise, I ordered ‘B’ Company of my Battalion to prolong the line on the Camerons’ right, and assist with fire. The advance was resumed in about a minute and a half and continued up to the zareba, ‘B’ Company 1st Lincoln Regiment falling into its old position. The Camerons’ right Company pulled away about 30 yards of the zareba. ‘A’ Company, followed by ‘B’ Company, which deployed to the right, came to the first serious obstacle, a palisade with trench beyond. No more Companies could deploy, as the 11th Soudanese were in touch with my right. The men followed their officers quickly over this obstacle, and all advanced together, firing at men in the pits. The casualties amounted to one serjeant killed, and three

* Extracted from the Regimental Digest.

officers and fourteen men wounded. All of these, except the serjeant killed and one man wounded, occurred inside the zareba. Two out of the three officers wounded, and eleven of the casualties in other ranks, including the serjeant killed, belonged to the two leading Companies of the Battalion.

"Owing to the restricted front available, I was never able to deploy more than these two Companies, but the Officers commanding the rear Companies led them independently through the zareba, and assisted wherever required. The enemy was pursued down to the bank of the river and then fired on.

"G' Company, under Lieutenant Wilson, assisted Captain de Rougemont's Battery to drag their guns and carry ammunition through the Dervish camp."

The fight was disastrous in the extreme for the Dervishes. They were "entirely broken up. They could not go to the Nile, for the gunboats were watching it; they could only go up the Atbara, and then try and strike across the desert to hit the Nile higher up." It is said that 5,000 out of the 17,000 that were in the fight were killed, 1,000 were taken prisoners, and from 4,000 to 5,000 perished in the flight from wounds and hunger. To add to the disaster for the Khalifa, Mahmoud was taken prisoner. Some of the Soudanese Battalions found him hiding in the casemate, and carried him to the Sirdar. As for Osman Digna, the author of "Sudan Campaign" says, "that cur had bolted at the commencement of the fight, as usual." The writer goes on to say, commenting on the victory, "The Battle of Atbara was the first occasion on which a force of Dervishes superior in numbers had been turned out of a strongly entrenched position at the point of the bayonet."

CHAPTER XIX.

OMDURMAN.

1898. THE final campaign against Mahdism, with the object of re-conquering the Soudan, was not yet complete; and realising that the Khalifa, after the disastrous defeat at the Atbara, apparently feared to measure his strength with the Sirdar and his English forces, Kitchener sent his troops into summer quarters.

After a halt of seven days at Darmali, the Lincolns marched to a village a mile and a half to the north, and remained there until the middle of August. The Sirdar, however, took every possible precaution to keep his men well and fit. "Dry and shady spots were selected by the banks of the Nile, between Berber and Dakhala. One or another of the numberless deserted mud villages was usually chosen for headquarters and offices. With these for a nucleus, the battalion or brigade encampment was pitched in front, and the quarters were fenced about with cut mimosa, thorn-bush, forming a zareba." In spite of the precautions, however, it was impossible to escape the consequences of the burning, dry heat, and no less than fourteen men of the Battalion died, while eighty were invalided back to Cairo.

On the 9th of August the Army was again preparing for some possible hard fighting with the enemy. Orders came for the Battalion to be held in readiness to proceed up the Nile to Wad Homed, where the two Divisions of British and Soudanese troops were to be concentrated.

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FIELD-MARSHAL
H.S.H. PRINCE WILLIAM AUGUSTUS EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR
K.P., G.C.B., G.C.V.O..
COLONEL OF THE TENTH,
1878—1888.

The men were on the move on the 13th, going up the river in barges, and in the ss. "Nassir."

There was no long pause, for in the evening of the 25th of August the march to Omdurman began. At Gebel Royan, 40 miles from the Khalifa's headquarters in that city, the army under the Sirdar's command was concentrated: "a splendid force, in excellent condition, well fed, equipped and clothed, bursting with keenness, and with absolutely unbounded confidence in the skill and ability of their commander, Sir Herbert Kitchener." On the 28th the Egyptian regiments moved on to a spot ten miles nearer Omdurman, the British Division following in the afternoon.

There were occasional and necessary halts, but there was this persistent advance on Kerreri, Kitchener, with his staff, riding at the head of the infantry columns. The Sirdar meant to attack the Khalifa at that place, and marched in the formation decided on for that purpose. The cavalry rode on in advance, spreading out over the country thus: eight companies of the Camel Corps, under Major Tudway on the right, with the Egyptian Cavalry, under Broadwood; while on the left were the 21st Lancers, with Colonel Martin in command.

Three brigades of Infantry marched in echelon, and a battery of Artillery was attached to each, except Collinson's Brigade. The baggage and transport, which followed in the rear, were guarded by three battalions. The order of the Brigade in the front while on the march was as follows: On the left, or nearest the Nile, was Wauchope's Brigade. The four British battalions thereof marched side by side in column, the Lincolns upon the right, the Warwicks on the left, with the Seaforths and Camerons between them. To the right of Wauchope's Brigade was Maxwell's, and next to it

Lewis's Khedivial Brigades. Behind each of the three leading brigades (reading from right to left) were Lyttelton's, Collinson's, and Macdonald's commands. Seen upon the desert, the army had the appearance of a huge square with its front a mile broad.*

At last Omdurman came in sight. Word had been brought in on September 1st that the Dervishes were in Omdurman in force, and before long the Khalifa's army was seen by the main body of the Sirdar's army. Burleigh has described the sight as he saw it that day. "Midway to Omdurman was the whole Dervish army. Clearly, they had moved out from the city, and were organised as a force prepared for instant battle. Their tents, camels, and impedimenta had been left behind. Only a few low shelter tents marked the lines in which the Khalifa's army lay in the sparse bush. There were flags and banners by hundreds, indicating the position of the leaders, chiefs, and lesser emirs. The Khalifa's great black banner, with its Arabic lettering sewn into the material, was displayed from a lofty bamboo pole, planted in the dense central part of the force. To the left of it, our right, were green and blue flags of the Shereef, or second Khalifa, and Osman or Sheikh Ed Din, the Khalifa's son and generalissimo of his army. . . . As in a daisy-pied field, there were Dervish battle flags everywhere among the thick swart lines that in rows barred our way to Omdurman. The banners were in all colours and shades, shapes, and sizes, but only the Khalifa's was black. The force was apparently drawn up in five bodies or divisions. Abdullah's, in the centre, must have numbered fully 10,000 men. Counting as carefully as I could, I estimated the enemy who were to be seen as at least numbering 30,000, and, perhaps,

* Burleigh: "Khartoum Campaign."

35,000 men. . . . It seemed to be a well-organised, intelligently-handled enemy we had in front."

The fight which was about to take place was not against a horde of undisciplined men, but the best of the Khalifa's warriors, "the pick of the fighting tribes of Africa." Against them the Sirdar brought 8,000 British troops, and Egyptian and Soudanese soldiers to the number of 15,000; in all, an army of 23,000 men. His Artillery, moreover, was exceptionally strong.

Kitchener anticipated an attack during the night of the 1st of September, but in order to prevent this, he sent "deserters to the Khalifa's camp, where they represented that the Sirdar purposed to attack the Dervish camp in the darkness; and this course had the desired effect." The men were on the alert the whole night through, ready if an attack should come, and eagerly anticipating the battle. The army had gone into the desert with a set purpose, and there was the universal resolution to achieve it. "Our goal," says one who lay awake with his comrades that night, "was invested with the glamour of romance from being the death-place of a national hero, and a goal to reach which several lives had already been laid down in vain."

At half-past three on the morning of September 2nd, the soldiers stood to arms, already in the order of battle. They were ranged two-deep in front, "with a partial second double line or supports, placed twenty yards or so behind. These assisted in the fight to pass ammunition to the firing line and carry back the dead and wounded."

By five o'clock everything was in readiness, the final disposition of the troops being thus: Lyttelton's Brigade were on the left south front. Wauchope's men continued the line to the right. Three Companies of the 2nd

Battalion Rifle Brigade, with their left at the river, were in the south gap. Three batteries were on the right of these: the 32nd Field Battery, 15-pounders, under Major Williams, two Maxim-Nordenfeldt mountain batteries, 12½-pounders, under Captains Stewart and de Rougemont. There were also six Maxims, under Smeaton. Later on, to quote Burleigh, these guns and Maxims during the first stage of the battle—for the action resolved itself into a double event ere the combat ceased—were wheeled out until they were firing almost at right angles to the zareba line. On the right of the guns in succession came the Rifles, the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Northumberland Fusiliers, and the Grenadier Guards. In the interval between General Lyttelton's Brigade and General Wauchope's, which stood next to it, were two Maxims. Then came the Warwicks, the Camerons, the Seaforths, and the Lincolns. To the Lincolns' right, where the trenches began, and the line faced nearly west, was Colonel Maxwell's Brigade. Between Wauchope's and Maxwell's Brigades were two Maxims, and I think, says Burleigh, who tells the story of the fight with such graphic force, for a time during the first attack made by the Dervishes the 2-gun mule battery of 6-centimetre Krupp guns. To complete the tale of the guns placed for defending the camp, there was Major Lawrence's battery of Maxim-Nordenfeldts on the right of Maxwell's Brigade, next Macdonald's, and on the north side, near the right of the position, facing west, Major Peake's battery of Maxim-Nordenfeldts.*

The same writer tells of the device resorted to, in order to enable officers and men to identify their respective commands. The khaki helmet-covers were ornamented with coloured cotton patches and regimental badges. The

* Bennet Burleigh: "Khartoum Campaign."

Lancashire Fusiliers wore a yellow square patch, the Warwicks a red square, the Lincolns "sported a plain square white patch," and so on.

At last began what has been described as "one of the most picturesque battles of the century." The enemy came on with shouts at a quarter past six, the Egyptian Cavalry, Horse Artillery, and Camel Corps retiring at this advance. The 21st Lancers also fell back. "When they came to Gebel Surgam they opened a tremendous fire, which was a waste of good powder, for they were yet more than 2,500 yards away from our front; but the Sirdar's Artillery were sending their shells among the dense masses with terrible effect. Still, on came this huge crescent, made up of desert warriors, until they came to within 900 yards of our line. Then the Second Egyptian Brigade opened fire, simultaneously with our First British Brigade." So sure and cool were these troops that it is said that with their firing in such splendid form, "within three hundred yards nothing could live."

The enemy, before this terrific answering fire from our Artillery and our Infantry lines, fell by hundreds, and yet they came on, undaunted. At last the Sirdar assumed the offensive, for the Dervishes, although at one time they threatened the destruction of the Camel Corps, who were on rock instead of sand, and could not seem to move, had been compelled to fall away from the awful fire that was pouring in on them. The order came to move in echelon of brigades to the south from the left, to prevent the enemy from retreating into Omdurman for a house to house fight. In addition to this, the Sirdar sought to cut the enemy's force in two. The other brigades, except Wauchope's, were to advance to the right, but Wauchope was to go to Macdonald's assistance, since he had, by this movement, to meet the attack

of nearly the whole of the Khalifa's army. The Sirdar contemplated that while Lewis's Brigade would take the enemy in the flank, Maxwell's Brigade would capture Gebel Surgam, and then get to the rear and flank of the Dervish force, to cut off their retreat.

Macdonald's doings meant success or failure; but he was dependable, and unless he should be overwhelmed, he would do what was required. Macdonald's was the outside Brigade of the echelon from the left, and had a mile to go to complete the movement. While doing so he found when he approached Gebel Surgam, that the Khalifa's force was behind it in overwhelming numbers, and in order to do as desired, he must needs fight his way through that body unaided. Preparing for the inevitable onslaught of the enemy, his men opened fire when the Dervishes charged, and shot them down by hundreds. Yet, it seemed as if nothing could save the Brigade. Other Brigades now came up, and among them Wauchope's, where the Lincolns were. These went forward to prolong Macdonald's right, while the other battalions with Wauchope went over to his left. Macdonald had already been fighting his Brigade for all it was worth, and now he advanced. When his men got the order from Macdonald they rushed on headlong, thus joining the whole of the Sirdar's line in a terrific onslaught, before which the Dervishes fled.

One of the war correspondents says that this phase of the battle was decided at a moment when part of Macdonald's Brigade had only three rounds left per man. The Lincolns came up at the double, and joining in the terrific charge, drove back the enemy. The fighting, however, was desperate, for the Dervishes did not fall back without a fearful struggle. Bullets fell fast where the Lincolns were, and the wounded were

many. But at last the long line of the two Brigades and the Lincolns swept across the open plain, halting every few minutes to fire volleys at the retreating foe.

The Lincolns had already done some hard fighting, for previous to Wauchope's response to the call to go to Macdonald's aid, "only the Lincolnshire Regiment had any actual work to do, and they for some minutes had a close and deadly conflict. But though comparatively inactive," says Owen Watkins, who was with the Brigade, "we were not by any means out of danger, for we were all in the line of fire, and repeatedly men in the ranks went down."

But after that last charge, when the Sirdar's army advanced in "one long, irregular line, and enveloped the forces of the Khalifa, the battle was won. It had lasted more or less continuously for five hours, and spread over a tract of country about ten miles long and two miles wide.* Never did a foe oppose British arms more strenuously and with more heroic courage than those who fought under the Khalifa's black flag. When all was over, and the pursuit had ended, Omdurman was in the Sirdar's hands, and he had full control of the great Nile valley. "Gordon was avenged and justified. . . . The Khalifa's capital . . . had been stripped of its barbaric halo of sanctity and invulnerability."

After the battle the march on Omdurman was continued. A brief halt was made at Wadi Shambat at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, so that the troops might have a meal—the first food they had tasted since half-past three in the morning. When this was ended the Brigades marched into Omdurman and bivouacked in the streets until morning. But it was an entrance into a pestilential city. Burleigh says, "Vile beyond description was

* "Sudan Campaign."

Omdurman, its dwellings, streets, lanes, and spaces. Beasts pay more regard to sanitation than Dervishes. Pools of slush and stagnant water abounded. Dead animals in all stages of decomposition lay there in hundreds and thousands."

Yet it was necessary for the Lincolns and their comrades to take the risks, and complete the task which had brought them across the burning desert. On the 4th of September a Memorial Service was held at Khartoum, on the spot where Gordon had been slain, and at this service every regiment and corps was represented. After that service the Tenth embarked on native sailing boats and went down the Nile to Dakila. At that spot they entrained by two separate parties for Abbassiyeh in Cairo, and went into Standing Camp.

The stay in camp was not a prolonged one. On the 17th of October the A, B, C, D, and E companies and 70 N.C.O.'s and men left Abbassiyeh, under the command of Major Mainwaring, for Suez. There they embarked for Bombay, *en route* for Secunderabad. The remainder of the Battalion followed in November. Before they left Cairo, however, the Sirdar presented Egyptian medals to the officers and men.

The following is a copy of the official report of the part taken by the Battalion at the Battle of Khartoum. It was signed by Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Lowth, Commanding the Tenth:—

"SIR,

"I have the honour to forward the following report of the part taken in the action of the 2nd September, 1898, by the Battalion under my command.

"The Battalion stood to arms at 3.30 a.m., lining the zareba in expectation of attack. Six Companies in the front line, two in support.

"The enemy was first seen at 6.20 a.m., advancing over the ridge about 2,500 yards to our front. Section volleys were opened at 6.50, at 1,800 yards. Ranges had been previously taken. Fire was continued at the advancing enemy until 7.45 a.m., when the men's pouches were refilled to complete 100 rounds per man. The casualties in the Battalion up to the above hour were eleven wounded, of which four seriously. At 8.30 a.m. the Battalion formed up with 1st Brigade and advanced south, until the 1st Brigade being ordered to assist General Hunter's Division, the Battalion under my command was detached and came into action on the extreme right of the Egyptian Division. They deployed into line at the double under fire from Dervish riflemen 600 yards in front. Section volleys were fired until the Dervish attack being repulsed, General Hunter's Division advanced in line, and the Battalion formed quarter column of double companies, and followed the advance until ordered to rejoin the 1st Brigade. The casualties during the 2nd phase of the action amounted to seven, of which one man was killed, and was buried on the battlefield. The total casualties of the day amounted to one serjeant and seventeen rank and file. Both officers and rank and file behaved with great steadiness and zeal.

"I would bring the following to notice: Major C. R. Simpson, Major H. B. Mainwaring, Captain V. G. R. Johnson, Captain and Adjutant J. R. M. Marsh, and Lieutenant H. A. Plunkett."

On the same day the Divisional Orders contained the following: "The Sirdar wishes to congratulate the troops, British and Egyptian, on their excellent behaviour during the general action of the 2nd inst., which resulted in the total defeat of the Khalifa's forces, and has

worthily avenged Gordon's death. . . . The Sirdar regrets the loss that has occurred, and in warmly thanking the troops for their services, wishes to place on record his admiration for their courage, discipline and endurance."

Eventually medals for distinguished conduct in the field during the Soudan operations were awarded to Serjeant-Major W. Church, Serjeant G. Stevens, and Serjeant J. Wagon.

Where so much was done that merited praise, it was difficult to distinguish between any of the regiments which played their part in this trying campaign; but Lieutenant-General Francis Grenfell, Commanding in Egypt, closed his official despatch, which was dated September 16th, 1898, with the following: "As regards the force employed, I can say with truth that never, in the course of my service, have I seen a finer body of troops than the British contingent of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry placed at the disposal of the Sirdar, as regards physique, smartness, and soldierlike bearing. The appearance of the men speaks well for the present recruiting department, and was a source of pride to every Englishman who saw them."

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

CHAPTER XX.

THE OPENING CAMPAIGN.

1899. ON the 16th of December, 1899, orders were received at Aldershot for the Second Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment to proceed on active service to South Africa, and to form part of the 14th Brigade, Seventh Division.

These orders were due to the fact that war had begun between the British and Boer Governments on the 9th of October preceding. On that day President Kruger, of the Transvaal, had placed an ultimatum in the hands of the British Agent at Pretoria, declaring that a state of war would ensue at 5 p.m. on the 11th. On the 12th the Boers began their advance for the attack on Mafeking and Kimberley, and by the 14th these places were isolated.

At the time the British forces in South Africa were altogether inadequate to contend with the Boer Government, who could bring 50,000 burghers into the field, well-armed, patriotic, courageous, notable as marksmen, and finely trained for the particular sort of fighting which the character of their country called for.

Against this strong force, which at short notice could be augmented by 30,000 or 40,000 other burghers, the British Government, at the outset, could not place more than one half of the number then at the disposal of the Boers. In the official history of the war, it is stated that

the British force in Natal, including 2,781 local troops, amounted to 15,811 men of all ranks. The troops under arms available immediately, in Cape Colony, when Kruger declared war, were nearly 10,000, the actual numbers being 5,221 regular and 4,574 Colonial troops. Colonel Baden-Powell had raised 1,448 men in South Rhodesia, bringing up the British total to 27,054. "Thus the British total in South Africa was at least 20,000 smaller than the number of the burghers whom the two Republics"—the Transvaal and Orange Free State—"could place in the field, irrespective of any contingent that they might obtain from the disaffected in the two Colonies."

Yet, strange to say, while the British Government so far expected war three months before that, in June, "Sir Redvers Buller had been privately informed that, in the event of its becoming necessary to despatch an army corps to South Africa, he would be the officer to command it," no troops in any numbers were sent out, lest "any such step would tend to precipitate war." It is true that the Commander-in-Chief had recommended that "one complete army corps, one cavalry division, one battalion of mounted infantry, and four infantry battalions to guard the lines of communication," should go out to South Africa; but the response was that it might be taken as a challenge, and put an end to negotiations, so that war, now perhaps avoidable, would in such circumstances be inevitable.

When the war began it was realised that it was compulsorily to be on a large scale, but the Government did not realise the magnitude of the scale. It was seen, indeed, long before, that the troops in South Africa "would be inadequate for any other than a defensive attitude, pending the arrival of reinforcements from

England." The official statement made in December, 1898, nine months before the war began, dealt with the question of frontiers, and ran as follows: "The frontiers of the Transvaal and the Free State are conterminous with English territory for over 1,000 miles, but the defence of this enormous frontier by Her Majesty's troops is impossible to contemplate. Southern Rhodesia, although a possible objective for a Boer raid, must rely entirely for its defence upon its own local forces, and, although the line from Kimberley to Bulawayo is of some strategic importance, yet its protection north of the Vaal river would be altogether out of our power during the earlier stages of the war. Basutoland may also be eliminated from defensive calculations, as its invasion by the Boers would be improbable; moreover, the Basutos, if invaded, would be able for some time to maintain an effective resistance.

"The frontier, therefore, the observation and defence of which appears to need definite consideration, may be held to extend in Cape Colony from Fourteen Streams Bridge in the north to the south-west corner of Basutoland, and to include in Natal the triangle, of which Charlestown is the apex, and a line drawn from Mont Aux Sources to the Intonganeni district of Zululand the base.

"The mountains and broken country of Basutoland and Griqualand East, which lie between Natal and the Cape Colony, are unpierced by railways and ill-supplied by roads. It must be accepted, therefore, that a force acting on the defensive in Natal will be out of touch with a force in Cape Colony, and the two can only operate from separate bases.

"As regards the Cape frontier, for the portion lying between Basutoland and Hopetown railway bridge,"—

the railway bridge at Orange River Station—"the Orange River forms a military obstacle of some importance, impassable, as a rule, during the first three months of the year, except at the bridges, and even at other times difficult to cross, owing to its quicksands, and liability to sudden flood. Between Hopetown railway bridge and the Vaal the frontier is, however, protected by no physical features, and lies open to invasion.

"As regards the Natal frontier, its salient confers on the enemy facilities for cutting our line of communications, and for outflanking at pleasure the positions of Laing's Nek and the Biggarsberg. This facility is accentuated by the influence of the Drakensberg, which forms a screen, behind which an enemy can assemble unobserved and debouch on our flanks through its numerous passes. These passes, however, have been recently examined and found to be for the most part but rough mountain tracks available for raids, but unsuitable for the advance of any large force accompanied by transport. To this, Van Reenen's Pass, through which the railway and main road issue from Natal into the Free State, and Laing's Nek (across and under which the main road and railway pass into the Transvaal) are notable exceptions, and the possession of these two passes necessarily carry with them great strategical advantages.

"An appreciation of the relative importance of the defence of the two frontiers of Cape Colony and Natal would, no doubt, be assisted if the line by which the main advance on the Transvaal will ultimately be undertaken were determined."

These observations, which were sent by the War Office to Lieutenant-General Sir W. Butler, are here quoted as serving to emphasise the enormous difficulties which confronted the British commanders at the outset of the

war, and throughout its continuance. The extent of the frontier once appreciated, it cannot but be realised that the small army in South Africa when Kruger presented his ultimatum, was absolutely unable to undertake the task of an adequate defence, much less to do anything in the way of offence. In the official history of the war reference is made to "the extraordinary extent of the frontiers to be defended, the disadvantages entailed by their shape, and the overwhelming numerical superiority of the Boers over the handful of British troops then in South Africa," and it was said that all these grave facts "made it necessary to base the protection even of the most important strategical points on sheer audacity."

Among the many factors which went to making the Boer War one of the first magnitude was one which the British public failed to realise—which, indeed, they were absolutely ignorant of. It has been set forth in the following terms: "That we were in the earlier stages of the war necessarily fronting with far inferior forces two nations highly trained in the peculiar mode of warfare adapted to their conditions and to the country, and well accustomed to apply them in actual warfare, both being organised more completely than almost any others on earth as 'nations in arms,' was hardly anywhere taken into account. That European factories had for years been supplying them amply with the most perfect weapons was absolutely unknown to all but a very few outside the Government offices."* Consequently, few at home—outside of military circles—comprehended the magnitude of the task which confronted the War Office and the Army.

There were other points, recognised by the British authorities, and more especially by those who were present

* "The War in South Africa"

at what was soon to be the seat of war. "A considerable portion of the British troops under Sir G. White were . . . mere units, lacking war organisation except on paper, unknown to their leaders and staff, unacquainted with the country, and with both horses and men out of condition after their sea voyage." So runs the official statement, which proceeds to say that "in the western theatre the safety of Kimberley and Mafeking mainly depended on the untried fighting qualities of recently enlisted Colonial corps, volunteers, and hastily organised town-guards; detachments of regular troops dotted along the northern frontier of Cape Colony were without hope of support either from the coast or each other, and would be cut off and crushed in detail in the case of serious attack or of a rising in their rear. Thus, the initiative lay absolutely with the enemy, and, so far as could be foreseen, must remain in his hands until the British army corps and cavalry division should be ready to take the field, about the middle of December."

At the outset, the anticipated difficulties were realised to the full. It was soon apparent that President Kruger and President Steyn of the Orange Free State, "cherished the hope that the time had come for the establishment of a Boer Republic reaching from the Zambesi to Table Mountain." Their determination was to concentrate for an invasion of Natal, overwhelm the British forces there, capture Mafeking and Kimberley, and then "move south, across the Cape frontier to excite a rising in that Colony." The position was one of the extremest gravity from the first moment of the war. A considerable time would necessarily intervene before any reinforcements could arrive, and in the interval the "Boers would have made their supreme effort with all the advantages of superior



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GENERAL SIR HENRY ERRINGTON LONGDEN, K.C.B., C.S.I.,
COLONEL OF THE TENTH,
1888—1890.

numbers, greater mobility, and a *terrain* admirably suited to their methods of fighting."

In the engagements which marked the opening of the war, the enemy found that in spite of their superiority in numbers, they were frustrated. Even thus, however, the whole trend of events showed the British Government that the war must be carried on on an infinitely greater scale than had been anticipated. Before the war had been a few weeks in progress, there was not only a persistent call for numerous reinforcements, but, according to the statement of the Mobilisation Sub-Division, it became necessary to call out the whole of the remainder of the Army Reserve, in order to be able "to utilise the services of reservists belonging to Section D, none of whom could, by law, be called out until all the reservists of all arms, in Sections A, B, and C had been called up." This was done as early as December 22nd—less than three months after Kruger's ultimatum. The official history of the war proceeds to say that there was little breathing time between the successive embarkations of the mobilised divisions from the commencement on October 20th, 1899, to the completion on 18th April, 1900, with the result that in the space of six months more than the equivalent of the two army corps and the cavalry division, laid down in Mr. Stanhope's memorandum as that which we should be prepared to send abroad in case of necessity, had left our shores. By the despatch of these troops, followed by later demands for reinforcements, our organised field army was practically exhausted, and home defence, the "primary duty" of the whole army, was enfeebled to a dangerous degree. In place of the army corps, "partly composed of regulars and partly of militia," required by the Memorandum, there remained for home service a few regular troops, some hastily formed "Reserve Battalions,"

and such of the embodied Militia, the Yeomanry, and the Volunteers, as had not already gone abroad—all being for the most part unorganised, partially trained, and not fully equipped.*

The commencement of the war was, on the whole, prognosticative of disaster. There were reverses, and compulsory retreats before an enemy in overwhelming force, and calls for reinforcements which were not forthcoming. It is true that there were victories, such as that at Elandslaagte, when the enemy's guns and tents and equipment were captured; but there was not a man in the field who did not realise that the Boers, by their numbers and their readiness, were gaining the upper hand in a desperate contest. Against successes of more or less importance, there were disasters, as when, at Lombard's Kop, 37 officers and 917 men became prisoners of war.

It was thought that Sir George White would be able to "check the threatened invasion until a forward movement of the army corps in the western theatre of war should draw away from the Republican host the Free State men for the protection of their own territory"; but the thing was impossible. His force was in no sense adequate, so that when Buller arrived in South Africa on the last day of October the position was as follows: "The Natal Field Force, after three strenuous efforts at Talana, Elandslaagte, and Lombard's Kop to repel the enemy's columns of invasion, lay concentrated at Ladysmith, and to the north, east, and west was already closely watched by the enemy in superior strength."

White entrenched himself at Ladysmith, and could not withdraw, while Durban was so far threatened that Buller found it necessary to provide for its defence. "In Cape Colony the Boer forces close to the Orange River

* Official History of the War.

had been strengthened by reinforcements from the commandos originally assigned to watch the Basuto border." Reports came in of a commando moving from the north on Kimberley. No news came in from Mafeking, and it was feared that Baden-Powell had been overwhelmed. Yet, quoting from the "History of the South African War," "the complete disembarkation at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London, would not be finished until early in December." Buller, in his despatch, expressed the opinion that he could not hope "for at least a month that his field army would be complete in organisation, equipment, and transport, and ready to commence an advance into the Free State." There was the added fear that if Ladysmith fell many of the young men in the disaffected parts of the Colonies would join the Boers.

The position of affairs was serious in the extreme, and the gravest anxiety was felt at home when Buller telegraphed to the War Office as follows: "I consider that I must reinforce Natal, hang on to Orange River Bridge, and give myself time to organise troops expected from England. I am, therefore, withdrawing the garrisons at Naauwpoort and Stormberg. I shall send Gatacre's division, on arrival, to Natal, and with Methuen's and Clery's try to keep the main line open, and to relieve Kimberley. I do not wish to be pessimistic, but it seems to me I shall have to wait until March to commence active operations." A day later Buller heard that Ladysmith was isolated, and the question was, whether it could hold out for six weeks. Fortunately, the stubborn defence of White at Ladysmith checked the enemy's advance.

Even now the full position was not realised until after severe reverses at Stormberg, Magersfontein and Colenso. But possessed of this information, the Government at home saw that the task was one of immense magnitude.

and called for reinforcements on a great scale. On the 15th of December, after the disastrous check at Colenso, where Buller abandoned the guns, and ordered a general retirement, the Commander-in-Chief sent home a telegram in which he declared that he was not strong enough to relieve White, since Colenso was a fortress which could only be taken by a siege. He ended by saying, "The moment I failed to get in with a rush I was beaten. I now feel that I cannot say I can relieve Ladysmith with my available force, and the best thing I can suggest is that I should occupy defensive positions, and fight it out in a country better suited to our tactics."

The answer came on the following day—December 16th—from the Cabinet: "Her Majesty's Government regard the abandonment of White's force and its consequent surrender as a national disaster of the greatest magnitude. We would urge you to devise another attempt to carry out its relief, not necessarily *via* Colenso, making use of the additional men now arriving, if you think fit."

Buller was also told that the 6th Division was on its way, and that the 7th would embark on the 4th of January, while a Cavalry Brigade, and other guns to take the place of those that were lost, would start as soon as the ships could be provided.

Such was the position when orders came for the Second Battalion of the Tenth to proceed on active service to South Africa, and to form part of the 14th Brigade in the Seventh Division. The orders were received immediately after the Cabinet had met, on the 16th of December.

CHAPTER XXI.

SOUTH AFRICAN SERVICE.

1899. MOBILISATION commenced on the 18th of December—two days after the Cabinet determined to augment the forces and provide adequate armies for the war. As already intimated, the Second Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment were to become part of the 14th Brigade, commanded by Major-General Sir H. Chermiside, with Captain W. Master as Brigade-Major. This Brigade was included in the VIIth Division, whose commander was Major (local Lieutenant-) General C. Tucker. The composition of the 14th Brigade was as follows:—

- 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment.
- 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment.
- 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers.
- 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

The full strength of the Brigade was 101 officers, and 3,860 men of other ranks, with 16 horses and 4 guns. The strength of the 2nd Battalion of the Tenth, who were under

the command of Colonel H. R. Roberts, when

1900. they embarked on board the ss. "Goorkha" at Southampton on January 4th, 1900, was:—

Officers. W.O. N.C.O.'s and Men.

25

1

959

The officers of the Battalion were as follows:—

Regimental Staff—

Colonel H. R. Roberts, commanding.

Major T. H. B. Day, second in command.

Lieut. D. H. F. Grant, Adjutant (temp.).

Lieut. W. J. Conway, Quartermaster.

Lieut. C. J. Rennie, Transport Officer.

Major Sutton, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer (attached).

"A" Company—

Capt. J. J. Howley.

Lieut. C. J. Lyall.

Second-Lieut. E. F. Cecil.

"B" Company—

Capt. P. M. Peters.

Lieut. R. Bastard (Militia).

"C" Company—

Lieut. G. F. Prichard.

"D" Company (afterwards M.I.)—

Capt. F. C. Lloyd.

Lieut. R. d'E. Hill.

Second-Lieut. A. B. Johnson.

Second-Lieut. Dockray-Waterhouse.

"E" Company—

Capt. G. B. McAndrew.

Lieut. W. O. Grieve (Militia).

Second-Lieut. C. G. V. Wellesley.

"F" Company—

Major E. Herapath.

Lieut. R. F. G. Bromhead.

Lieut. R. Wellesley (Militia).

"G" Company—

Capt. L. Edwards.

"H" Company—

Capt. H. H. Harington.

Second-Lieut. H. C. W. Hoskyns.

On the 26th of January the Battalion arrived at Cape Town after a good voyage, disembarked, and entrained at

once for the north, arriving at Orange River on the following day. On the 1st of February Captain LLOYD went out of camp with "D" Company to join the Mounted Infantry forming part of the 7th Mounted Infantry Brigade, but the doings of this Company will be set forth in a later chapter.

On the 3rd of February the Battalion marched out, accompanied by the 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, and reaching Finclan's Farm, after a trying march of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles in heat and dust, encamped there until the following morning, when they went forward again. On the 6th they reached Enslin, and joined the 14th Brigade. The Brigade marched out on the 11th at 6 a.m., and that day met the 15th Brigade. The VIIth Division thus came together for the first time. French's Cavalry Division, and the VIth Division, under Major-General Kelly-Kenny, formed a part of this force, which mobilised at Ramdam, the first halting place of the British forces in the Orange Free State. Ramdam, which was just over the Free State border, was about 13 miles to the east of Enslin station. It so happened that the Lincolnshire men were the first of any of the Infantry Battalions to set foot in the enemy's country.

A long and trying march now lay before the troops, but as to their destination none but Lord Roberts and a few of his chief officers knew it, since it was his determination to mislead Cronje. The VIIth Division, under Lieutenant-General Tucker, left Ramdam at 7 in the morning on the 12th of February, thus commencing what proved to be Lord Roberts' great march from thence to Pretoria. The Lincoln men formed part of the advanced guard, which by 10 o'clock reached Waterval Hill. French's Cavalry had seized it three hours before, as a preliminary to an attack on De Kiel's

Drift, which was taken. The passage of the river had then been forced.

Tucker did not halt long at Waterval, but followed the cavalry to De Kiel's Drift, by which time his men were exhausted alike by heat and thirst. The troops only lately landed had not become seasoned to the climate, so that a somewhat prolonged halt seemed compulsory. Tucker, however, employed the time in crossing to the right bank of the river, a ford having been found somewhat higher up than the drift, which could not be used by the wagons. "There was little water in the bed of the river, but the banks at this new drift were very steep, and confusion quickly arose, due to a large extent to the fact that no staff officer had been detailed to regulate the crossing of the transport of the various units."

A further difficulty, and an unforeseen one, arose. The cavalry patrols had failed to find water to the north, and the VIIth Division could not venture on a march of 24 miles across the veldt to the Modder with no certain information as to where water could be obtained. "Lord Roberts decided, therefore, that the VIIth Division should remain halted for the 13th at De Kiel's Drift, to cover the passage of the transport; that French should move his cavalry northward and endeavour to seize a drift over the Modder and establish his brigades on the far bank; while the VIth Division with Hannay's brigade should march to Waterval Drift. Even if French should encounter opposition too strong to be overcome by his mounted troops, at least one, if not two, infantry divisions would be within a day's march to support him. The IXth Division was to march to Ramdam and act as a reserve."*

It had been Roberts' idea to send the VIIth Division direct to the Modder, but the want of water caused him to

* "The War in South Africa."

change his plan. There was sufficient for one division "at a farm about four miles to the south of Middlebosch Hill," but not for two. Consequently the VIIth Division was directed to march along the right bank of the river as far as Wegdraai, and this was done on the 14th of February, the march beginning at 6 o'clock in the evening, to avoid the heat, and ending at 2 in the morning. The various movements of the several Divisions resulted in the almost complete isolation of Cronje's force, and enabled French to push on to Kimberley, which was relieved in the evening of the 15th. Cronje's communications with the Transvaal were cut, "while the infantry divisions were astride of" his "eastern lines of communication," by reason of Roberts' audacity and skilful manœuvring, aided by Cronje's incomprehensibly obstinate clinging to his entrenchments at Magersfontein.*

Kimberley having been relieved, Roberts turned his attention to Cronje, who seems to have awakened suddenly to his danger in remaining as he had done in his laagers at Magersfontein. To recall the official story, "the piercing of the Boer line by French's charge, the relief of Kimberley, the occupation of Jacobsdal by over three thousand British troops, the reported presence of heavy columns to the south-east, all showed that his commandos were in extreme danger. Three courses were now opened to him—either to fall back northward, move round the west side of Kimberley and unite with Ferreira on the Vaal at Warrenton, as some of his burghers actually did do; to push past the east of Kimberley towards Boshof; or by rapid marches try to escape to the eastward, and thus regain his communications with Bloemfontein. Strategically, either the first or the second of these courses would seem to have been the safest, but the Boer General considered that the deep sandy roads

* "The War in South Africa."

and lack of water to the north rendered quick movement in that direction impossible for his great train of wagons. He hoped, moreover, that Ferreira would still be able to assist him to the eastward."

Cronje's decision was to follow the third route, and accordingly he began his trek on the night of the 15th moving out of his camp, and marching up the right bank of the Modder. Lord Methuen's artillery bombarded the camp, but Cronje succeeded in marching across the British front. The pursuit began on the 16th, but the Lincolnshire men were debarred from taking their part in it. The Battalion, with the 2nd Norfolks, seven companies of the 2nd Hampshire, and the 62nd Battery of Field Artillery, started at 4.30 in the afternoon of the 15th, before Cronje decided to move, in order to reinforce the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who had gone back to assist a convoy which had been attacked by De Wet at Waterval Drift. Tucker was in command, and with the reinforcements reached the scene of action, where Colonel Johnson and his men were waging a fierce fight against an overwhelming enemy. Even with Tucker's men on the spot, the British force was not adequate to drive off the Boers, and the General telegraphed for further troops.

Lord Roberts, receiving the message, had to choose between the loss of the convoy, and the derangement of his plans which would ensue if he sent back any more of his troops. Making his choice, he sent a message to Tucker:-

"15th February, 1900.

"If you cannot get the convoy away, leave it, destroying all you can, but bring the men back. I am most anxious that you should be in camp by daylight without further loss of life. General French was at the club, Kimberley, this evening. Most important that you should return."

The loss of the convoy, thus determined on, was a serious one. Some of it was saved, but "170 wagons containing approximately 70,200 rations of preserved meat, 180,000 rations of bread stuff and groceries, 38,792 grain rations, and eight wagon loads of medical comforts," together with the teams of the ox wagons and some 500 slaughter cattle, were abandoned. Roberts concluded that it was better to deal with Cronje than waste time and troops on the convoy, valuable though it was to him.

General Knox, when Cronje began his march, went in pursuit, and there was some tremendous fighting between him and the Boers who, as Roberts said to Kitchener in his despatch, "fight an excellent rear-guard action." Knox was successful, turning the Boers out of three successive positions.

Meanwhile Tucker brought back his men from Waterval Drift to Wegdraai, and on the 17th his Division marched to Jacobsdal, where he was ordered to concentrate. The greatest anxiety possessed Tucker's troops to get up in time for the blow which Roberts meant to inflict on Cronje, knowing that if he could be defeated, if not captured, it was likely that there would be no more fighting in the Orange Free State. On arriving at Jacobsdal, where Roberts had his headquarters, "H" Company of the Lincolns, with Captain H. H. Harington in command, was sent as an escort to a convoy as far as Klip Drift.

This was on the 17th; but on the 18th the 2nd Battalion and the King's Own Scottish Borderers left the camp at Jacobsdal at 8.40 in the evening, marching all night for the most part along the bank of the Modder. Resting a while on the 19th, these battalions started again in the evening, at 5 o'clock, straining every nerve to reach Paardeberg, in the hope of being able to take part in the expected fight with Cronje. They covered 35 miles in 20 hours, and eventually

bivouacked about four miles south-east of Cronje's laager, which the artillery shelled throughout the night. Taking into consideration that the battalions marched in line—a very trying formation even under ordinary circumstances—that the enemy might be expected to oppose the advance at any moment, and that the force, moreover, was on half rations, this march was a wonderful feat, which is enhanced by the fact that scarcely a man fell out.*

On the 20th of February, at 6 o'clock in the evening the two Battalions resumed their march, with the object of getting to a position on the Modder River, north of the Boer laager. The force had been marching straight on to the laager, and had encamped within rifle shot of it. Captain Howley and a small party of "A" company had gone forward to reconnoitre and were fired on, but Howley brought back a report of the actual position of the laager. When Major-General Chermiside heard the report, he caused the two battalions to remain where they were, since he did not consider the enemy to be in sufficient strength to interfere with the progress of the Lincolns. At daybreak however, the real danger of the position was apparent. Their presence became known to the Boers, who opened a heavy fire on them, compelling them to inspan and get out of range without delay. There was further danger for the Battalion, for while on the move they came under a heavy cross fire from a kopje about two miles to the south of the laager. Eventually, however, the position set out for was reached.

The Lincolns now began an attack on the kopje from whence the fire had come, and after some sharp fighting the Boers were driven out of their position, which was captured as well as several carts and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition; 48 prisoners were also taken by the

* "Digest of Services": 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment.

Battalion. "This small success can scarcely be over-estimated, and coming as it did, on top of an enforced retirement, which might have been most disastrous, decidedly neutralised the effect of the mistake which led to that retirement."*

On the 22nd of February Major Day, in command of "A," "C," and "H" companies, left the camp on the Modder River, and took up an outpost line on some kopjes about two miles east of the old camp. On this and the following days, Chermside began sapping steadily towards Cronje's works, and in pursuance of this design the 14th Brigade, which still included the Lincolnshire Battalion, did not leave the laager. The trenching was done by the Brigade in conjunction with the 9th Company of the Royal Engineers. The trenches so dug were "deep and narrow, like those of the Turks in the war of 1878-9"; and according to the official History, "every evening before sunset Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Maxwell, C.R.E. of the VIIth Division, and his staff, reconnoitred to the front, and were thus able to give precise orders for the capture during the night of sites which, under the protection of covering parties, were entrenched before sunrise."

All this work entailed considerable hardship. The men were called upon night and day, and while the trenches were being dug they were more or less exposed to the fire of the enemy. The greatest drawbacks in the task were the added want of food, and loss of sleep. "Rations could only be brought up after dark, and the covering parties were frequently without other food than a half, and in some cases a quarter, ration of biscuit. Frequent downpours of rain filled the trenches with water, and greatly increased the hardships of the soldiers."

* "Digest of Services."

Throughout these operations the Boers were busy in their endeavours to create a diversion in favour of Cronje. De Wet signalled to Cronje to hold out, since he hoped to cut his way through the British lines, but both he and Botha failed, and Cronje was left to attempt to break out unaided. The burghers, however, had become disheartened, and all that De Wet could do in urging them by his messages from outside to make the attempt, and his promises to cover their retreat if they left their laager, was vain. The work carried on by the Lincolnshire Battalion and their comrades in the Brigade, and followed out in other parts of Roberts' great ring of troops, had resulted in the laager being completely surrounded and enfiladed by guns which bombarded it from all sides. One of De Wet's men who got through the lines with a message for Cronje said that in spite of all that the General could say or do the greater number of the Boers declared that they would surrender to the English as soon as General Cronje made his dash out.

The honour of leading the final assault which was to bring complete disaster to Cronje fell to the 19th Brigade, since it was found after examination from a war balloon that the enemy's main position could be enfiladed at close range at that part where the 19th Brigade was stationed. Accordingly, on the night of the 26th-27th, the Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) led the assault, "the front rank, or first line, of each company" marching "with fixed bayonets, the second line following with shovels and picks, their rifles slung. All had orders not to fire till the enemy opened. Lieutenant-Colonel Kincaid, with Captain F. R. F. Boileau, R.E., and thirty Sappers, were to accompany the right of the second line. To protect the outer flank of the Leinsters three companies of the Gordon Highlanders were detailed to hold the left of the main British trench. This protecting line was prolonged to the

left by the Shropshire Light Infantry, who as soon as they heard firing, were to pour long-range volleys upon the laager. A company of the Leinsters was held as a local reserve in a work behind the main trench. The remaining five companies of the Gordon Highlanders were extended five hundred yards behind them, and still further back the Cornwall Light Infantry, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and two companies of the Black Watch formed a general reserve. A company of the Leinsters was in the trench on the left bank. While preparations for this advance were in progress, the artillery on both banks shelled the main laager for two hours. The guns to the south of the river had this day been reinforced by four 6-inch Howitzers and three 1-inch Vickers-Maxim quick-firers (pom-poms). At nightfall Lord Roberts issued orders for a general bombardment next morning."

The advance began at 2.15 on the morning of the 27th. For a time it went on in silence, through the darkness, but when the Leinsters came within a hundred yards of the flanking trench of the Boers they were received with a fierce fusilade. The Royal Engineers began at once to make a trench. Meanwhile on the left the four companies obeyed an inexplicable order given by someone whose identity is unknown, to retire and bring back their wounded. They accordingly fell back, and spoilt General Smith-Dorrien's plans. The General, however, rectified the blunder, holding on to the right with the companies that were there. At daybreak the enemy raised the white flag, and by six o'clock "another white flag could be seen flying over the main laager, and it became known that Cronje had surrendered unconditionally." It transpired later that Cronje had given orders the night before to run up the white flag at six o'clock in the morning, since the majority of his burghers were

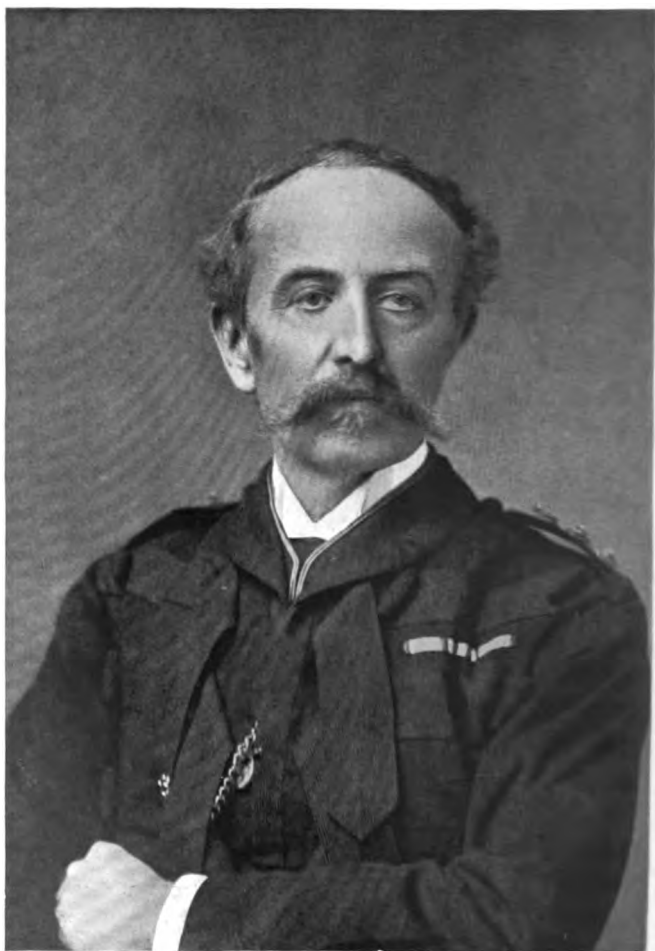
demanding a surrender because of the hopelessness of the situation.

The fighting men who surrendered that morning numbered 3,919; four field guns, a pom-pom, and a large quantity of ammunition and rifles also fell into Roberts' hands. Nearly 11 tons weight of Mauser cartridges, and a quantity of field gun shells, were dug up some time after the surrender.

A wonderful change took place within the course of two or three weeks after Lord Roberts had isolated Cronje, and caused him to retreat to the spot where he surrendered. "The end of the investment of Paardeberg on February 27th and Buller's entry into Ladysmith on March 3rd, were events of importance very different from the mere capture of four thousand men. The whole of the enemy's plan of campaign was destroyed, and the prizes for which the Boers had fought for five months were wrested from their grasp. A few days later not only was Cape Colony practically clear of the main body of its invaders, but the southern half of the Free State lay open to Lord Roberts. The struggle, it is true, lingered on for another two years, but the hoisting of the signal of surrender in Cronje's laager and the victory of the 27th February," that of Pieter's Hill, when Buller turned and captured the Boer left and centre, and opened the way at last to Ladysmith, "mark the final disappearance of Kruger's and Steyn's power for offence, and ensured the triumph of the British flag in South Africa."*

* "The South African War."

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MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BYRON.



CHAPTER XXII.

THE MARCH ON BLOEMFONTEIN.

1900. LORD ROBERTS, after the surrender of Cronje, would have proceeded without delay to Bloemfontein, where he had reason to believe the Boers would concentrate for a final stand; but his horses were so worn out that he found it necessary to halt for a week to give them rest. He was also anxious "to accumulate the supplies necessary for the advance eastward, and to clear up and close the old line of communications from the Modder Camp."

But he did not remain on the ground where his army had been camping during the investment of Cronje's laager, for the pestilential stench of putrifying dead horses was a menace to the health of his men. Accordingly the army moved away from Paardeberg "for fresh bivouacs near Osfontein." Even the week scarcely sufficed to bring up his supplies, for the streams were swollen with the heavy rains, and could not be crossed without danger and difficulty, while the softened roads were cut up by the ceaseless traffic.

In the meantime, when word came in of the relief of Ladysmith, Lord Roberts issued his instructions for dealing with the commandos immediately facing the camp at Osfontein. There was every reason to fear that De Wet, who was at Poplar Grove, would be strengthened by reinforcements coming from Colesberg and Ladysmith, in which case his numbers would be trebled. Roberts accordingly decided to attack the enemy without delay.

In the written instructions, which were handed to each commander, those concerning the VIIth Division—which

included the Second Battalion of the Tenth—ran as follows:—

" The VIIth Division (14th Brigade only) is occupying the ground hitherto held by the 2nd and 3rd Brigades of Cavalry. It will have with it its brigade division of artillery, Nesbitt's Horse, New South Wales and Queensland Mounted Infantry. The duty of the VIIth Division is to threaten the enemy as best it can, and draw their attention from the main attack on the 'Table Mountain.' Should they show signs of retiring across the river, the VIIth Division should move eastwards towards the drift, and endeavour to harass them as much as possible."

The summary of the Commander-in-Chief's instructions, which it is desirable to give here, in order the better to understand the part played by the brigade in which the Tenth were placed, has been officially set forth in the following terms, and they present a perfectly clear picture of the Field-Marshal's plan for the overthrow of the enemy:—

" The cavalry division is to swing round the Boers' left flank, making a detour of 17 miles, seize the position above Poplar Grove Drift, where the Winburg commando was guarding that crossing, and thus cut De Wet from Bloemfontein. Kelly-Kenny, after the cavalry has arrived in rear of the enemy's main position, is to deliver a flank attack, and gradually roll the left up from Seven Kopjes to Table Mountain, and from Table Mountain to the river bed; the Guards' Brigade is to support the attack on Table Mountain. The 14th Brigade, having its left close to the south bank of the Modder, is 'to threaten' the enemy. The IXth Division is to perform a similar rôle on the north bank."

In this manner, it is said in the Minutes of Evidence before the War Commission, Lord Roberts "calculated on cutting the enemy from the Bloemfontein roads and forcing him to get entangled in the difficult drifts of the Modder." In other words, he hoped to repeat with De Wet the manoeuvres which had resulted in hemming Cronje in at Paardeberg.

In pursuance of the instructions given, the 14th Brigade advanced east about five miles along the bank of the Modder River, and bivouacked at McKaw's Drift, where the "A," "C," and "H" companies of the Tenth rejoined their regiment. This was on the 6th of March. They had not been long in camp when Lieutenant-General Tucker found his brigade exposed to an annoying and serious fire from guns which the enemy had posted on Table Mountain. The presence of the Boers on this spot seemed to promise a strong and obstinate defence, but General French reported on the 7th of March, when his cavalry and the VIth Division had marched off, that the Boers were in flight—moving off a long line of wagons from their laager towards the river—and expressed his belief that the enemy did not mean to defend the flat-topped hill, Table Mountain, longer than was necessary to cover his retirement over the Modder.

At 4 o'clock that morning, the 14th Brigade, after having halted since day-dawn near a house 500 yards east of McKaw's Drift, moved forward. Tucker was doing this in accordance with orders to demonstrate in front of the Boer position. But there came a considerable delay. He and his men "were held in leash until the cavalry should be in position to intercept the Boers when driven out by them." The Highland Brigade was also waiting on his left; but at last the movement began. At 9.30 the 14th Brigade was advancing towards Table Mountain with its artillery

following. The VIth Division, meanwhile, were advancing to turn the Boers' left flank, while the IXth Division was according to Lord Roberts' instructions, advancing to do the same on the enemy's right flank.

By 10 o'clock, Tucker, extending the Norfolk and Lincolnshire Battalions in several lines, supported by the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Hampshire Regiment, finding himself under shell fire, shelled the Table Mountain, and continued to do so until he was compelled to cease because of the approach of Martyr's mounted infantry. Martyr's scouts, having ridden right across the flat-topped hill without meeting the enemy, returned to report to the commander of the VIth Division that the enemy had gone by eleven o'clock. This division, therefore, struck north to reach the river, arriving there at 2.30

Tucker, now that the Boers, finding that their flanks were being threatened, had retreated in confusion, pushed across the mountain, going cautiously towards Poplar Grove. The positions vacated by the enemy were found to be well entrenched, and the trenches on the left were well stocked with food and stores. In the advance that was now made the Lincolnshire Battalion served as an advanced guard to the Brigade, and proceeded about 12 miles east, along the south bank of the Modder River. There was some fighting on the way, the Boers making one or two attempts to stand, but the mounted troops of the Brigade prevented these stands from causing any delay. By three o'clock in the afternoon the Lincolns were at Poplar Grove, and two hours later the Guards' Brigade came up.

The Battle of Poplar Grove, as this day's engagement has been called, was unsatisfactory to this extent, that the Boers, by retreating, at times almost in panic, destroyed Lord Roberts' plan of surrounding them, and repeating Paardeberg. "If," says the official historian, "he had

succeeded in surrounding De Wet's forces, the President of the South African Republic would have been included in the captures. Kruger had in fact reached the Boer Headquarters at Poplar Grove with a tired team of horses at dawn, about the time that the cavalry division resumed its advance from Damfontein. Threatening the fugitives with his heavy stick, and even with the rifles of his escort of Mounted Police, Kruger did his utmost to stem the flight, but fortunately for himself, unfortunately for Lord Roberts' plans, he failed to stay the bulk of the burghers. He at last gave up the attempt in despair, and retired to Bloemfontein." The end might well have come if De Wet had elected to stand and fight, whereas he began that elusive policy which kept the British Army so long at his heels, and which "made the art of evasion one of the most carefully perfected weapons in the Boer armoury."

In the evening of the 7th of March Lord Roberts had his Headquarters at Poplar Grove "covered by the VIIth and VIth Divisions and Guards' Brigade, which, in the order named, bivouacked on the south bank of the Modder. The Cavalry Division passed the night about a mile east of Slaag Kraal Hill. The naval guns lay a little in rear. The IXth Division with three of the naval 12-pr. guns, was still on the right bank of the river."

On the 9th the 15th Brigade, less the North Staffordshire Regiment, came in and rejoined the VIIth Division.

Having heard that De Wet had chosen some kopjes near Abraham's Kraal on which to reorganise his demoralised commandos, and having also realised that it was De Wet's purpose to delay the march of the British Army on Bloemfontein, Lord Roberts determined "to march in three columns, slipping past Abraham's Kraal and turning Spitz Kop." Once past Abraham's Kraal, he intended to concentrate on one road, and thus get to Bloemfontein.

The orders Lord Roberts issued on the 9th of March were as follows:—

1. The force will advance on Bloemfontein in three columns, composed as follows:—

Left Column. — Lieutenant-General French — VIth Division, 1st Cavalry Brigade, Alderson's Mounted Infantry.

Centre Column.—The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief—IXth Division, Guards' Brigade, 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Martyr's and Le Gallais' Mounted Infantry, 65th Howitzer Battery, Heavy Artillery, Naval Brigade, Ammunition Reserve Supply Park, 9th Field Company Royal Engineers.

Right Column. — Lieutenant-General Tucker—VIIth Division, 3rd Cavalry Brigade, Ridley's Mounted Infantry.

2. The movement will commence to-morrow morning, 10th instant, and the points to be reached each day will be as follows:—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Left Column.</i>	<i>Centre Column.</i>	<i>Right Column.</i>
10th.	Baberspan.	Driefontein.	Petrusburg.
11th.	Doornboom.	Aasvogel Kop.	Driekop.
12th.	Venter's Vallei (cavalry to Leeuwberg).	Venter's Vallei (cavalry to Leeuwberg).	Panfontein.
13th.	Leeuwberg.	Leeuwberg.	Venter's Vallei.

3. The General Officers Commanding left and right columns will be responsible for keeping up communication during the march with the centre column.

4. On Saturday—10th—the right column will march at 5 a.m., the centre and left at 6 a.m.

5. Army Headquarters will march with the centre column, and the Director of Telegraphs will arrange

for keeping up telegraphic communication between it and the rear.

By Order,
W. F. Kelly, Major-General, D.A.G.,
for C. of Staff.

In accordance with these orders, the Right Column, in which the Lincolnshire men were included, marched to Petrusburg due south from the Modder River, and on the march saw no signs of the enemy. At the close of this 18 miles' march the division halted for the night. The other columns, however, experienced some hard fighting. French, in command of the Left Column, started from a point 12 miles east of the Centre Column. His march took him within two miles of Abraham's Kraal, and his scouts discovered the enemy in force in some kopjes an hour after the march began. He at once turned away to the south-east, his intention being to outflank the Boers, Major Scobell, with a squadron of Scots Greys and a company of mounted infantry, meanwhile holding the enemy in front. Orders came up from Lord Roberts to "avoid kopjes and guard baggage," but the reply from French was: "Enemy barring my way to camp at Baberspan. I am therefore obliged to engage him, and move round his flank." He did, however, endeavour to carry out Lord Roberts' wishes, and Kelly-Kenny, with the VIth Division, bore well to the south-east. He was met by Delarey, who, having found his defences at Abraham's Kraal turned and useless, had galloped for Driefontein. In this way a fight was forced on Kelly-Kenny, who ordered Stephenson to attack the main ridge. There was some hard fighting, but eventually the enemy was everywhere retreating, and at night the Left Column was at its appointed post, while the Centre Column was at Driefontein.

In this first stage the orders of the 9th of March were amply fulfilled, and the Boers had suffered considerably.

On the 11th the Lincolns marched with the Right Column to Driekop, which was about 13 miles along the Bloemfontein Road. Tucker, who was in command, had orders to wait there for a final convoy coming through Poplar Grove. No opposition was experienced during the march by any of the columns that day, nor was there anything serious on the 12th. In the afternoon Roberts sent French with his cavalry close up to Bloemfontein, and that General approached to within five miles of the town. On the 13th, the water at Driekop being bad and insufficient, the VIIth Division marched on the Bloemfontein Road again, covering about 18 miles, and arriving according to orders at Panfontein. The same day Lord Roberts entered Bloemfontein with the VIth Division, and having ridden "to the President's house at the head of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade (Gordon)" he hoisted the Union Jack in the Free State capital.

The VIIth Division did not approach nearer to Bloemfontein until the convoy, which Tucker was told to wait for, came up on the 15th. Then it moved on towards the capital, starting at 2.30 p.m., and marching for eleven miles. In this march the 2nd Lincolnshire formed the rear-guard to the 14th Brigade. For a few days, however, the 14th Brigade did not approach any nearer to the capital. There were duties awaiting them of an equally important nature, namely, to remain at Panfontein for the convoys and supplies that were coming up from Osfontein. On their arrival the Brigade moved on towards Bloemfontein as their escort, and on the 16th of March brought them to within seven miles west of the Free State capital. The Lincolns formed the advanced guard in this march, halting at Quaggafontein; but from thence the

convoys proceeded direct to the town. The Brigade, however, because of the want of water there, bivouacked at Poundisford. On the 17th, the sounding of bugles was allowed for the first time for many days.

The experiences of soldiers in Roberts's command during the march on Bloemfontein were trying in the extreme. The "Digest of Services" for the Second Battalion of the Tenth says that three-quarter rations were issued to the Battalion on the 18th of February, but from that date up to the arrival at Bloemfontein on the 22nd of March, never more than half-rations with a one-third grocery ration was issued. There was not merely a shortness of food, but water also was scarce, and was very often bad. The weather, moreover, was deplorable, the rains being so heavy that the camps were frequently flooded out. One can understand the comment to the effect that this fact alone speaks for the hardships of the march, and that too much praise cannot be bestowed on the men for the endurance and *esprit de corps* displayed.

The achievement of the army thus far richly merited the Order which was issued by Lord Roberts on the day after his entry into the Free State capital.

Government House,
Bloemfontein, 14th March, 1900.

It affords the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the greatest pleasure in congratulating the Army in South Africa on the various events that have occurred during the past few weeks, and he would especially offer his sincere thanks to that portion of the army which, under his immediate command, have taken part in the operations resulting yesterday in the capture of Bloemfontein.

On the 12th of February, this force crossed the boundary which divided the Orange Free State from

British territory. Three days later Kimberley was relieved. On the fifteenth day the bulk of the Boer army in this State, under one of their most trusted generals, were made prisoners.

On the seventeenth day the news of the Relief of Ladysmith was received, and on the 13th of March, twenty-nine days from the commencement of the operations, the capital of the Orange Free State was occupied.

This is a record of which any army may well be proud, a record which could only have been achieved by earnest, well-disciplined men, determined to do their duty, and to surmount whatever difficulties or dangers might be encountered.

Exposed to extreme heat by day, bivouacking under heavy rain, marching long distances (not unfrequently with reduced rations), the endurance, cheerfulness, and gallantry displayed by all ranks are beyond praise, and Lord Roberts feels sure that neither Her Majesty the Queen nor the British nation will be unmindful of the efforts made by this force to uphold the honour of their country.

The Field-Marshal desires especially to refer to the fortitude and heroic spirit with which the wounded have borne their sufferings. Owing to the great extent of country over which modern battles have to be fought, it is not always possible to afford immediate aid to those who are struck down; many hours have, indeed, at times, elapsed before some of the wounded could be attended to, but not a word of murmur or complaint has been uttered; the anxiety of all, when succour came, was that their comrades should be cared for first.

In assuring every officer and man how much he appreciates their effort in the past, Lord Roberts is confident that in the future they will continue to show

the same resolution and soldierly qualities, and to lay down their lives if need be (as so many brave men have already done), in order to ensure that the war in South Africa may be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

This comprehensive and congratulatory Order in no sense fully expresses the effect which the arrival of the VIIth Division had upon the war which had hitherto been so unsatisfactory. The opinion has been authoritatively and explicitly expressed that the coming of the VIth and VIIth Divisions to South Africa "was needed to turn the scale and swing to the British side the pendulum of victory." To the influence thus exercised, as affording the Commander-in-Chief the numerical conditions that proved so necessary, it has also been added that the assistance of the Colonial contingents, both South Africa and overseas, played its valuable part.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE MARCH ON PRETORIA.

1900. A HALT was necessary, alike for men and horses, much as Roberts desired to follow up his success, and still further, by a hot pursuit, demoralise the panic-stricken commandos. But in the intervening days before the advance was resumed, the Division to which the Lincolns belonged was inspected by the Field-Marshal, being drawn up in line of quarter columns. This was on the 26th of March, and on the following day the 14th Brigade marched out of camp to the Glen Railway Station, where the line crosses the Modder River. After this 18 miles' march the men bivouacked on the south bank.

Lord Roberts realised the importance of the bridge at this point, in view of his contemplated advance northwards. It had been blown up on the 18th by the Boers, and it was necessary to repair it speedily. The enemy, however, were there in such force that the reconstruction of the bridge was impossible unless the Boers were driven off. Accordingly it was decided to occupy Karee Siding, which was eight miles north of the Glen, and consequently General Tucker was ordered to march thither with his Division. Tucker's instructions were, to clear the enemy out of the Karee Siding, and French was to execute a wide turning movement. "The Boers were known to have entrenched themselves astride of the railway near Karee Siding . . . on a line of kopjes four or five miles in length. Their main position was on the hills east of the

railway; their centre, on the Nek crossed by the line, was not entrenched, but afforded good natural cover; their right rested on Houdenbeck Hill, a kopje about a mile and a half west of the station. French was to swing round to the west and threaten the burghers' communications north of Karee Siding. Le Gallais' mounted infantry were to circle eastward and bear upon the Siding. While the mounted troops were working against the enemy's flanks and rear, the VIIth Division, in échelon of brigades, the 14th (Chermside) leading, was to march north-west from its bivouac against the line of kopjes held by the burghers."*

On March 28th the 14th Brigade took up a line of outposts on the north of the river, the Lincolnshire Battalion being detached on the right; and on the morning of the 29th, at 6.45, this Battalion, forming the advanced guard, proceeded north for seven miles. It was then discovered that the Boers were holding a line of kopjes which formed a very strong position. Word came to Tucker at the time—about 12.30—that French had succeeded in turning the right flank of the enemy. Accordingly, the VIIth Division began its advance. The Lincolns were sent to occupy a position on the right of the main advance, being thus held in reserve on the right rear. Before long they were reinforced by a section of field guns which were "man-handled up to a steep ridge within short range of the Boer position." No sooner had the Battalion reached the crest-line than they were exposed to a heavy fire, but holding their position, they replied with a tremendous fusilade, which was maintained for about four hours. Then the Boers, finding it impossible to remain, retired towards Brandfort, and shortly after, so admirably had the Division done its

* "The War in South Africa."

work, the enemy evacuated every position, and was in full retreat. Unfortunately the horses were so exhausted that pursuit was impossible.

The casualties in the Tenth were two men killed, Captain L. Edwards and six men wounded. Captain Master, Brigade Major of the 14th Brigade, was dangerously wounded, and died of his wounds a few days later. The night that followed the battle of Karee Siding was passed by the Lincolns where they were, and they ate their emergency ration while there, away from all supplies. Throughout the following day the 14th Brigade encamped at Karee Siding, leaving outposts on the ground taken the day before.

There was a movement on the 1st of April, when the Brigade marched for about eight miles to the south-east, and took up a line of outposts, the Lincolns being on the right at Klein-os-Spruit. Right on from that day until the 22nd of April the Battalion was called upon for much heavy work at outpost duty, while sangars, trenches, etc., were made to strengthen the positions. In the meantime the 14th Brigade lost its commander, Major-General Sir H. Chermiside, who, on the 9th of April, was appointed to the command of the IIIrd Division. His successor was Major-General J. G. Maxwell, D.S.O., with Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Doran as Brigade-Major. In the interval between Chermiside's departure and Maxwell's arrival, Colonel Roberts, of the Tenth, was placed in temporary command of the Brigade.

On the 23rd of April the Battalion, with the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Hampshires, together with 2,000 mounted troops and a battery, marched east by south to Krantz Kraal, about eleven miles away, in order to watch the fords at that place. There was no fighting on the march, but some sniping. Outpost duty

and making defences occupied the time from the 24th to the 29th; but on the 30th of April, the Brigade was again on the move, marching due east, and accompanied by two Brigades of Cavalry, three batteries, and two "cow" guns.

This was the commencement of the great advance to Pretoria.

There was, however, to be a month's hard fighting before the British Army could enter the capital of the Transvaal. On the march of the 30th of April the infantry advanced in extended lines, the Lincolns leading, and throughout the day the cavalry were engaged in driving back the enemy. It was not until evening that the troops bivouacked. Here, at Schanz Kraal, they remained until the 2nd of May, when a march of six miles took the Brigade to a position about eight miles east of Karee.

On the following day Lord Roberts joined the army at Karee Siding. The strength of the army on that day, when the Commander-in-Chief rode out from Bloemfontein, is said to have been "20,250 officers and men of all arms, excepting the cavalry. . . . With the army were 72 Howitzers, field and naval guns, 8 Vickers-Maxims, and 49 machine guns. Lieutenant-General Ian S. M. Hamilton, with 14,630 officers and men, 38 guns, 6 Vickers-Maxims, and 20 machine guns, was on the march from Jacobsrust to Isabellafontein, supported by Lieutenant-General Sir H. G. Colville's force of 4,000 officers and men, 14 field and naval guns, and 4 machine guns." Lieutenant-General Sir L. Rundle remained at Thabanchu to guard the lines of communication with the VIIIth Division and 18 guns.

The march—already begun by the Lincolns—was direct upon Brandfort. The 14th Brigade had started as early

as 6.30 in the morning on May 3rd, and got into touch with the enemy at 8.30—an hour before Lord Roberts joined the army. This was in pursuance of his previous instructions. The Boers were taken unawares, not knowing of the approach of the British until the outposts saw the vanguard. Hutton, with the 1st and 3rd corps of Mounted Infantry and brigade troops, was on the west of Roberts's line, and, like the 14th Brigade, had been early on the move. The XIth Division was advancing directly on Brandfort, while to the east was Tucker with the 15th Brigade, and "Maxwell with the 14th Brigade, the 4th and 8th corps mounted infantry (Colonel Henry) and two Vickers-Maxim guns, coming in wide from and slightly to the north-east of Tucker's right flank. The whole movement thus converged upon Brandfort on a wide front."

Throughout the day the fighting was of a stubborn character; but Maxwell's Brigade advanced slowly until about 4.30 in the afternoon, under a heavy artillery fire. Persistently pressing forward, the Brigade drove the enemy back, and eventually arrived at their bivouac at Zuurfontein, which was seven miles east of Brandfort. Here the men were short of food, since the transport did not come up until the following day, when the troops were not called upon for any active work, with the exception of Ian Hamilton's column on the right flank. There the fighting was of a most serious character, but ended in the falling back of the Boers.

It was now Lord Roberts's intention by "a supreme effort to run the Boer army down between this and Kroonstad." These were the Commander-in-Chief's words to Hamilton, and in accordance with his resolution the army was once more on the move on May 5th. The Lincolns had a long march with their Brigade on that day, starting in con-



To

The Officers, Non-commissioned Officers And Men of the 2nd. Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment.

At the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Lincoln desire on the interesting occasion of your entry into our ancient City at the close of your march through Lincolnshire, to offer to you a very warm welcome and to testify our gratification that so efficient and smart a Regiment has so close an association with us.

It is gratifying to know that as your distinctive name is that of "Lincolnshire" so a large proportion of your body are Lincoln and Lincolnshire men.

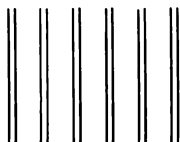
Your presence among us calls to recollection the earlier history of your Regiment and of the honours which to the 10th Regiment of Foot were conferred on it.

Its Gallantry and noble exploits when in active Service are borne by us in grateful recollection.

Should occasion arise when in defence of our Homes or our Country, in the maintenance of British honour, or of the just rights of the Crown, you may be engaged in the more active duties of your profession Lincoln and Lincolnshire will watch your Regiment with greatest interest in full confidence that in discipline, in devotion to duty, in endurance, and in personal heroism you will completely sustain its high reputation among the Forces of the Empire.

Given under the Common Seal of the City of
Lincoln this 11th day of September 1897.

Thos. Wallis Mayor
J. T. Ford Town Clerk



ADDRESS FROM
THE . . .
LINCOLN . . .
CORPORATION

junction with the XIth Division as early as 7.30 in the morning, and not reaching their bivouac about two miles south of the Vet River until 9 o'clock at night. For the 14th Brigade the fighting was brisk that day, but not severe, though by their co-operation with Hutton's XIth Division the passage of the Vet was opened to the main army.

On the following day, the 6th of May, the Lincolns crossed the Vet, finding the task a hard and long one, owing to the obstacles which the drifts presented, they being described as "steep and difficult," especially at the point where the Lincolns crossed, namely, at the Taaibosch Spruit. These were passed, however, and the river itself, but it was not until 8 o'clock in the evening that they bivouacked at Smaldeel, about two and a half miles south-west of the junction of Winburg railway line with the main line.

The advance, on the 7th, which began for the Lincolns at 10 a.m., promised many difficulties. Roberts first ordered a reconnaissance, which showed that 6,000 of the enemy and 18 guns were massed on the banks of the Zand River. Various movements kept the men busy until the 9th of May, when the VIIth Division joined hands with Hamilton at Merriefontein, and on the following day—the 10th—moved with the whole of the front on the river. The Lincolns in this movement were on Baggage Guard.

Roberts began the advance at 6 o'clock in the morning, the VIIth Division in the centre, the XIth Division on the left, the right being taken by the IXth Division. The task awaiting the VIIth Division was one of singular difficulty. Since no drift was in his front, Tucker found it impossible to cross the river without diverging towards Junction Drift, which lay to the north-east, and which

was marked by Roberts for Ian Hamilton to pass with the right. Hamilton, however, had got across, and by 8.30 in the morning, Tucker also had got over the Zand. By 11 a.m., the Boers were beaten back, and half an hour later the enemy were in full retreat. The Lincolns do not seem to have taken any part in the day's fighting, for they were occupied until 9 p.m. in getting the baggage over.

Two days' marching lay before the infantry ere they could get up to Kroonstad, the Orange Free State capital. It was expected that the enemy would here make a stand, especially since "a strong position called the Boschrand, six miles south of the town, lay athwart the approaches to it," and was reported "to be entrenched and supplied with artillery." But on the approach of the British army the Boers evacuated the place, having become demoralised when it was realised by them that Roberts's movements threatened their complete isolation. "Whilst the Free Staters now utterly despaired of their country, the men of the Transvaal had no thought but to regain their own territory before a like fate befell it."

In their retreat the Boers blew up the railway bridge and destroyed the line to the north, and having abandoned the whole district, left Kroonstad open for Roberts, who entered the capital on May 12th.

The Lincolns were within four miles of Kroonstad at the time, but on the following day they proceeded to the blown-up railway bridge, which they helped to repair, as well as the line which had been broken up. This occupied their time until the 21st of May, and their work was of the most arduous nature. One appreciates the note entered in the "Digest of Services" in the following terms: "Though all the credit has been given to the Royal Engineers for the really marvellous rapidity with which the line was reconstructed, it must be remembered that it

was only rendered possible by the untiring energy and skilled labour of the infantry, many of whom were railway mechanics, platelayers, etc. These men, working six hours by day, and six hours by night, got through an amount of work which, when one remembers that they were on less than half rations, sometimes even on a quarter, can only be described as marvellous." This observation lets in a side-light on the hardships that were experienced during the victorious campaign.

The British army had taken possession of Kroonstad, the capital of the Orange Free State. There now remained the yet more arduous and dangerous advance on Pretoria, a march which was to prove the most memorable in all the war.

It began on the 22nd of May, and the progress of the troops was beset with difficulties. One of the historians of the war refers to the recuperative power of the Boers as by no means a determined quantity. "If they were blown like clouds before a resolute advance, they gathered as quickly during every lull of the blast; still not contemptible in numbers and armament, any strong position might suddenly fortify their uncertain temperament, and induce them to stand to save the capital. That they were then to be respected, and engaged with the greatest caution, many battlefields had proved; now several such positions stood across the road to Pretoria. Already information tended to show that the commandos, eased for a moment of the heavy pressure, were regaining cohesion. Ten to twelve thousand men, with twenty-seven guns, were reported between Rhenoster and the Vaal; three thousand, with ten guns, between Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom; and twelve hundred near Heilbron."

Here was ample evidence that the enemy, aided incalculably by the natural strength of the country, were able to offer a most stubborn resistance, that would tax the splendid skill of the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff, as well as the unexampled fortitude and loyal response of the army at his disposal. How far that response came was to be amply proved in the march which was undertaken under disadvantages that are scarcely realised by those who took no part in the war. The experience of the Lincolns was the experience of their gallant comrades. They were called upon to carry a weight of 40lbs.; they marched all day in rain, or intense heat, and bivouacked in the bitter cold nights with scanty rations, feeling lucky, says one, when they were not required for a night's outpost duty.*

On the first day of the march the VIIth and XIth Divisions marched north for the Vaal, "a river of the first order, broad and deep, crossed by few and difficult drifts, everywhere defensible, and almost certain to be defended." But while this river flowed right across Roberts' front, he discovered that the Boers had not anticipated any invasion on this side with such an obstacle in his way. Consequently, "immediately on the west of the railway, the Vaal, fringed by intricate country, and crossed by difficult and seldom-used drifts," was almost absolutely neglected; was certainly lightly guarded. Roberts seized the opportunity, and mystifying the enemy by some fine strategy, crossed the river on the 27th of May. On that day the Lincolns not only crossed, but bivouacked about two miles north of the river, and three miles west of Vereeniging. Roberts was now not only advancing straight on Pretoria, with one of his greatest obstacles surmounted, but he was threatening

* Pamphlet.

Johannesburg, and Botha, to whom the Boers entrusted the defence of the Transvaal, was compelled to cover the place.

The Lincolns' march took them to various bivouacs after long and trying marches, and on the 29th the Battalion, as advanced guard, crossed the Klip River, and bivouacked at Elandsfontein, spending the night there in the most bitter cold. On the 30th they were on the march again, being ordered to support the mounted infantry. When night came they were within three-quarters of a mile of the city of mines. The cavalry, under French, had already seized the approaches to Johannesburg, after a tremendous fight on the preceding day, which ended in the flight of the Boers from Doorn Kop, and the isolation and outflanking of the mining city.

Botha was unable to do anything to save the place, and barely escaping capture, hurried away to "stand across the road to Pretoria." On the morning of the 30th the city surrendered, while the Mounted Infantry pursued a portion of the Boers' rear-guard, and it was this pursuing force which the Lincolns and the remainder of the VIIth Division were ordered to support. They had no fighting to do, however, and at night took up a position close to Johannesburg, on the north-east side of the city.

Dr. Krause, the Commandant, formally surrendered on the morning of the 31st of May, having asked for "one day's grace to enable him to clear the town of the beviés of armed men, whom every retiring commando had dropped in the streets and purlieus, many bent on loot, many on the care of their own houses and property, and all very likely, if pressed, to resort to fighting from street to street." Krause did his work thoroughly and honourably, so that in the morning the

VIIth and XIth Divisions marched through the streets, following Henry's Mounted Infantry. The XIth Division led, passing into the main square, where Lord Roberts hauled down the Boer flag, and ran up the Union Jack. The VIIth Division followed, the whole of the troops of the XIth and the VIIth marching past Lord Roberts in column of route, and proceeding to their bivouacs on the north of the town. The Lincolns bivouacked on the Golf Links, about two miles out on the Pretoria road.

Lord Roberts only waited for supplies to hurry up, being anxious to press on to Pretoria, and taking enormous risks in advancing, because of "the long and solitary line of communication" being exposed to the guerilla tactics of the Boers, who were swarming in his rear. Roberts realised these dangers at their full, but weighing possibilities and consequences, he gave the order for an advance. On the 1st of June the 14th Brigade marched seven miles along the Pretoria road. When the army moved, on the 2nd, the 15th Brigade was detached from the VIIth Division in order to garrison Johannesburg. On the 3rd the XIth Division and the 14th Brigade were on the way at 7 a.m., and did not halt for the day until they were at Leeuwkop, eighteen miles away from Pretoria. During the day there was a cavalry action in the Kalkheuveld defile, French chasing a Boer convoy through the gorge, but failing to capture it, since the ground, seamed and broken by spruits, would not allow of cavalry movements.

On the 4th of June the army was again on the move, for Roberts was resolute to come up to Pretoria before nightfall. The start was made by the Lincolns at daylight, they being the advanced guard. They came in touch with the enemy about mid-day, and advanced towards a range of kopjes, south-west of Pretoria. This

movement drew upon them a heavy fire, but they remained in position until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, holding the enemy until their right flank was turned by the Mounted Infantry* under Ian Hamilton. Throughout this time there had been some hard fighting, ending in a general advance and a tremendous bombardment, which resulted in the Boers abandoning their position, and retreating in disorder. The 14th and 19th Brigades took the hills so abandoned, and looked down on Pretoria. At 4.45 the city received a summons to surrender.

For several hours no response came from Pretoria, not, indeed, until ten o'clock at night, when Kruger's emissaries came out to ask for an armistice to discuss the terms of surrender. Roberts's answer was decisive. It was to be an unconditional surrender, and the time for that final answer was announced—5 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of June. Meanwhile, the Lincolns, at 5.30 in the evening of the 4th, had bivouacked at Quaggapoort. Realising the futility of resistance, when, by so doing, he would expose Pretoria to bombardment, with all its horrors, Kruger surrendered the Transvaal capital at the hour which Roberts named.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th of June the troops under Roberts's command entered Pretoria, and marched past the Commander-in-Chief, who took up his position in Church Square; later they witnessed the ceremony of hoisting the Union Jack on the Government Buildings. The duty assigned to the Lincolns on this historic occasion was to line the Market Square, which led into the great open space where Lord Roberts was formally taking possession of the city. Later in the day "A" company went on guard at the Volksraad, while

* The Lincolnshire Section of the M.I. were a part of this body.

the remainder of the Battalion bivouacked on the Race-course.

We now get an insight into the hardships of that wonderful advance on Pretoria. The officer whose duty it was to keep the record for the Lincolns entered in the "Digest of Services" that "from the time the Battalion left Kroonstad, on the 22nd of May, never more than $\frac{3}{4}$ rations were issued until its arrival at Pretoria on the 5th of June. The rapidity with which the march was carried out is, therefore, the more amazing. There was no possibility of the infantry eking out their slender rations. All the produce had always been seized by the mounted troops a long while before the infantry came to places where purchase was possible.

"The infantryman's lot on this march, compared with the other arms, was most trying. He had to endure the bitterly cold nights, the long, wearying marches commencing in the dark, stumbling over the rough ground through the mealie fields and the long grass, waist high, often not reaching camp before dark, hungry and tired with the long march on foot and the heavy load he had carried all day, only to find a night's outpost duty before him, and the prospect of a similar march on the morrow. Added to this an ever active enemy always before him. The work of the infantry soldier was truly magnificent."

The writer of these words foreshadowed the comment passed by those who compiled the monumental official record of the war wherein they said that "as for the march itself, the troops only knew its difficulties. Averaging nearly seventeen miles a day, over apparently endless prairies, in blazing sun and bitter cold, swept now by hot and choking dust storms, now by rushes of icy hail, fording rivers and floundering through sand, with scanty food and shelterless bivouacs, their toil had been almost

unlightened by anything but hope. Marching, as has been said elsewhere, is the true rigour of campaigning. Of fighting, the welcome relief, Lord Roberts's infantry had too little to lighten the dullness of their task. The country itself but added to the heavy monotony which weighed upon their daily labour. On the vast levels there was nothing to be seen but their own long ranks, no sound to be heard but that of their own footsteps. Silence attended their marches, hunger, fatigue, and discomfort their nightly sleeping places. Nevertheless, the fall of the second Boer capital, the mark at which they had aimed so steadfastly, crowned their efforts with honour greater than has been accorded to them, for the blow may truly be said to have reached the heart of the Boer rule in South Africa."

CHAPTER XXIV.

AFTER PRETORIA'S FALL.

1900. WITH the fall of the seat of Government, the warfare was no longer national, but degenerated into a guerilla contest, "aimless and bitter," the only object of which could be to harass the victors who held the two Boer capitals. De Wet was breaking up Lord Roberts's lines of communications, and was elusive to an amazing degree, while Botha, although hopeless, was determined not to yield, and resolute to fight on to the bitter end.

Had Lord Roberts's army been sufficiently large, Botha could have been crushed, but we are told officially that the Commander-in-Chief's field army, "depleted by the wastage of his long march, and by garrisons and railway guards dropped on the way, numbered now no more than sixteen thousand men. The enemy, it is true, possessed but half this number; but he was stretched out on either side of Pienaar's Poort in positions almost unassailable in front, the flanks of which were hard to find."

It was Lord Roberts's plan not to advance his centre against the almost unassailable natural fortifications which Botha held, but "to make play with his wings." In these turning movements the 2nd Battalion of the Tenth played their part after having rested in Pretoria until the 13th of June. While Ian Hamilton marched on the 11th to the south-east to get round the enemy's left at Zwavel Poort, French took his cavalry to the north-east, marching to the Kameelfontein Valley to circle round Botha's right.

It was the task of the Lincolns to support French, and the Battalion, falling-in at 6.30 on the morning of the 13th of June, went by train to Silverton Siding on the Delagoa Bay Railway, ten miles east of their recent bivouac. They then marched for sixteen miles to Kameelfontein Valley.

Both French and Hamilton were aiming at the Boer flank, but the enemy's extension was on an enormous scale—so great, indeed, that "the British line of battle now stretched five and twenty miles from flank to flank." Hamilton designed an attack on Diamond Hill, which had been "marked as the key to the Boer left defence"; but it was held in great strength. Tremendous fighting followed, but when Hamilton delivered his attack on Diamond Hill, the enemy abandoned it, and fled. French found the Boers in such strength that he was unable to advance like Hamilton. He had to content himself with continuous bombardment, and was engaged in a terrific effort to hold his own rather than be aggressive.

All this occurred on the 12th of June, and seeing how precarious French's position was, owing to his numerical weakness, Roberts sent the Lincolns, the 75th Field Battery, and De Montmorency's Scouts to support him. On the 13th the fighting had reached its culmination, before the Lincolns had come up. When at 2.30 on the morning of the 14th they arrived at Kameelfontein, the Diamond Hill battle was ended, the Boers were in flight, and Ian Hamilton was in hot pursuit.

On the following day the Lincolns were on their way back to Pretoria, a march of nine miles ending at Arcadia East. Again, next morning, they were on the move, starting at 5 o'clock with a Field Battery and Hutton's Mounted Infantry. The route lay for twenty miles along the Rustenburg Road to Rietfontein, where the Battalion bivouacked. The 17th of June was occupied by a fourteen

miles' march, which led the men through Commando Nek, where "C" company was left. While on the way a halt was called; for General Baden-Powell was coming in with a small escort from Mafeking, which he and his men had held with such splendid persistency and heroism; the troops as he approached lined up and cheered him.

Again at Pretoria, arriving in the city on the 20th of June, and encamping first at Arcadia East and then to the West of the Racecourse near Proclamation Hill, the Battalion did not leave the Transvaal capital until the 10th of July, when "A," "B," "F" and "G" companies, with the Volunteer company and the headquarters of the Battalion set out for a pass on the Magaliesberg, which formed a great mountain barrier eighteen miles to the north-west of Pretoria. The pass was variously known as Nitrals', Zilikat's, or Mosilikatze's, Nek. Lord Roberts's scheme was to clear the district, and the mounted force being required to join the column Smith-Dorrien was forming, Colonel Roberts, of the Tenth, was ordered to take five of his companies to Zilikat's Nek, to relieve the cavalry. One thing is certain, that in issuing these orders the Commander-in-Chief was altogether mistaken as to the strength of the enemy with which Colonel Roberts had to deal, so that the force at the Colonel's disposal was altogether inadequate.

The companies, which reached the pass in the afternoon, were very weak, the fighting strength of each averaging only 40 to 50 men, and the total number of officers for what was avowedly an arduous and dangerous task only being eleven in number. After so long a march, and considering the lateness of the hour, Colonel Roberts decided not to send on the two companies—"F" and the "Volunteer" company—to Commando Nek, as he had been ordered, but caused them to halt for the night 900 yards in the rear of the others, just at the southern entrance to the pass. "A," "B" and "G"

companies were to hold the Nek with two guns of "O" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and a squadron of Scots Greys which had been in position in the Nek for some days. Major Herapath was to proceed early in the morning with the other two companies. Another squadron of the Greys and the remainder of "O" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, were encamped on a rise about three miles S.S.E. of "F" and "Volunteer" companies. "G" company, with half of "A" company, formed the outposts for the night, and the pickets were placed, facing north. "Sangars, with wire entanglements, had been made for the guns, but the bush in front had not been cleared for a width of more than two hundred yards." The heights on either side of the pass were steep, one 900 feet above the plain, and the other 1,000 feet, and these commanded the whole position. Colonel Roberts saw his danger at once, and sent a message to the Commander-in-Chief to point out the need for more men. All told, and including the Scots Greys, he had not more than 240 men, an altogether inadequate force. In view of the fact that the Greys might be called off at any moment, his position was serious in the extreme.

At 5.50 on the following morning the picquet at the lower height fired some shots. During the night a number of Boers had succeeded in getting to the height through a kloof some way to the east. This kloof had been reported as inaccessible, but now the picquet was cut off entirely, and forced to surrender after four men had been killed. A few minutes later a heavy Mauser fire was opened on the supports, and on the squadron of the Greys. The supports, however, advanced to the cover afforded by the broken ground on the ridge which stretched between the highest peak north-eastward towards the bush veldt, part of them going to the guns. Captain L. Edwards was thus reinforced; but shortly afterwards the Boers, some three

hundred in number, with two field guns and two Pom-Poms, advanced through the bush veldt, and made a direct attack on the two guns and Edwards' position, despite the fire of the Scots Greys on the right, and of the infantry supports on the left.

Meanwhile the Boers were gradually working round from this point to the higher peak on the Lincolns' left, evidently with the intention of taking it, in which case the Lincolns would be between two fires. By noon the enemy succeeded, and thus Colonel Roberts's men were encircled on all sides save on the south. On this side, where companies "F" and "Volunteer" were stationed, Major Herapath was engaged with the enemy on the eastern height, but fearing that his comrades in the pass might be surrounded, he changed his front, and engaged the Boers who were threatening from the west. Notwithstanding all his efforts the encircling movement was completed. The troops in the Nek were completely surrounded, and Herapath, who was wounded, but was still fighting gallantly, had no alternative but to retire in order to save the force under his command, and to join the remainder of the Greys and the Artillery that were two miles to the south-east.

The surrounded Lincolns were now in a desperate position, but fought against overwhelming odds with their old gallantry. The enemy commanding them from the heights, kept up a continuous fire, while a great number of Boers, under the cover of some thick scrub, were able to approach the Tenth to within 200 yards. From that time Roberts's guns were useless, for the fire from the Boers was so continuous and deadly that the gunners dared not show themselves above the sangars. Finding it necessary to get up the guns, which were under the command of Colonel Alexander, in the rear of the position, Colonel Roberts sent for them, but all attempts to bring them up failed for a

time. At last he established a communication and ordered that two guns should be sent up to shell the kopje on his right. This was done, but what followed was at the time inexplicable. The guns were effective, and Roberts's purpose seemed to be on the point of success, when they were withdrawn by order of Colonel Alexander, of the Scots Greys; but it transpired later that this was due to the approach of a great body of Boers, their capture being threatened. Presumably, also, seeing that Roberts could not extricate himself, Alexander ordered the squadron at Commando Nek to retire on him, or return to Pretoria.

Roberts, who had looked in vain for a response to his call for help from Pretoria, which he fully expected by about three o'clock in the afternoon, now realised that if he continued to fight he exposed his command to annihilation, and being badly wounded, while at the same time his ammunition was exhausted, he reluctantly ended a gallant fight by surrender. Fortunately, on the west side of the Nek two officers and about 30 men were in a position to maintain resistance, and this they did until darkness set in, when, unable to be of service to their comrades, they retired to Rietfontein, and eventually to Pretoria. The irony of the matter consists in this, that while Alexander was moving back on Pretoria, he met a strong force of 450 Mounted Infantry, 500 Infantry and four guns, marching for the Nek where this disaster had occurred. They had started too late, and Roberts and his men, who reasonably expected their co-operation in time to save the situation, had already surrendered.

The casualties of the Battalion during this disastrous fight were numerous. Lieutenant G. F. R. Prichard, Serjeant T. Lamphier, and 20 N.C.O's. and men were either killed, or died of wounds, while among the wounded were Colonel H. R. Roberts, Major E. Herapath, Captain J. J. Howley,

Lieutenant C. J. Rennie, and 27 N.C.O.'s and men. The Commanding Officer, the adjutant, 86 N.C.O.'s and men of the Lincolnshire Regiment, and the squadron of the Scots Greys were made prisoners. In the official history of the war the comment is, that "the disaster had been due more to lack of co-operation between the detachments than to want of support." That, however, must be supplemented by the criticism in the "Times" "History of the War," where it was stated that "the ultimate blame for the disaster must be laid on the Headquarters Staff," who, in spite of the urgent call from Colonel Roberts, delayed so unaccountably in sending reinforcements from Pretoria. By no possibility could any blame be due to the Colonel and his officers and men.

Disasters of a similar nature overtook other bodies of troops elsewhere, showing Lord Roberts that the design of the Boers was to work round to his left rear. Now that Delarey held the passes of the Magaliesberg, he was "free to go as he chose into the Hekpoort district to commandeer the farmers."

The officers and men who were captured were released on the 13th of September.

One cannot forbear the comment that it was unfortunate that the gallant Colonel and his men should have been committed to a task which they were numerically too weak to attempt, in an isolated position, and where they were exposed to the attack of an enemy in overwhelming force. The Boers were computed to number not less than 1,500 men, commanded by Delarey, who knew every inch of ground, and had four guns at his disposal. None who knew the Tenth, and recalled their fine achievements on other fields where odds were disregarded, and their gallant conduct throughout the war, could withhold their admiration and sympathy, or fail to realise that nothing was lost at

Zilikat's Nek where fine soldiership could possibly have won success. Later—on the 16th of March, 1901, the Battalion marched out to the burial place of Lieutenant Prichard and the N.C.O.'s and men who fell in this fight nine months before. Two stones had been erected: one in memory of Prichard by his brother officers, and the other in memory of all who fell in this action, by the officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Battalion.

The disaster at Zilikat's Nek brought a message of sympathy from Queen Victoria, and it was published in the Regimental Orders five days after the fight.

“From H.M. the Queen

To Lord Roberts.

“Anxious to hear about the wounded in the most regrettable affair at Nital's Nek.

V.R.I.”

Nothing of any striking importance followed. It was expected in October that Ex-President Steyn would attempt to break through with 150 men to go south, and consequently on the 20th of that month an outpost line of the Battalion extended for seven and a half miles—to West Fort—bringing every man on duty nightly; but Steyn did not appear. A fortnight previous to this, Major H. J. Archdale, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was gazetted (October 6th) Lieutenant-Colonel to command 1901. the Battalion, but he did not take over the command until the 2nd of March, 1901.

From the time when Pretoria was captured the fighting was of a desultory but troublesome character. Lord Roberts ceased to command in South Africa on November 29th, 1900, and returned to England to undertake the duties of Commander-in-Chief at the War Office, and his successor was Lord Kitchener. The task that followed was in a large

degree as trying to the soldier as the full work of a campaign—perhaps more so, since Roberts's "very success in grinding the federated Boer forces into desperate and scattered fragments" resolved the war into one where the fighting was to be of a guerilla character.

Consequently the record of subsequent operations, while arduous, can scarcely be interesting, and need not be pursued. The Battalion was maintained in a fine state of efficiency right on to the end of the campaign, and was strong in numbers, as may be realised by marking the return that was made as to its state on May the 8th, 1901 :

			Rank and	
			Officers.	File.
Total strength at Headquarters	...	24	774	
With Mounted Infantry ...	...	4	151	
Away from Headquarters	...	—	330	

(Excludes sick, 214. On Command, 116).

Total : Officers, 28 ; N.C.O's. and men, 1,255.

Of these :

260 are Army Reservists.

260 are Militia.

755 are serving men.

When the war ended the following honours were conferred on the undermentioned Officers, N.C.O's. and men of the Battalion :—

1. To be Companions of the "Distinguished Service Order."
Major E. Herapath.
Captain J. J. Howley.
2. To be "Brevet Major."
Captain F. C. LLoyd.
Captain G. B. McAndrew.
3. To have the honorary rank of Captain.
Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant W. I. Conway.

4 To have the "Distinguished Conduct Medal."

Colour-Serjeant Breathwick.

Colour-Serjeant J. Wade.

Serjeant T. Rawdin.

Serjeant A. Jackson.

Serjeant A. C. Croydon.

Lance-Corporal P. Hedworth.

Private A. Cooper.

Private T. Doughty.

Private J. Cole (Volunteer Company).

Dr. W. Blythe.

Acting Serjt.-Major (Cr.-Serjt.) E. Stokes (M.I. Coy.).

Coy.-Serjt.-Major (Cr.-Serjt.) F. Shepherd (M.I. Coy.).

Cr.-Serjt. E. H. Conellan (Serjt.-Major).

Lce.-Serjt. H. Whittington.

Corporal J. Shaw.

There were yet further honours, for in the list of Coronation Honours, dated June 26th, 1902, the following names appeared :—

Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Archdale, to be C.B.

Captain S. FitzG. Cox, to be Brevet Major.

In Lord Kitchener's final despatches, which bore date, June 23rd, 1902, Captain L. Edwards and Lieutenant and Quartermaster E. W. Skinner were mentioned.

Peace was signed at Pretoria on the 31st of May, 1902, but some time before, the 1st Battalion furnished a draft of 150 N.C.O.'s and men, who joined headquarters on their arrival from India on March 10th. That same month a draft of the 2nd Battalion of the same strength had left the seat of war to join the 1st Battalion in India. The men of this last-mentioned draft, who went to India, had over four years' service to complete, whereas the men of the 1st Battalion were mostly soldiers of over eight years' service

who, on demobilisation being ordered, would be sent home for discharge.

1904. The Battalion remained in South Africa until orders came in January, 1904, for it to proceed to England and be quartered at Hounslow. The Battalion, however, did not leave Barberton, in the East Transvaal, until the 6th of March. On the 10th the troops embarked on the ss. "Avondale Castle" at Cape Town, and arrived after a good voyage at Southampton on April 2nd.

NOTES ON SERVICES OF DRAFTS FOR THE 2ND BATTALION.

1st Draft. Saw no fighting before joining the battalion.

2nd Draft. The second draft, consisting of Second Lieutenants Dawson, Dugan, and French, and 100 N.C.O.'s and men, left England March 14th, 1900, and landed in South Africa April 5th, 1900. It first formed part of an escort to Ordnance Stores, and in June, 1900, was stationed at Kiljoen's Drift. In July it was moved to Zuurfontein, near Pretoria. On the night of December 19th, Zuurfontein Station was attacked by a small commando of Boers, who were repulsed, and on the morning of January 12th, 1901, by General Beyers and 800 Boers. Fighting lasted for three hours, and the Boers were driven off. On both of these occasions Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief, congratulated the garrison on its plucky defence.

3rd Draft. The third draft left Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, on April 18th, 1900, under Captain Gaitskell, Lieutenant Spring, and Second Lieutenants Aked and Warren, and arrived at Cape Town, May 10th, where it received orders to go to Port Elizabeth,

and railed to Bloemfontein, remaining there till June 2nd, when it proceeded with a force composed of various drafts to Vredefort Road. On June 5th it went to Kromellenburg Spruit. On June 8th information was brought that De Wet had attacked Vredefort Road Station with 3,000 Boers. A force from Kromellenburg, of which the draft formed a part, attacked Vredefort Station and the kopjes beyond, driving out the Boers, who eventually brought up several guns and caused our force to fall back on Kromellenburg Spruit, where the draft remained for a year, with the exception of six weeks at Rooderval, before joining the Battalion.

Account of the action at Ntiral's Nek, July 11th, 1900, from the *Pretoria Friend*, of July 14th, 1900, communicated by Ex-Q.M.Sergt. J. G. Cook, Hon. Sec., Old Comrades Association.

A GALLANT DEFENCE.

There is something in the British soldier akin to the mythical swan which sings before its death. He dies hard, and generally not ungloriously. Never was there a more brilliant example than last Wednesday, when three companies of the Lincolns were surrounded by the enemy. Early in the morning, just when the men had finished coffee, the Boers opened fire from an inaccessible hill. Out of the confusion which followed there came the quick orders of the officers and ready obedience. The devoted little band clambered up a kopje on their left and then settled themselves to one of those heroic resistances for which the British soldier is famous. The cover they could find was far from adequate, for the enemy fired from a height, but although a groan or a cry every now and again told its tale of death or wounds, still they fought on. The serjeant in charge of the Maxim brought it up under a hellish fire and merrily joined in the game, and, what is more, when they were almost surrounded, got back his charge to safety aided by eight volunteers. Early in the afternoon the enemy worked round on the left and then the Lincolns knew they were doomed; but there was not a sign of despair, teeth were clenched, rifles rang out more regularly, but not a word of despondency. A subaltern asked a few men to accompany him to charge the enemy; fifteen men sprang up—all that there were in the neighbourhood—and with glorious courage attempted the almost impossible. Of the sixteen who started, but two came back. And still the fight went on. Two natives, armed, came from the Boer lines and asked a couple of soldiers who were lying in a detached heap of rocks to surrender. "Surrender to you?" was the scornful answer, and both the natives fell dead, shot through the head at ten yards distance.

But now ammunition was getting short. The enemy plied four guns and two Vickers-Maxims on the devoted few, but still they did not give in. It was like a hornet's nest which none dared to disturb except from a distance. Cartridges were husbanded carefully, not a shot was fired except when there was something definite at which to aim. Gradually the light began to give out and night was approaching. Those who were lying by the lower slopes were told to get away if they could. The last man escaped from this death-trap just at nightfall, and the tale he brought was a glorious one. The ammunition was entirely expended, and when he left the survivors of that terrible day had fixed their bayonets and lay among the rocks awaiting the onrush of the enemy. That was the last glimpse of that gallant defence. We draw the curtain over this scene of heroic gallantry not without pride. For, of the many splendid deeds done by our men during this war, surely the defence of this handful of men will find a prominent place.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE LINCOLN SECTION, M.I.

1899. **THREE** months before the 2nd Battalion left England some of the men of the Tenth were in South Africa, for on the 22nd of October the Second Battalion Mounted Infantry, which included the Lincoln Section of 35 men, under Lieutenant R. H. Morant, furnished by the Lincolnshire Regiment, embarked on the ss. "Orient" for active service, arriving at Cape Town on the 15th of November.

For the first six weeks the Second Mounted Infantry were employed round Colesberg, which the Boers had occupied the day before the Mounted Infantry landed. The Boers designed to raid the south-west, cutting the railway at Richmond, and also the south on a recruiting mission to Middleburg. General French was ordered to check this commando, and when he reconnoitred towards Colesberg, he asked for reinforcements with a view to an attack on the town. He proposed to occupy a strong position north of Arundel, the kopjes in that direction being occupied by the enemy "in sufficient strength to check further progress." The effect of French's movements was to hold the main body of the enemy at Colesberg, so that the contemplated raid could not be undertaken.

The Lincoln section formed part of the Northern Company, which was made up as follows:—

Commanded by Captain Hart of the East Surrey Regiment.	{	From the Lincolnshire	
		Regiment	No. 1 Section.
		From the Bedfordshire	
		Regiment	No. 2 ,,
		From the Yorkshire	
		Regiment	No. 3 ,,
		From the Hampshire	
		Regiment	No. 4 ,,

This Northern Company joined French's force, and took part in that General's policy of worry by maintaining an incessant activity. There was some fighting at Arundel, and later on, Schoeman was driven out of Rensburg, and pursued to Colesberg. In each of these engagements the Lincoln section of the M.I. took part.

1900. On the 4th of January, 1900, Schoeman made a sudden attack on French's left, and for a little while it seemed as though the Suffolk Regiment would be overwhelmed. The Boers, however, were driven back with heavy loss, and Colesberg was not only taken, but Schoeman's commando scattered. After this the Lincoln section formed the advanced guard to a reconnaissance right behind the Boer lines, covering 70 miles in all. French thus gained valuable knowledge of "the enemy's dispositions in this neighbourhood, especially of those behind the hitherto impenetrable Grassy Hill." He was, however, summoned to Cape Town, and was not, therefore, able to avail himself of his valuable information. He broke up his command, being wanted elsewhere. But he had accomplished his task. He had scattered a great Boer commando, and prevented its inroad into the Colony.

On the 3rd of February, the Lincoln section of M.I. left Rensburg for the Orange River, but on the 14th they were employed to carry despatches from Lord Kitchener

to General French, who was at Klip Drift, on the road to Kimberley. They were in time to take part in French's move on Kimberley on the 16th, when the besiegers, after some heavy fighting, fell back, and thus abandoned the siege of the town. On the 18th, the section served as escort to a battery just in the rear of the force which attacked Cronje's laager from the banks of the river, and were thus present at the battle of Paardeberg, which unfortunately failed to crush Cronje, as Kitchener had hoped. Yet "Cronje's mobility was destroyed, his oxen and horses killed or scattered, the spirit of his burghers crushed." The Boer army found itself when the battle ended, imprisoned in the bed of the Modder River.

When Cronje surrendered, the Lincoln section M.I. formed part of the advanced guard to the VIth Division on the 7th of March, when the enemy retired from Poplar Grove. They were again the advanced guard to Colonel Martyr's M.I., and were almost the first to come under fire in the engagement at Driefontein. The Boers had occupied some kopjes west of Draaibosch pan, and the Lincolns and another company, dismounting, rushed on one of the hills and drove them out and occupied the place until orders came to move elsewhere. When the Boers, after some desperate fighting, fell back with such rapidity that the tired cavalry could not follow in pursuit, the Lincolns and the remainder of the Mounted Infantry provided the outposts to cover the VIIth Division, which bivouacked at Yorkshire Kopje.

When, on the 13th of March, Lord Roberts marched into Bloemfontein, the Lincoln M.I. took part in this entry, they having accompanied the 2nd Cavalry Brigade in the march of the Centre Column on the city.

During the army's halt at Bloemfontein there were some important operations in the Orange Free State in

which the Mounted Infantry played their part. Some fierce fighting with De Wet followed, and Martyr's M.I. kept in touch with the enemy daily. Unfortunately, the struggle at Sannah's Post ended in favour of De Wet, who captured seven guns and a large number of prisoners, while the British casualties amounted to no less than 571. The moral effect of De Wet's success has been said to have been enormous. "It confirmed the resolution of those of the Free State burghers who still remained in arms; it encouraged the waverers; it afforded De Wet the occasion for putting strong pressure upon the considerable numbers of his fellow countrymen who, declaring themselves tired of the war, had given in their rifles to the British troops, and had been allowed to return to their farms as peaceful non-combatants; and it gave those who followed him good heart for his next stroke."

The fight at Sannah's Post was no sooner over than the Lincoln section went off with the 2nd M.I. to join General Ian Hamilton at Thabanchu; and soon after their arrival Serjeant A. C. Croydon and Private Cooper, of the section, with some other men, distinguished themselves by holding a kopje, although surrounded, and the enemy within a few yards. Both these soldiers were subsequently mentioned in Lord Roberts's despatches, and, as already seen, their names were in the list of those who received "Distinguished Conduct Medals."

During the month of May the services of the Mounted Infantry were of the most exhausting nature.

Ian Hamilton was ordered to proceed to Winberg, and he was to put on pressure to arrive at the place not later than the 5th of May. His column was a strong one, and on the 30th of April, at daybreak, his march began. Half-way through the morning the Mounted Infantry, forming the right flank guard, came under fire at Hout

Nek, while Hamilton's main force made an attack on Thoba mountain. For two days the fight lasted, the Mounted Infantry taking part throughout, and not until the afternoon of the second day was well advanced were the Boers swept off the crest, and Hamilton enabled to secure the Nek, in order to pass his troops and baggage over.

In the thirteen days that followed the commencement of the march the 2nd Mounted Infantry took part in nine general engagements. Each day they were in touch with the enemy until they again joined Lord Roberts's force on the 24th of May. On the following day they crossed the Vaal River, and on the 28th took part in the engagement before Johannesburg. They were present also in the fight which preceded the entry of the victorious army into Pretoria on the 4th of June. On the 7th they took part in the fight at Diamond Hill, and were in the pursuit after De Wet. For this the soldiers received the clasp, "Wittebergen."

That historic chase entailed immense hardship, and tested the men and horses to the utmost. Passing through Springe, Heidelberg, Villiersdorp, Frankfort, Reitz, and Bethlehem, for 38 days the pursuit was maintained, and 440 miles traversed. Yet the men did all this, and fought in no less than 28 engagements with no more than nine days' rations. If ever any men deserved the congratulations of the Commander-in-Chief they were those who were in General Ian Hamilton's force during the chase of July and August.

The 2nd Mounted Infantry were then sent with the force detached for the purpose of following De Wet after he had broken away from Wittebergen and gone on to Vredefort, where a smart action was fought. The Boer General was allowed no rest. Day after day he had the

British force at his heels, and they never left him until, at Rustenberg, orders came for the pursuing General to turn aside to the relief of Colonel Hove, who was surrounded by General Delarey in the Maries district. The British force then marched through Rustenberg and Commando Nek, in order to reach Pretoria, and re-fit.

In September, Lieutenant Morant, who had charge of the Lincoln section, broke down under the incessant strain, and was invalided home. The strain had been equally great for his men, so that the section had seriously diminished. The explanation given was "from various causes, such as sickness, and the system of employing 'details' of corps at garrisons on the lines of communication, instead of sending them to re-join their units."

From September to December the 2nd M.I. was under General Clements in the Magaliesberg district, and a large detachment was sent to Machadodorp, in the Eastern Transvaal. Both in the East and West Transvaal there was fighting on most days, and on the 13th of December, General Delarey, in superior force, attacked General Clements at Nooitgedacht, in the Magaliesberg, from which place our troops managed to retire to Rietfontein, near Commando Nek. Unfortunately, the camp had to be left in the hands of the enemy after very severe fighting, with heavy casualties. In the retirement the 2nd M.I., with every available mounted man, formed the rear-guard, and practically saved the day. On the 15th of December the depleted section was strengthened by the arrival of Lieutenant F. G. Spring and 30 men from the Regiment at Pretoria.

On December the 17th General Clements, reinforced by Colonel Alderson's M.I., marched west, down the Magaliesberg Valley, and met the Boers at Nooitgedacht. Having driven them out, he resumed his march to

Olifant's Nek, thence to Rustenberg, and back once more to Rietfontein, which place was reached on the 25th.

With only the night's rest the section was on the move again. On the 26th it formed part of a small force under Captain Brooke, who was sent to Krugersdorp, where a sharp engagement followed in very difficult country. Having beaten the Boers, the force proceeded by rail some distance, and on the 30th was once more in Pretoria. Rejoining the 2nd M.I., the section found itself in the same camp as the 2nd Battalion of the Tenth, who had marched out to Vollunter's Kop from Pretoria.

1901. The section was engaged from the 4th of January until the 19th in escorting convoys to Rustenberg. The command of the columns to which it was attached was taken over from General Clements by Brigadier-General Cunningham, and it was attacked at dawn at Middelfontein on the 24th, by Delarey, who had surrounded the camp. Delarey was beaten off, but the force was engaged in some hard fighting, which lasted for three days in very difficult country. For gallantry, when in charge of a picquet, on the 24th, Lance-Corporal Wittington was promoted "King's Serjeant," and subsequently was awarded the medal for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field."

The service that followed was of the most arduous character, but again, on the 5th of March, the section found itself camping close to the 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment. They were off again on the following morning, and in conjunction with General Babington, the column marched to Ventersdorp and Lichtenberg. For several days there was continuous fighting, and on the 23rd of March Delarey's convoy was sighted. It was captured on the following day, together with two 15-pounder guns, one Pom-Pom, and five Maxims.

Throughout April there were operations round Klerksdorp and Hartebeestfontein, which involved a great amount of fighting, but May witnessed even more important developments. On the 8th there was a night march in conjunction with Lord Methuen's column, and at Korannafontein Delarey and Smuts were surprised. A sweeping movement in conjunction with other columns was made towards the Kimberley and Mafeking line, the march being a hard one through very bare and waterless country. The line was struck at Maribogo on the 13th. During the fortnight which followed there was little fighting; in fact, the Boers scarcely showed themselves anywhere; but the column took large quantities of abandoned supplies and cattle.

On news coming in of Colonel Dixon's fight with Kemp at Vlakfontein on May 29th, the column marched out two days later, and in conjunction with the columns of Colonels Hickie and Williams, now under General Featherstonhaugh, the three columns operated in the hilly and mountainous country north of Vlakfontein. During this "trek" Private Bellamy was promoted to Corporal by the Commander-in-Chief for "Gallantry in the Field."

Throughout July the country was swept clean of cattle and foodstuff, of which there was a great quantity. The district was described as very full of these, while on the 28th the month's operations culminated in the capture of a Boer convoy by the "Northern" Company of the 2nd M.I., near Parys.

The section now took part in the drive through the west of the Orange River country, under General Elliot, but by August 12th they were in camp at Glen, just outside of Bloemfontein. Throughout the remainder of the month, and in September and October, the movements were of an exhausting nature, and in some of the

successful night marches the Lincoln section was serving as Advanced Guard on occasions when Boer laagers were taken. They were in constant touch with the enemy, since the country proved to be full of Boers. To tell of every fight would be tedious, but success seems to have marked the operations from start to finish. It is said that at this time the only transport that accompanied the troops was one wagon for each Battalion for the men's blankets, a Cape cart for each Battalion for the officers, a few supply wagons, three days' rations and groceries, while one day's forage was carried on man and horse, the remainder of the baggage being left in camp with a guard.

Towards the end of the year—in December—following some frequent but unimportant actions in November, the section joined the columns under General Bruce-Hamilton for the purpose of taking part in some operations round Ermelo. The place was entered on December 3rd. In the evening of that day, at 6.30, the camp was left standing, and a night march began. Before dawn on the 4th, the columns extended out, and a large laager was rushed by the mounted troops. The Boers were in flight very shortly after, and the gallop was continued for many miles. The troops returned to camp on the 13th of December, bringing with them 400 prisoners and a large quantity of wagons and stock, as the result of four night marches. During this time supply wagons were sent out occasionally from Ermelo to meet the column, and returned at once, the only wheeled conveyances that accompanied the troops on these occasions being guns and ambulances. All blankets and rations were carried on horse and man. Corporal J. McMarth was promoted Serjeant by the Commander-in-Chief for good leading in the operations round Ermelo.

The success of these movements was fully recognised, for the following was published in the Column Orders of December the 15th.

“The Major-General Commanding has much pleasure in communicating to the troops the following telegram, which has been received from Lord Roberts:—

“‘Please convey to Bruce-Hamilton and all with him my heartiest congratulations on the success which has attended his admirably planned and intelligently carried out marches.’

“General Hamilton has also received congratulations from the Secretary of State for War on behalf of His Majesty’s Government.”

1902. Bruce-Hamilton allowed the Boers no rest, for the mounted troops, again on light baggage scale, and accompanied only by supply wagons, left Ermelo and operated in more distant country, which involved some very long and trying marches in atrocious weather. These operations wore down troops and horses completely, because of the bad weather, with long hours and no tents.

Now commenced the “Drives,” which displayed skill and endurance to a remarkable degree. The section started for the Orange River country on the 21st of January, 1902, to take part in them. The first big drive commenced at the beginning of February, all the columns driving the enemy on to the blockhouses along the main railway and the Frankfort line. On the night of the 17th of February the Boers endeavoured to break through, and some charged through the 8th M.I. on the left. There was heavy firing all night from blockhouse lines, armoured trains, and the columns. The drive ended on the following day at Wolvehoek, and resulted in the capture of 300 Boers.

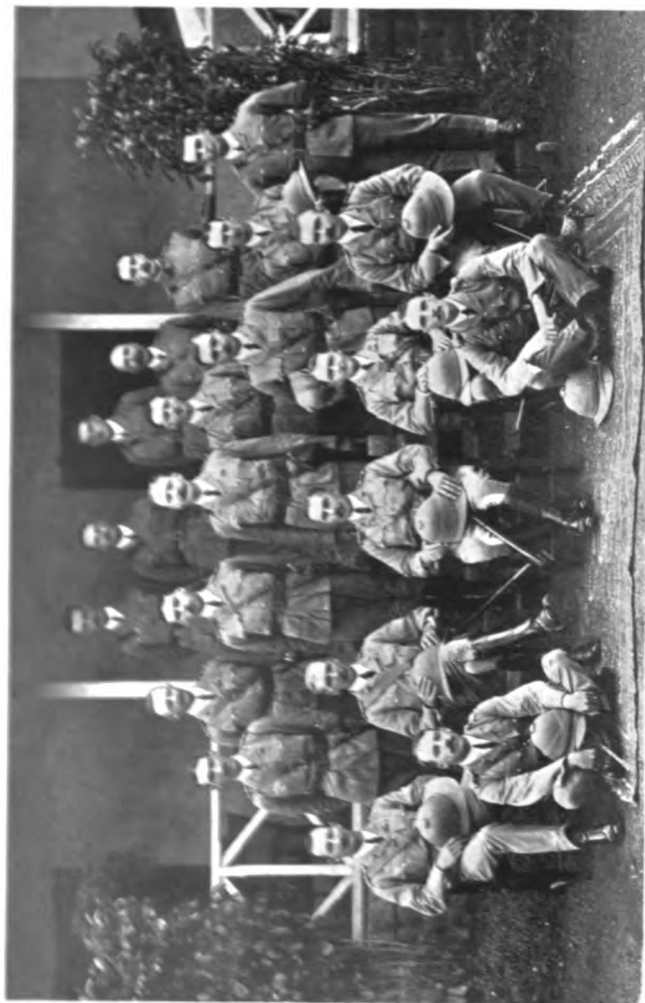
The column next marched to the north, crossed the Vaal River, and cleared the country round Vereeniging and Klip River, and started on the second drive, sweeping south. A great number of troops formed a line which crossed the Vaal, and drove south towards the Frankfort-Vrede blockhouse line, with their right on the main railway line to Pretoria, while their left was on the Drakensberg Mountains, overlooking Natal. After that the troops continued on the south to the Harrismith blockhouse line. On the 24th of February, the column changed places with Colonel Nixon's column, and took up the left of the line with the very difficult and mountainous country of the Drakensberg in front.

From February the 25th on to the 29th the drive was through the Drakensberg. The baggage was sent round another way. These few days were very hard. Roads had continually to be made for the two 15-pounder guns and the Pom-Pom which accompanied the column. To take them up and down the very steep gradients that were met with, and where very few wheeled vehicles had ever been before, was an exhausting task. On the 27th, 631 Boers, including De Wet's son, were found in front of Colonel Brigg's column on the right. The Lincoln Section, whose turn it was for baggage guard, had accompanied this column, and during the night were in charge of these prisoners, together with 50 men from another unit. The drive from Harrismith to Koppies Station—from March the 3rd to March the 12th—did not result in the capture of any prisoners, since the Boers had been let through the blockhouse line on the railway, and had gone west.

On the 23rd of March a long march in the Western Transvaal commenced. Every available man was wanted on this venture, and mules were provided for the dismounted men. The column paraded at 6.30 in the



OFFICERS
1ST
BATTALION,
1909.



Back Row.—2nd Lt. C. C. Holmes, 2nd Lt. H. P. Hudson, 2nd Lt. H. L. Ridler, Capt. & Qr.-Mr. T. Fitzpatrick, 2nd Lt. H. E. Hoeking (unattached flat).
2nd Row.—Lt. & Adj. A. K. M. O. W. Savory, Capt. F. C. Rose, Lt. M. G. H. Barker, Capt. H. C. W. Hookyns, Lt. G. P. Gardner, Lt. E. J. de G. Boys, Lt. T. Studdert, Lt. J. D. Wickham.
3rd Row.—Capt. F. G. Spring, Major A. E. Hubbard, Bt.-Col. R. St. B. Barter, Major C. C. L. Barlow, Capt. H. M. C. Orr.
4th Row.—2nd Lt. R. Cragg, 2nd Lt. F. H. Blackwood

evening. The preparations were of the most severe character. The saddles were stripped, and not even great-coats were taken; nor were any guns. The gun horses were led in the rear of the column to mount those men whose horses should give out while on the march. The column, when morning came, had covered 35 miles, and during the night had not only passed close to some of the laagers, but had been fired on by the Boers, who abandoned their quarters.

Other columns which had gone out in a similar way, turned, as did these, at the hour of dawn and spread out, driving back to Klerksdorp on to the Schoon Spruit blockhouse line. In this great drive a large number of Boers were captured, and the guns which had been taken from Lord Methuen's column a month before were recovered. Thorough as the operations were, however, there was a gap in General W. Kitchener's line on the right, and during the darkness some of the Boers got through and escaped. It was 8 o'clock in the evening when the men returned to camp, and during their march of $25\frac{1}{2}$ hours they had covered nearly ninety miles.

On the 11th of April another drive was organised, but shortly after the start some heavy firing was heard on the right, where the Lincoln section were finding the advanced scouts. It was then discovered that the Boers under Kemp had charged down on Kekewich's column just as it left the camp. The hot rifle and Maxim fire, however, was such that the enemy fled, leaving one of their leaders, Potgeiter, dead within thirty yards of Kekewich's troops. The whole line started in pursuit, but twenty miles were covered before the Boers were overtaken. A running fight was then begun, but the greater number of the Boers got away into the bush. They abandoned a Pom-Pom and two 15-pounder guns. The Lincoln Section got to

these guns first, but the Scottish Horse, who came up in the rear, and belonged to Colonel Kekewich's Column, took them away. This is one of the few instances when the Boers charged in close order, and was quoted by General Ian Hamilton in his evidence before the War Commission.

After another drive, the remainder of the month was spent in destroying the crops west of Mierksdorp, but on the 20th of May the last drive in which the section took any part began. The direction taken was towards the Kimberley and Laingsburg line, and the drive ended on the 26th of May at Devonshire Siding. The troops then returned to Mierksdorp, arriving there on the 28th. There was no more fighting since, on the 31st of May, Peace was signed at Pretoria.

The war having ended, all the Reservists went to Harpersburg on the 28th of June, to rejoin the 2nd Battalion immediately on returning to England. The Lincoln Section, however, continued their South African service. The Mounted Infantry Battalions were reconstituted, and on the 28th of August the Lincoln Section left to join the 2nd Mounted Infantry Company, which was serving with the 2nd Mounted Infantry Battalion at Kimberley.

The following notes appear in the "Digest of Services" relative to the section. It carried the following:—

Two leather bandoliers, one across each shoulder.

One leather waist bandolier with bayonet, etc.

Total, 100 rounds.

The bandoliers were much issued, but were found useless as the ammunition fell out of them.

Water-bottle and haversack.

The Section Sergeants were provided with field glasses, and several of the men bought them for themselves.

The following were carried on the saddle :—

Rolled Cavalry overcoat on pommel.

Nosebag with corn. Usually two were carried to distribute the weight equally on each side.

Canteen. Wire-rippers—about one to every four men.

Picketing peg, and built-up rope.

The "Universal" saddle with blanket underneath, although heavy, was found to be more serviceable than the "Colonial" saddle, as the latter, with rough usage, lost its shape, and often was the cause of pinched withers.

No wallets or rifle buckets were carried.

SERVICES OF THE BATTALION

1900. THE 7th M.I. Battalion
at Orange River consisted of four companies
120 N.C.O.'s. and men

No. I. Company

No. II. Company

No. III. Company

No. IV. Company

The officers of the

Captain F. C. I.

Lieutenant R. d'

Lieutenant A. B.

2nd-Lieutenant

Coy.-Serjt.-Major

Coy.-Q.M.S. Bea

The majority of the
horses, but professed
their best. In the
moments in a most arduous

The 7th M.I. Battalion
of Lieut.-Colonel Ba
Hamilton, of the Ox
The "mounts" for the

Service began with
February, only eight

Battalion, the latter joined a Mounted Infantry force, which left Orange River by night, in order to join in the great march to Bloemfontein. Colonel Hannay commanded this force, which left tents and camp equipment behind. Two days later the Battalion were in action in a skirmish near Ramah. When the 7th M.I. was nearing Klip Drift on the 15th of February, orders came at noon to return at once to Waterval Drift to assist in extricating a convoy which the Boers had captured and carried off. Some sharp fighting followed that same afternoon, when three of the Lincoln Company were wounded, and two of these taken prisoners.

After bivouacking for the night on the ground of the action, the Battalion left for Klip Drift, and arriving there, started on the 17th of February on a night march to Paardeberg Drift. They came into action at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 18th; but, instead of acting as a united force, the 7th M.I. split up directly they were under fire, companies being sent on various duties—to escort guns, or to hold different points on the battlefield.

The part taken by the Lincoln Company at the Battle of Paardeberg was such as to bring them into the hottest part of the fighting. They were ordered to the north side of the river during the morning, with a Company of the Rifles. Dismounting, and leaving their horses under cover, the Lincoln men and the Rifles essayed to cross the Modder River. They did so by joining hands, and crossed, with the enemy pouring in on them a hot fire, while the water itself was waist high, and at times yet more. Undeterred by the dangers and the difficulties, they filled up the gaps in a long line of men composed of many different corps. But progress, when they came within 900 yards of the Boer trenches, where the fire was of the fiercest character, was impossible, because no reinforcements came until just

before sunset. It was then that a half battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry came up in support, in time to join in the charge that was to be made all along the line. For 100 yards the charge was carried out, but so terrible was the fire that beyond a point of 800 yards from the trenches advance was impossible. One of the Lincolns was killed and several were wounded or missing. Under cover of the darkness the men re-crossed the river to find their horses.

The days that followed, marked by very wet weather, and continual outpost duty during the time when Lord Roberts's army was closing in more and more on Cronje, wore out the men and horses so completely that, when the Boer general was compelled to surrender, the M.I. force had to be reorganised, and the 7th M.I. was transferred to the VIIth Division, of which the 2nd Lincolns were a part. They, therefore, started with Lord Roberts on the 6th of March, moving all night towards Bloemfontein. There was a fight between the M.I. and the Boers at Abraham's Kraal on the following day, when the Boers were beaten off, but on the 10th, the Lincoln and Hampshire Companies drew out of the line of march in order to escort a convoy to Petersburg. They re-joined Headquarters on the 14th, and entered Bloemfontein two days later.

Here the Battalion remained for five weeks, doing outpost work and occasional patrol duty. The experience of the men at this time was trying in the extreme. Throughout the Battalion the sickness was alarming, officers and men going into hospital with typhoid fever. So serious were matters that Captain LLOYD was the only officer of the Regiment with the company, which had been reduced to 30 men capable of duty. This was the average number of all the companies of the 7th M.I. The condition

of the Lincoln Company was such that several officers from other regiments were sent to assist Captain LLOYD under such trying circumstances.

At the end of the fifth week LLOYD was away with his men, forming part of the column which left Bloemfontein under General Ian Hamilton. What followed proved to be the most exhausting of all the services of the 7th M.I., and for six weeks, dating from the 22nd of April, the Lincoln Company, like their companions, experienced hard fighting, continuous marches, bad weather, and were without shelter, since all camp equipment had been left in Bloemfontein. There was not a march which did not involve fighting, and often of the severest character, during the advance on Winburg. The 7th M.I. led the advance against Thabanchu, and occupied the town four days after leaving the Orange Free State capital. That was on the 26th of April.

On the 1st of May the Battalion were in the serious fight at Mt. Thoba, where the possession of Hout Nek was striven for. Here the Mounted Infantry were so fully employed in holding back the enemy, and the fire was of such a terrific character that, since no reinforcements could be sent to them from other parts of the field, Hamilton had to call for assistance from French, who was at Thabanchu. The M.I. were enabled at last to take part in the irresistible charge across the plateau, which ended in the Boers breaking into "headlong flight."

When the M.I. reached Winburg they found that Louis Botha was evacuating the town and hurrying northwards, evidently bent on barring the way to Pretoria. Four days later the Battalion was at Boomplatz, on the south side of the Zand River, which had to be crossed in order to reach the Transvaal capital. Ian Hamilton anticipated that the crossing would involve an immense amount of fighting, but

since the passage was to be made at all costs, he marched direct on Junction Drift. All the time there was heavy fighting, for a Boer force of nearly 3,000 was hanging on his flanks.

When, on the evening of the 9th of May, he came to the Drift, and found it "practically undefended," he threw over some men, and thus by nightfall held both banks. The crossing of the whole army, however, was only achieved after some fighting of the fiercest character, and at the point where Ian Hamilton's task was set for the 10th, his anticipations were fully realised. His infantry passed the river, so that by 8.30 in the morning "the heads of all four divisions of Lord Roberts's wide front were north of the Zand." When Ian Hamilton had sent the 21st Brigade over to reinforce the 1st Derbyshire Regiment at Junction Drift, he kept his mounted troops on the south bank "with the 19th Brigade, until the infantry attack should have made a breach in the strong position before him." This was done when Tucker crossed and joined battle on Hamilton's left, with the result that the Boers were driven away from their stronghold. Hamilton, all through the day's fighting, was hampered by the Boers, who had been hanging on his outer flanks through the preceding day. When the passage had been effected and the Mounted Infantry and cavalry of his command were pursuing the flying enemy, these Boers suddenly fell on his right rear. He had, however, unknown to the enemy, posted the 10th Hussars and Kitchener's Horse in a kopje, so that he was secure on that side, notwithstanding the persistent and determined nature of the attack; by the afternoon the Boers were in full retreat.

After that came the progress to Johannesburg, and during that trying march, which extended over nineteen days from the time when the Zand River was crossed, the

Mounted Infantry met with fighting of the severest character. And notably so when the Lincolns, forming part of the rearguard leaving Lindley, were engaged the whole morning of the 20th of May in a heavy rearguard action. The Boers had abandoned Kroonstad, and hurried on to Lindley, and Lord Roberts, anxious not to give President Steyn and his burghers any rest, or time to re-organise, sent Ian Hamilton forward "to capture whom he might, or at any rate to deny those places (Lindley and Heilbron) to the vagrant coterie who still demanded no more than lodgings in a deserted village street stoutly to proclaim themselves a Government." On the 19th Hamilton was at Lindley, which he entered after a sharp fight at the end of a night march, and then, in pursuance of Roberts's orders, left on the morning of the 20th for Heilbron.

The doings of that day have been described as "brisk, and, from the tactical developments, remarkable fighting." When the rearguard began to fall back from the town, "covering the six miles' length of baggage train," P. De Wet came at a gallop with his Boers over the ridges to the south and engaged the Mounted Infantry on rear and right flank at close quarters. "A long running fight ensued, in which the Boers pressed so hard that they almost over-rode the rearmost mounted infantry (the Lincolns and their comrades), and actually succeeded in getting between the column and the right flank guard, of which they cut off and captured nearly forty men." The fight with the rearguard lasted nearly all the day, while at the same time the enemy were assailing the main body from all points, blocking the way completely. Everything seemed to promise a battle on a large scale; but this was avoided when the 19th Brigade, which was camping a dozen miles to the west of Lindley, came up, and attacked the Boers on their right flank. Then the enemy turned and

fled, and one of the most trying days the Lincoln Mounted Infantry had ever experienced ended in victory.

Want of forage proved a serious hindrance to Hamilton, who also underwent considerable trouble owing to the difficulties at the drifts, but he crossed the Vaal in the evening of May 26th; after that, for a day or two, his men had release from fighting while he marched to Wildebeestfontein. It was the reverse, however, on the 28th, when the troops came in sight of Johannesburg, for there was heavy fighting all through the afternoon, although his men and horses were worn out with a long march. The Boers were extending their right flank westward, so that nothing remained for him but to make a frontal attack—a "local" one—which he could not avoid, "however far he might move to outflank it." The consequence was that fighting of a fierce character followed, which ended in the rout of the enemy.

After that, Johannesburg was lost to the Boers, and Botha, who was in command, had difficulty in escaping.

The story of the army's advance on Pretoria has already been told, but the Mounted Infantry played a conspicuous part in the capture of the Transvaal capital. Ian Hamilton's force proceeded by way of Diepsloot, the general pursuing what has been termed "a sinuous course." The course taken by the Lincoln M.I. may be understood from what follows: "Leaving Diepsloot in the early morning, in accordance with his instructions to follow the wide turning movement of the cavalry," which he was ordered to support, "he had already crossed the eastern arm of the Crocodile River, when a message from Headquarters informed him that, as little opposition before Pretoria was expected, he was to retrace his steps, and conform to the march direct on the town. This Hamilton did; and his advance guard reached Mooiplaats Drift

just as the fighting across the river began. Having crossed, he ordered his cavalry to bear to the left, along the right bank, with the idea of turning by the left the range of hills in front of him. His troops had moved some distance in this direction when . . . a message reached him that Henry's M.I. required support to the eastward. Hamilton's mounted troops, therefore, once more retraced their steps, and climbed the kopjes, to find that . . . Henry was in no danger. Hamilton, wishing to resume his original movement, then drew his horsemen again out to the left, at the same time pushing the 19th Brigade forward to a point opposite the enemy's right, leaving the 21st Brigade in reserve by the river. . . . Hamilton, who had early ridden to the front, had at once perceived the weakness of the Boer right, and the possibility of outflanking it." Broadwood had gone off to the west . . . but "the Mounted Infantry, under Colonel de Lisle, were at hand, and with them Hamilton decided to effect his purpose. To the left front, a narrow nek, cut like a nick in the ridge, seemed to promise access to the easy ground which bordered on the enemy's position. Towards this de Lisle led his men, about 350 strong. The nek was incredibly steep, especially on the northern side, down which the Mounted Infantrymen, leading their ponies, scrambled with great difficulty. Once at the bottom and all again in the saddle, de Lisle began to gallop clear round the hostile position, capturing on the way a Maxim gun and two wagon-loads of ammunition. The Boers, fearing to be cut off, and already much shaken by the bombardment, fled at full speed, and the 14th and 19th Brigades pressed forward at once to occupy the abandoned ground."

This account serves to show that the Lincolnshire Regiment itself—included in the 14th Brigade—and the

Mounted Infantry section of the same Regiment, played a very active part in the capture of the capital. The summons to Pretoria to surrender came from the officer who commanded the Mounted Infantry.

The Lincolnshire Section of the Mounted Infantry, engaged in these important movements, were conspicuously concerned with the entry into Pretoria. During the afternoon, while the fighting just described was proceeding, Private Newton found himself separated from the Company, and knowing that Pretoria had been summoned by de Lisle to surrender, and thinking that Pretoria was in the hands of the British army, he walked into the city, leading his horse, which was lame. He was taken into the house of a German doctor and cared for. He is believed to have been one of the first, if not the first, of the British army to enter Pretoria other than as a prisoner.*

In the fighting which followed, notwithstanding the capture of the Boer capital, the Lincoln Company, still belonging to General Ian Hamilton's force, moved north on the 11th of June, to join in the turning movements. By this time the horses were suffering terribly; but, supplying themselves how they could, the mounted troops played their part as strenuously as before. On the 11th Hamilton broke his bivouac at Garsfontein, and went south-east, to Zwavel Poort, to take part in the battle of Diamond Hill. He was aiming at the Boer flank, but was unable to discover where it was. "In the billowing country before him, sinking first to the Pienaar's River gorge, thence rolling upward to the cliff-like Diamond Hill ridges behind, broken everywhere by under features, trenched with water-courses, and thicketed with scrub, in such a maze who could say where bands of well-mounted

* "Digest of Services."

scouts would be found, or if found, how long would they remain? Hamilton's first point was to gain an inlet into this confused stronghold, and of the two at his disposal—Zwavel Poort and Tyger Poort—he selected the former and nearer, Tyger Poort being probably in the hands of the enemy." The Mounted Infantry went through the defile, and fighting began at once, but the Boers were quickly cleared out by shell-fire.

As the battle developed, the 7th M.I. lined the hills to the north-east of Tyger Poort, the Lincoln company being sent to occupy a hill where there was a certain amount of fighting. By some strange blunder the Lincoln men found themselves in a position untenable, not on account of the Boers, but because of the persevering fire of one of the British guns. Presumably, it was supposed that the Boers were occupying the hill, for an Artillery officer, under the direction of the Commander of the 7th M.I., turned on it at a range of about 3,000 yards, and it was some time before the mistake was discovered. Fortunately the results were not serious.

After Diamond Hill battle had been fought, and the Boers had vanished, there was a considerable amount of marching and desultory fighting to the north of Pretoria, but on the 19th of June the Lincoln company was again on the move under Ian Hamilton, who intended to occupy Heidelberg. There was some sharp skirmishing with the retreating Boers before this was done, the 7th M.I. and Broadwood's Cavalry Brigade inflicting on the enemy considerable damage.

This was on the 23rd. On the 25th Hamilton was unfortunate in breaking his collar-bone, and General Hunter, taking over his command, left Heidelberg, and crossed the Vaal at Villiersdorp, intending to occupy Frankfort, which he did, after some fighting, on

the 1st of July. When Macdonald joined Hunter with the Heilbron column, on the 3rd of July, preparations were made for a movement towards Reitz in parallel columns. Bruce Hamilton commanded the eastern, and Hunter the western column. There was no fighting until Reitz was reached on the 7th, and then the Boers made a most stubborn resistance. Before the two columns arrived, De Wet had been fighting with Paget and Clements for many hours, but the arrival of these forces disconcerted him. Realising his danger, he abandoned his strong position after some further resistance, and retreated under heavy shell-fire, falling back on "the mountain strongholds surrounding the Brandwater basin, whither the bulk of the forces of the Orange Free State had already retired."

An interesting note appears in the "Digest of Services," which runs thus: "After fighting all the morning, a cricket match was played in the afternoon against an eleven produced and captained by the Landrost of the town, which is a curious example of the adaptability of the British officer"; but the scores are not given.

Six days' rest at Reitz for the tired troops was followed by a march on Bethlehem, to which the Boers had retired in great force, with 20 guns. They were "holding entrenched positions of great natural strength in the recesses of the Brandwater basin," and it was General Hunter's plan to enclose this basin, and if possible shut in the Boers. The march accordingly began on the 13th of July, but it was rendered trying from the fact that the enemy had set fire to the veldt. A high wind was blowing at the time, and the charcoal dust from the burnt grass half-blinded our troops. De Wet, hearing of the advance of Hunter's force, realised that if he remained he would be caught in a trap. Consequently he broke out

and got away, without waiting to fight, taking with him 2,600 men, 4 guns, and 460 wagons. The remainder, however, failed to follow him, and Hunter began his enclosing movement.

The 7th M.I. were now directed by General Bruce Hamilton, and until the end of the month of July operated to the north of the Wittebergen Range. The fighting was continuous from the 29th until the 31st, when, while the force bivouacked at Golden Gate, 1,500 Boers surrendered. The operations throughout, in connection with General Hunter's plan, were disastrous to the enemy, so that with these surrenders and others, no less than 4,140 Boers capitulated, while "over 4,000 horses and ponies, a large number of rifles, and upwards of a million rounds of ammunition, besides wagons and stock," and three guns, fell into Hunter's hands.

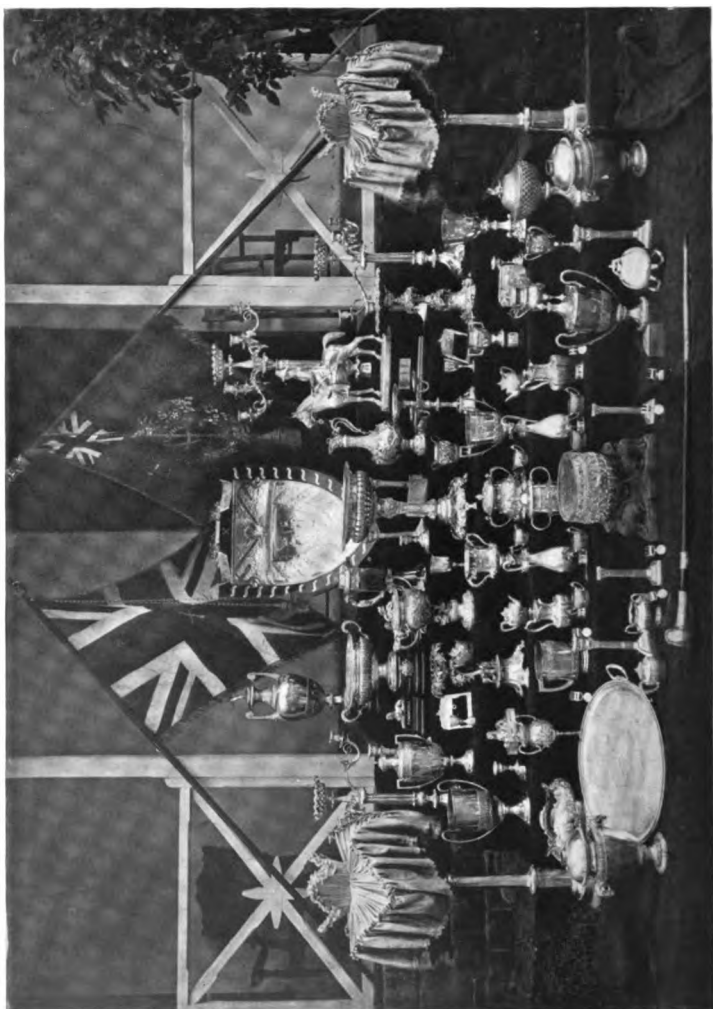
Little time was allowed for rest, for on the 3rd of August the 7th M.I., attached now to Macdonald's Highland Brigade, marched towards Harrismith. Macdonald was sent by Hunter to overtake Olivier, who had refused to surrender with the others, and had got away with 1,500 or 2,000 men and nine guns, not having been within the basin. When Macdonald reached Harrismith he found that Olivier was gone northwards, and consequently he returned to Bethlehem, the Lincoln M.I. being with him.

For the next three and a half months the Lincoln company, which was now only about 30 strong, was separated from the headquarters of the M.I. Battalion, and thereby missed the successful fight at Bothaville, where the 7th M.I. were engaged. They bivouacked at Gottenburg Halt, and spent a month in patrolling the railway line. On September 8th, the Company left this bivouac, and on the 14th joined the Highland Brigade at

Kareefontein. Several columns, among them this Brigade, had been ordered to surround the Doornberg Hills, and the operation was accomplished, but the Boers had escaped.

Various duties followed for the Lincoln company in succeeding months, convoy escorts, reconnoitring patrols, etc.; but more serious work followed when, on October 4th, the Company was sent out to hold the hill at Wilkop. There was some hard fighting when Captain Wiltshire was killed. "Private Simpson, of the same patrol, was wounded, and though careful search was made for him, no trace could be found, and nothing to our knowledge has been heard of him since. Curiously enough, about a year afterwards, his rifle was taken with some Boer prisoners, whom the Lincoln company captured on the banks of the Caledon River. Captain Wiltshire's loss was deeply regretted by all ranks of the Lincoln company, as he had always proved himself a gallant soldier, full of enterprise and daring."

After having been on detachment at Lindley for six weeks, during which time it was continually employed in reconnoitring and foraging, the Lincoln company was attached to Rimington's Guides under Colonel Rimington, and for the next fortnight was continually engaged with the enemy. On the 2nd of December, when Rimington's force had arrived at General Bruce Hamilton's camp, the Lincoln company entrained at Viljoen's Drift in response to peremptory telegrams ordering it to rejoin the 7th M.I., by whom it had long been wanted. Arriving at Bethulie, in Cape Colony, on the 6th, the Lincoln company rejoined the 7th M.I., now forming part of Colonel Pilcher's force, which was on the march, and comprised one of the columns under the direction of General C. Knox, who was on "the heels of De Wet."



COLOURS AND
OFFICERS . . .
MESS PLATE . . .
1ST . . .
LINCOLNSHIRE
REGIMENT . . .

The work from the day of rejoining was hard in the extreme, and the horses dropped in startling numbers from sheer fatigue.

The 7th M.I. Battalion, during these operations, was under the command of Major LLOYD, of the Lincolnshire Regiment, and the men responded to the calls of their Commanding Officer with a readiness which cannot be too highly spoken of. Knox's Columns had been driving De Wet against the Thabanchu line, which was well fortified and manned; but, as the "Digest" says, strange to relate, the Boers walked right through the line in broad daylight! This was on December 15th, at Warrington's store, near Thabanchu.

1901. No rest came until the 12th of January, 1901, when remounts were so urgently wanted that the Mounted Infantry were compelled to wait at Winburg for a few days. During this enforced delay the Mounted Infantry Battalions were organized into Corps, and the 7th Corps M.I. comprised the 5th M.I., the 7th M.I., and the Burmah M.I., with which latter Regiment Lieut. Tatchell, of the 1st Lincolnshire Regiment, was serving. On the 17th of January the 7th Corps M.I. was on the march once more, leaving Winburg as a part of Colonel Pilcher's column.

On the 29th the force overtook De Wet's rear-guard and an engagement followed, in which Pilcher drove the Boers from their position. During the fight, five of the Lincoln company were wounded, and one man killed. It is said that the Lincoln company on this occasion distinguished itself by a charge it made on the Boer position, and it was complimented by the Commander for its gallant conduct. Later on the company, which anticipated rest on reaching Bloemfontein, entrained instead with the 7th Corps M.I., in order to head off De Wet, who was bent on invading Cape Colony. The Lincoln company draft comprised

Lieutenants Bromhead, Wellesley, Phillips, and about 50 men. On the 12th of February, Pilcher's Column, after a march of four days, began to cross the Orange River at Zand's Drift, but the whole day was occupied thus, owing to the river being in flood.

It poured the whole day through, and many transport animals were drowned during the crossing. Then came a series of marches, when the men were drenched, and spent miserable nights. They pressed on, however, capturing a convoy on the way, eager to get in touch with De Wet. On the 21st of February, after the Brak River had been crossed, it was found that the Boers had not come so far south. Five days' march to the north followed, and when the force reached Hopetown De Wet had marched off, leaving numbers of his men in a very woebegone state, very miserably clad, without boots, and famished with hunger.

Rain was incessant in the marches that followed, and the trek was marked by great difficulty and discomfort. The marvel is, that the soldiers were able to keep going under such trying conditions, but the fact that they responded to every call speaks for the pluck of men who were resolute to accomplish the work that had been set for them. Right on through the month of March Pilcher's column was engaged in clearing the country between Bloemfontein and Winburg. "The column marched daily, with occasional halts. The work was principally done by patrols of 50 or 100 men, sent out from the column for 24 or 48 hours." On April 8th "Pilcher made a night attack on the Korannberg mountains in two divisions, one under Colonel Pilcher himself, and the other under Major LLoyd, of the Lincolnshire Regiment. This formidable feature had not been occupied before by British troops, and the attack was completely successful."

To tell the doings of the marches through these weeks, right on through May, is impossible for want of space, but everything points to the dogged perseverance of these men who were sweeping out the Boers, and among the many gallant actions one claims especial notice in connection with a severe fight on the 19th of May. On that day the Boers attacked the 7th M.I. at Lambrechtfontein, and a vigorous rear-guard action ensued. The Boers were driven off, but there were many casualties in the Battalion. Lieut. Coulson, of the K.O.S.B., the Adjutant of the Battalion, was wounded. Seeing him fall, Corporal Shaw, of the Lincoln company, hurried back to bring in the wounded officer, and took him up behind him on his horse. The bullet which killed Lieutenant Coulson in that desperate ride went through Shaw's body. It was a gallant act on the Corporal's part and deserved the recommendation for the Victoria Cross. This, strange to say, was not granted, but Shaw received the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his conspicuous bravery.

Once more—on the 27th of May—the Lincoln company were at Bloemfontein, deserving a well-earned rest, like all who comprised Pilcher's column, but on the 29th the force was on the move again, reaching Kimberley on June 7th, after having met with some sharp fighting during these clearing operations. On the 19th, "a strong patrol, including the 7th M.I., under Colonel Pilcher, had a very unpleasant experience. The veldt had been fired in every direction, and under cover of the smoke three commandos of Boers crept up and attacked the patrol, which, however, beat them off."

On the 13th of July, while Pilcher was still in pursuit of the Boers, the Commander divided his force into three columns. One he commanded himself, Major Lean was

in command of the 5th M.I., while Major LLoyd was with the 7th M.I. LLoyd was to form at Bloemfontein, and the three columns were to move south, clearing the country. A change of plan came on the 21st, for LLoyd, when near Edenburg, was instructed to join General Plumer at Poplar Grove, on the Modder River. Four weeks' hard marching followed, and once more the 7th M.I. were at Bloemfontein. Two days later, on August 23rd, LLoyd's column entrained for Bethulie, and for the next six weeks was employed, during continuous wet weather, sweeping the Stormberg district and other parts of Cape Colony, and chasing Foucher's commando. Joubert's commando was pursued in the months of October and November, in collaboration with Baring's column, and the Boer general was captured, while his commando was completely broken up. It was during these operations that Private Potts, of the Lincoln company, was wounded, and received promotion to Corporal for gallantry, on November 24th.

1902. The character of the work done during these and the following months may in some sense be estimated when it is recorded that the 7th M.I., while out on a patrol, covered 60 miles in 23 hours. It is not surprising to hear that the mortality among the horses was exceptionally great. But the results justified the vigorous and untiring pursuit, for whole districts were completely cleared of the Boers, and immense quantities of supplies were captured, the enemy not having time to carry them away with such an active force at hand. Right on into April the "driving" was continued. Pilcher's, Terman's, Bulfin's, and Baring's columns formed a line east and west through Senekal to "drive" up north to the Vaalsch River.

When, on the 2nd of April, Pilcher's column was in the neighbourhood of Aaronslaagte, he encountered Erasmus's commando, which was posted on a hill. Erasmus was killed in the charge which the 7th M.I. made, when our men dismounted, and the hill was captured. Ten days' hard marching followed, when the column, leaving all impedimenta at Boshof, covered great distances all round the country, harrying the commandos that were there, and destroying an immense quantity of stock.

Fighting of a more or less severe character marked all the movements of the Lincoln company, but on the 1st of May there was an exceptionally stiff engagement at Griquatown, when a patrol under Major LLoyd was on the right flank of a convoy to that town, and met De Villiers' commando, which was ambushed in the thick scrub. LLoyd's men charged the Boers and beat them off. There were several casualties among the Lincoln men, and two of the privates were killed.

This was practically the last fight in the campaign in which the Lincoln company were engaged, for while the Column—now under Colonel Barter, who took over the command, because Pilcher was on sick leave—marched from Kimberley to Modder River Station, and thence proceeded as escort to a convoy to Douglas, news met them, when the men reached that place on the 1st of June, that peace had been signed in Pretoria.

The "Digest of Services," which recounts the doings of the Mounted Infantry of the Lincolnshire Regiment, contains the following: "In a campaign which lasted for two and a half years, perhaps the most remarkable feature was the incessant marching which fell to the lot of the 7th M.I. The area covered was enormous, and a rough calculation of the marching in 1900 showed that

the Battalion had averaged 10 miles a day throughout the year. In 1901 the average must have been higher, but it was a matter of impossibility to compute it, as so much work was done by patrols during the year. The 7th M.I. adopted a black and white badge on their helmets, and were known as the 'Black and White.' Only one pony, an Argentine, saw the campaign through, and the number which passed through the ranks was, like the marching, impossible to calculate. This Argentine was still with the Company when it left for England in 1904."

1903. The 7th M.I. broke up in February, 1903, three of the companies having left South Africa for England. Thereupon the Lincoln company went to Modder River, and was transferred to the 5th M.I. At the close of the following month it was again transferred, this time to the 8th M.I. at Potchefstroom, in Western Transvaal. Then comes an interesting note, dated June 20th: "The 8th M.I. moved into huts, which had just been completed at Potchefstroom. This was the first time the Company had been quartered in huts or barracks since leaving England, in 1899 and 1900."

1904. Orders were received that the Lincoln Company would proceed home with the 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment in March, and on the 10th of that month the Company went on board the "Avondale Castle." It thus rejoined the Regiment, from which it had been separated as Mounted Infantry for a term exceeding four years.

NOTE.—In writing this portion of the doings of the M.I. of the Battalion, I have found the record kept in the Digest of Services for the 2nd Battalion so complete and so admirably done, that I have drawn from it with considerable freedom. The officers who compiled the Digest of Services during the war were Lieutenant and Adjutant F. S. Stringer, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. J. Dugan, and Captain and Adjutant F. G. Spring. These succeeded one another in the office of Adjutant, and each of them was responsible for writing up the Digest for his portion of the period covered by the Boer Campaign.

AUTHOR.

CHAPTER XXVII.

AFTER THE WAR.

1904. THE losses of the Regiment during the war with the Boers were considerable. One officer and 93 N.C.O.'s and men were either killed in action or died from wounds, disease, and other causes, while nine officers and 68 men in the ranks were more or less severely wounded. These numbers suffice to show that the Regiment suffered greatly in one of the most arduous campaigns in the national history. The list of distinctions, moreover, bears ample testimony to the splendid spirit displayed alike by officers and those of the rank and file.

When, after the war, the 2nd Battalion arrived in England, Colonel Archdale, C.B., and the officers of the Battalion attended a *levée* at St. James's Palace, and were presented to His Majesty King Edward VII.

In the *Depôt Orders*, dated December 31st, 1904, the following appeared: "His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following corps of the Regular and Auxiliary Forces being permitted, in recognition of services rendered during the South African War, 1899-1902, to bear upon their Colours or Appointments the words specified in each case." The words in the Orders which affected the Tenth were: "The Lincolnshire Regiment—'South Africa, 1900-2.' 'Paardeberg.'"

In the previous September a Memorial Tablet was unveiled in Lincoln Cathedral by Major-General Sir H. M. L. Rundle, commanding the North-Eastern District. The tablet was raised to the memory of those officers and

men of the 2nd Battalion who fell in the Boer War. A detachment of 12 officers and 200 N.C.O.'s and men from the Battalion, with Colours, Band, and Drums, proceeded from Hounslow to attend the service on September 5th, and after the solemn ceremony a reception was held in the Castle Grounds by the Officers of the Regiment and the 10th Regimental District.

1905. From the 16th of February the command of the 2nd Battalion was taken over by Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Ivatt, and during the year the recruiting was remarkable, no less than 650 recruits joining the Battalion, which was thus in a position to send over large drafts of men from time to time to join the 1st Battalion in India. The interchange of men has tended to the maintenance of a fine spirit of unity, so that the doings of one Battalion have become a matter of pride for both.

When the exhausting war service was over the Regiment found time and opportunity to follow much that makes for the lighter experiences of the soldier's life. Consequently the record—in India, at various stations of the 1st Battalion, and here in England where the 2nd Battalion has been quartered—tells of successes in sport, and brilliant achievements in purely military competitions. The perusal of the lists which display the doings of both Battalions in musketry and bayonet fights, goes far to display the high state of efficiency maintained by the Lincolnshire men, and indicates the *esprit de corps* that is existent in the ranks of the present soldiers of the Old Tenth. Throughout the ranks, from the highest officer to the private soldiers, there has never been any slackening of endeavour to maintain the prestige of the Regiment. Glorious as the history in the bygone days has been, the record has never suffered at the hands of the men who are now in the ranks.

If any proof were wanted of this, one has but to refer to an entry in the Divisional Orders of the 21st of February,

1905, in so far as they relate to the 1st Battalion. The entry runs thus: "Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Egerton congratulates the officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Battalion, which, after the recent examinations of the Regiments under the conditions of I.A.O. 726 of 1904, has been adjudged to be the best British Battalion of the 9th Division." Higher praise could scarcely be possible from the soldiers' standpoint. But throughout the Indian term which has covered so many years—right on from the closing of the Soudan campaign—the 1st Battalion has won high praise for general good behaviour, and for its high state of efficiency as soldiers.

1906. When Colonel M. C. Curry, D.S.O., completed his tenure of command with the 1st Battalion in India, he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel B. St. John Barter, the change being made on March 10th, 1906.

1908. On the 8th of January, 1908, a vacancy in the Colonelcy of the Tenth took place, owing to the death of Lieutenant-General G. H. Page. On the 24th of January the *London Gazette* contained the following:—

The Lincolnshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-General H. F. Davies to be Colonel, vice Major-General and Hon. Lieutenant-General G. H. Page, deceased, 9th January, 1908.

General Henry Fanshawe Davies, who is the Colonel of the Regiment at the present time, has seen considerable service. He is the eldest surviving son of General Francis John Davies, Colonel of the 67th Regiment, and was born February 17th, 1837. At the outset of his career he joined the Royal Navy (the 3rd of August, 1849), but on the 19th of December, 1854, he received his first appointment in the Army, as Ensign and Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards.

While in the Royal Navy he had seen some important service, having taken part in the Burmese War (1852-3) and received a medal; and also in the Naval Expedition to the Baltic in 1854, during the Russian War, for which he received a further medal. Two years and a half after joining the Grenadier Guards he became Lieutenant and Captain (August 28th, 1857), and Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel on the 14th of June, 1864. In the meantime (August 4th, 1863) he married Ellen Christina, daughter of J. A. Hankey, Esq. He was Brevet-Colonel, 4th June, 1877, and Regimental-Major of the Grenadier Guards, April 1st, 1880, commanding the 1st Battalion from the following year up to March 31st, 1885. He was Assistant Quartermaster-General, Southern District, from the 1st of April, 1885, to November 17th, 1886, when he was promoted Major-General on November 18th, 1886, and Lieutenant-General on May 4th, 1893. General Davies commanded the Cork District from the 1st of May, 1889, to September 30th, 1893. During the South African War of 1879, General Davies saw special service, and went through the Zulu campaign. He commanded the troops at the wreck of the transport steamer "Clyde," April 4th, 1879, and acted as Commandant at Conference Hill, in the Transvaal, and at Fort Newdigate, in Zululand, during that trying campaign. In recognition of the services he rendered he was mentioned in despatches (*London Gazette*, May 7th, 1879), and received a medal and clasp. His appointment to the Colonelcy of the Tenth was a popular one.

Since the close of the South African War the Regiment has seen no active service, but alike in India (where the 1st Battalion is stationed) and in England (the 2nd Battalion), it has maintained its fine record for soldierlike efficiency and its reputation as a good sporting regiment.

1908. The principal event in the 2nd Battalion during the year 1908, was the retirement of its popular Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Ivatt. His farewell order ran as follows:—

To Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men,
My period of service in command has expired, and with keen regret I write farewell words.

I ask you, of all ranks throughout the regiment, who have served with me, to believe that it is no mere "lip service" when I thank you very sincerely for your loyal, willing, and encouraging support. It has been my most valued asset, and to it is due any success attained; the credit for which I ask you to share.

I am proud to hand over this asset to Lieutenant-Colonel LLoyd, while congratulating him, and the Regiment, on his appointment to the command.

I feel confident that the good feeling now existing in the Regiment will continue, and this is only another way of expressing a wish for your future success and happiness.

So, after 30½ very happy years in the Regiment, which has been my home, I trust that my remembrance of many good and loyal comrades, of all ranks, may take the edge off the keen regret of "Good-bye."

G. A. IVATT, Colonel.

Barrossa Barracks, Aldershot.

6th October, 1908.

Colonel Ivatt's successor in the command of the 2nd Battalion was Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Charles LLoyd, an officer who greatly distinguished himself during the South African War of 1900-2. The services rendered by him were of great importance, he being in command of the 7th Mounted Infantry Battalion from the 30th of November, 1900, to the 31st of May, 1902; they won for

him not only the Queen's Medal with five clasps, and the King's Medal with two clasps, but mention in despatches which appeared in the *London Gazette* for the 10th September, 1901.

Since Colonel LLOYD's appointment the 2nd Battalion have maintained their fine name as a good all-round Battalion, and the spirit alike of the officers and men is indicative of the enthusiastic desire to maintain the reputation of the Regiment so splendidly won by the soldiers of bygone years.

What holds in the case of the 2nd Battalion is equally marked in the 1st Battalion, which has been on foreign service for so many years. Under Lieutenant-Colonel B. St. John Barter, the Regiment maintained in a marked degree its fine efficiency, and the *esprit de corps* which has been so noticeable in the past is as certain an asset as it ever was.

The present Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion is Lieut.-Colonel R. P. Maxwell, who succeeded Colonel Barter on the 11th of March, 1910. Colonel Maxwell served with the 1st Battalion through the Egyptian campaign of 1898, and was present at the battles of the Atbara and Khartoum, for which he received the British medal, also the Egyptian medal, with 2 clasps. He first joined the Regiment, from Sandhurst, in 1881.

It is a long-established custom for the officers, past and present, to hold a Regimental Dinner once a year, in the course of the London season. These gatherings, which are always well attended, are an important factor in preserving the continuity of old traditions and stimulating amongst the recently-joined that *esprit de corps* which has ever been so strongly marked a characteristic of the Tenth. Its number has been taken from it, but it is in all essentials the same old Regiment still. The dinners are presided

over by the Colonel, or in his absence by the senior officer present, and the toasts are rigidly confined to two—the Sovereign, and the Regiment—the latter being usually replied to by the officer commanding the home Battalion.

The history of the Tenth would not be complete if mention were not made of the OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION, which was established in 1903. The idea originated with Quartermaster-Serjeant J. G. Cook, who, having won the sympathy of the Colonel commanding the 10th Regimental District, found an able co-operator in Quartermaster-Serjeant Whelan. They commenced the work of organisation without delay. Ex-Serjeant-Major Hatch was elected co-Secretary with Mr. Cook, and the work was mainly done from the Depôt at Lincoln. Captain H. E. R. Boxer was the first treasurer, and worked whole-heartedly, like the others, for the success of the Association during his tenure of the adjutancy at the Depôt.

The object which the founders of the Old Comrades Association had in view was the promotion of *esprit de corps*, the exercise of mutual aid, and the benefiting of old soldiers in the Regiment who are deserving, and in needy circumstances. These objects have never been lost sight of, and the helpfulness of the Association in the matter of assisting old soldiers of the Tenth who have come on misfortune, or have fallen sick, more than justifies its existence. Nothing in the years that have followed since the Association was first organised has been left undone that would tend to prove the reality of comradeship.

The Author has had the opportunity of being present at one of the Annual Dinners of the Old Comrades Association, where all ranks meet in complete harmony. It is a scene of moving enthusiasm, and the stranger within their gates at once discerns how thoroughly both officers and men realise the fine traditions of the Old

Tenth, and how keen is the determination of all who are associated with the two Battalions to maintain them worthily.

Stations of the Battalions at the time of going to press :

1st Battalion—Poona (for Aden).

2nd Battalion—Portsmouth.

The following page has, with the permission of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office, been reprinted by Messrs. J. J. Keliher & Co., Ltd., the Official Printers of the Monthly Army List, from the type actually used in the issue for November, 1910.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>c.o.</i>	..	..	Seconded for service under Colonial Office.
[F]	..	..	Permitted to wear a Foreign Order.
[H]	..	..	Qualified at a School of Musketry.
[L]	..	..	Qualified as 1st Class Interpreter in a Modern Foreign Language.
[I]	..	..	Qualified as 2nd Class Interpreter in a Modern Foreign Language.
<i>o.</i>	..	..	Passed the Ordnance Course.
<i>o.d.</i>	..	..	Serving in Army Ordnance Department.
<i>p.s.</i>	..	..	Has been attached to Regular Forces and obtained a satisfactory report for rank of Field Officer.
<i>p.s.</i>	..	..	Passed School of Instruction for rank of Captain, or as above.
<i>p.s.o.</i>	..	..	Staff College Graduate.
<i>r.</i>	..	..	Serving in the Special Reserve as Adjutant or Quarter-Master.
<i>r.e.</i>	..	..	Officer on Regular Establishment attached to a Special Reserve Battalion, other than as Adjutant or Quarter-Master.
<i>s.</i>	..	..	On Staff.
Ⓢ	..	..	Qualified as Instructor in Army Signalling.
<i>t.</i>	..	..	Serving with the Territorial Force.
✕	..	..	Has War Service. [This symbol is not used in the case of Officers serving in the Regular Forces.]

Officers whose names are printed in *Italics* are on the Supernumerary or Seconded Lists.

An Officer's Battalion is indicated by a number against his name a number enclosed in brackets denotes that the Officer is *attached* and not posted.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.

Regimental District No. 10. [No. 6 District.]

The Sphinx, superscribed "Egypt."
 "Blenheim," "Ramillies," "Malplaquet," "Peninsula," "Sobraon," "Punjaub,"
 Mooltan, "Goojerat," "Lucknow," "Atbara," "Khartoum," "South Africa, 1900-02," "Paardeberg."

Regular and Special Reserve Battalions.

Uniform—Scarlet. *Facings*—White.

Agents—Messrs. Cox & Co.

1st Bn. } (10th Foot) { Poona (for Aden). 3rd Bn. (R. North Lincoln Mil.) .. Lincoln.
 2nd .. } Portsmouth. Record Office Lichfield.
 Depot Lincoln.

Territorial Force Battalions.

4th Bn. Drill Hall, Lincoln. 5th Bn. Infantry Drill Hall, Grimsby.

Colonel Davies, Lt.-Gen. H. F., ret. pay 9Jan.08	2nd Lieuts.—contd.	2nd Lieuts.—contd.	Captains. (8)
1st and 2nd Battalions.	Captains—contd.	1Blackwood, F. H. 28May06	p.s. X Fane, W. V. R. hon. m. 11Nov.06
Lt.-Colonels. (2)	2Johnson, A. B. 5Nov.06	1Buller, L. M. 9Oct.06	p.s. Hall, M. H., late 2nd Lt. S. Gds., hon. m. (H) (Hon. Capt. in Army 18Oct.00)
1Lloyd, F. C. 6Oct.06	1Hoakyna, H. C. W. 22Dec.06	2Balders, R. E. 4May07	Cole, J. A., hon. m. (H) (Hon. Capt. in Army 18Oct.00)
1Maxwell, R. P. 11Mar.10	o.d. Lewis, L. C. o. 22Dec.06	1Holmes, C. C. 9Oct.07	25Apr.00
	t. Dawson, H. E. 12Feb.08	2Whinney, F. S. 11Dec.07	p.s. X Massingberd, S. hon. m. 9May00
	2Phillips, J. N., adjt. 21Apr.06	Thruston, R. J. 29Oct.10	r.e. Orr, H. M. C. 2Jan.03
	1Rose, F. C. 25July06		p.s. Massingberd-Mundy, G. B. (H) (Hon. 2nd Lt. in Army 18Oct.00)
	(3) 2Wellesley, C. G. V. 12Jan.08		15June03
Majors. (8)		Adjutants.	X Milnes, H. R. (H) 9Apr.04
2McAndrew, G. B. (I) 7Oct.08	Lieutenants. (18)	2Phillips, J. N., capt. 16Nov.07	X Topham, J. (H) 22May06
Hubbard, A. E. 6Oct.04	2French, E. N. 6Nov.01	1Barker, M. G. H. (H) 4May10	r.e. X Bromhead, R. F. G. 18Oct.03
1Cumberland, R. O. 16June06	2Warren, R. D. 20Dec.01		X Jarvis, C. F. C., Capt. ret. pay 6June06
2Gaitskell, C. 22Dec.06	2Bastard, R. 29Apr.02	Quarter-Masters.	23Jan.10
(3) 2Howley, J. J., D.S.O. (Comdg. Depot) 11Mar.08	1Drake, R. E. 1May02	1Fitzpatrick, T. 12Dec.04	r.e. X Wellesley, C. G. V. 13Jan.08
	(3) 2Richardson, J. F. 8Feb.04	hon. m. 12Dec.09	X Pitt, W. N., Lt. ret. pay 8Oct.10
	(3) 1de Hoghton, V. 19Nov.04	r. Hammond, T., hon. m. 25Dec.01	
1Barlow, C. C. L. 30Oct.07	2Tollemache, L. de O. 25Oct.04		
2Cox, S. FitzG. 6Oct.08	1Butt, G. K. 16Nov.04	3rd Battalion.	
1Edwards, L. 11Mar.10	1Hopwood, A. H. 19Nov.04	Officers serving on 6 Oct. 02 in the corresponding Militia until hold honorary Army rank equivalent to the Militia regimental rank they then held. Other officers entitled to honorary Army rank have it shown against their names.)	
22Aug.02	1Browne, P. L. 19Nov.04		Lieutenants. (11)
	e.o. Whittall, P. F. 21Jan.06		r.e. X Richardson, J. F. 3Feb.04
Captains. (14)	2Ellison, G. M. 4Mar.06		r.e. de Hoghton, V. 25June04
2Peters, P. M. 9Oct.09	1Bavory, A. K. M. C. W. 5Nov.06		p.s. X Elliott, F. (H) 6e.o. 22May06
2Boxer, H. E. R. 7Apr.00	1Barker, M. G. H., adjt. 22Dec.06		p.s. Wyatt, A. T. F. (H) 22May06
2Toogood, C., D.S.O. 18Jan.06	1Teall, G. H. 16Dec.06	Hon. Colonel.	
2May00	2Belcher, R. G. H. 22Feb.06	X Swan, C. A., C.M.G., hon. c. (H) 17Feb.08	
2Plunkett, E. A., p.s.c. (L) (F) 11June00	9Mar.07		
1Grant, D. H. F. 14June02	1Wickham, J. D. D. 24July07	Lt.-Colonel.	
1Hulke, W. B. 2Jan.03	1Boys, E. J. de C. 2Aug.07	p.s. X Heneake, Hon. G. E. 16Feb.09	
1Horr, H. M. C. 2Jan.03	2Magrath, J. R. G. 78Sept.07		
1Gibbes, F. D. 28Mar.08	2Priestman, J. H. T. (I) 8Oct.10	Major.	
2Wilson, R. H. G. 25Oct.04		r.e. X Howley, J. J., D.S.O. 11Mar.06	
1Greatwood, F. W. 19Nov.04		p.s. X Thorold, J. G. (Hon. Capt. in Army 18Oct.00 (H) 16Feb.06	
2Hollins, C. E. 19Nov.04			
2Hilton-Johnson, A. H. (I) 19Nov.04			
2King, R. N. 19Nov.04	2nd Lieutenants. (12)		
2Elkington, W. E. W. 20May06	1Toynbee, R. L. 29Nov.06		
28Jan.06	2Lloyd, E. P. 24Jan.06		
28Jan.06	1Ridler, H. L. 23May06		
1Bromhead, R. F. G. 18Oct.06	1Peddle, A. W. P. 23May06		
5Nov.06	1Hudson, H. F. 3May06		

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF
OFFICERS.

1685—1910.

COMPILED BY
A. C. CHAMIER.

The following alphabetical list of the officers of the Tenth Regiment for the first 225 years of its existence [1685-1910] has been compiled mainly from the following sources:—

1. "English Army Lists and Commission Registers, 1661-1714," transcribed and printed by Mr. Charles Dalton, F.R.G.S., who has kindly given the compiler permission to make use of the information contained therein.

2. The MS. Army Lists preserved in the Public Record Office. These extend from 1702 to 1752, but are not continuous, there being many gaps.

3. Several intermediate MS. and early printed Army Lists in the Library of the United Service Club, the Committee of which most courteously placed them at the compiler's disposal.

4. The series of printed Army Lists, complete from 1754 to the present time, in the Newspaper Room of the British Museum, including Hart's and the Official Army List; it is chiefly from these two last that the brief records of War Services have been extracted.

It has not been found practicable to include commissions in the Militia, Volunteer, or Territorial Forces, but officers who subsequently to their retirement from the Service have been re-employed with the Regular Army are duly noted.

Surnames and dates of commissions in the Tenth are printed in heavy type; commissions in other Regiments, where such have been traced, are given in square brackets. The dates in the margin indicate the period during which the officer served in the Tenth; a line in the place of the second date denotes that the officer was serving in the Regiment on its 225th anniversary, 20th June, 1910.

A. C. C.



1910.



Back Row.—2nd Lieut. F. S. Whinney, Lieut. R. Bastard, 2nd Lieut. J. H. T. Priestman, Lieut. R. D. Warren, Lieut. G. M. Ellison,

Lieut. J. R. G. Magrath, Capt. A. B. Johnson, Capt. C. F. Williams.
Lieut. J. R. G. Magrath, 2nd Lieut. E. P. Lloyd, 2nd Lieut. R. E. Balliers,
Lieut. & Qr.-Mr. E. W. Skinner, Lieut. L. de O. Tolle
Row.—Capt. K. H. G. Wilson, 2nd Lieut. E. P. Lloyd, 2nd Lieut. R. E. Balliers,

Rear.—Capt. K. H. G. Wilson, 2nd Lieut. E. P. Lloyd, 2nd Lieut. R. E. Balders, Lieut. & Qr.-Mr. F. W. Skinner, Lieut. L. de O. Tolle.
Lieut. J. R. G. Macraeth, Capt. A. B. Johnson.

Front Row—Capt. P. M. Peters, Major C. Guttsell, Major G. B. McAndrew, Lieut.-Col. P. C. Leland, Capt. A. A. H. T. N. Phillips, Capt. A. B. Johnson, Capt. C. E. Hollins, Capt. R. N. King.



- 1811-12. **Abé, Thomas Read. Ens. 1811.** Retired 1812.
- 1781-83. **Adair, Robert.** [Ens. 12 F. 1776; Lt. 1778.] **Capt. 1781.** Out of the Regt. in 1784.
- 1875-75. **Adams, Cadwallader, C.B.** [Ens. Ceylon Rifles, 1845; Lt. 49 F. 1847; Capt. 1851; Bt.-Major 1854; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1856; Major 49 F. 1856; Lt.-Col. 1863; Bt.-Col. 1863.] **Lt.-Col. 1875.** [h.p. 1875; Major-Gen. 1879; Lt.-Gen. 1883.]
Crimean Campaign, 1854-55. As A.D.C. to General Adams. Battles of the Alma and Inkerman (wounded); siege and fall of Sebastopol, sortie of 26 Oct., assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. Medal and 3 clasps; Bt.-Major; Bt.-Lt.-Col.; Knight of Legion of Honour; 5th Class Medjidie; Turkish medal.
- 1837-43. **Adams, Samuel Goold. Ens. 1837; Lt. 1840.** Retired 1843.
- 1821-40. **Adams, William Henry.** [Ens. 34 F.] **Ens. 1821; Lt. 1824; Capt. 1826.** [Capt. 36 F. 1840.]
- 1867-67. **Adderley, Edmund William. Ens. 1867.** [Ens. 64 F. 1867.]
- 1800-04. **Addison, Henry Edward. Ens. 1800.** [Ens. h.p. 31 F. 1804.]
- 1808-13. **Ahmuty, John. Ens. 1808; Lt. 1800.** Died 1813.
- 1795-1807. **Aird, William. Lt. 1795; Capt. 1804.** Out of the Regt. in 1808.
- 1900-04. **Aked, Charles Reginald Bent. 2nd Lt. 1900; Lt. 1901.** Resigned 1904.
S. African War, 1899-1901. Attached to A.S. Corps. Queen's medal and 3 clasps.
- 1848-59. **Aldersey, Joseph Lee Stanwell. Ens. 1848; Lt. 1850; Capt. 1858.** Retired 1859.
- 1690-1701. **Aleman, John. Qr.-Mr. 1690.** Out of the Regt. before 1702.
- 1879-87. **Alexander, Harold. 2nd Lt. 1879; Lt. 1881.** Resigned 1887.
- 1808-35. **Allen, Edward. Ens. 1808; Lt. 1811; Adjt. 1814; Capt. 1819; Major 1833.** [Major unatt. 1835.]
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Battalion.
- 1692-1701. **Allen, James. Lt. 1692.** Out of the Regt. in 1702.

- 1805-16. **Allen, John.** [Ens. 37 F. 1804.] **Lt. 1805; Capt. 1807; Major 1814.** h.p. 1816.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1783-99. **Amherst, Jeffery.** [Capt. 60 F. 1777; Major 1782.] **Major 1783; Lt.-Col. 1788; Bt.-Col. 1795; Bt.-Major-Gen. 1798.** [Governor of Upnor Castle. 1799.]
- 1845-55. **Amiel, George Lewis Dive.** [Ens. 89 F. 1839; Lt. 1842.] **Lt. 1845.** [Capt. unatt. 1855; Capt. 48 F. 1855.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sohraon Medal.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Siege of Mooltan and action at Soorjkoond. Medal.
- 1802-03. **Anderson, Alexander.** [Lt. 77 F. 1797.] **Lt. 1802.** Out of the Regt. in 1804.
- 1863-63. **Anderson, Jasper Nicolls.** **Ens. 1863.** [Ens. 76 F. 1863.]
- 1829-31. **Anderson, Joseph Jocelyn.** [Capt. 1812 Capt. 35 F. 1826; h.p.] **Capt. 1829; Bt.-Major 1830.** Retired 1831.
- 1882-83. **Anderson, William James.** **Lt. 1882.** [Lt. W. Rid. Regt. 1883; Capt. 1889; Major 1902]
- 1706-14. **Andrews, Henry.** **Ens. 1706.** Out of the Regt. in 1715.
- 1883-84. **Andrews, Louis James.** **Lt. 1883.** [Lt. Mad. S. Corps 1884; Capt. Ind. S. C. 1894; Major, Ind. Army 1901; Lt.-Col. 1908.]
Burmese Expedition, 1887-89. As Transport Officer. Medal and 2 clasps.
- 1843-45. **Angelo, Augustus.** **Ens. 1843.** Resigned 1845.
- 1858-69. **Annesley, Robert.** [Ens. 97 F. 1855; Lt. 1857.] **Lt. 1858; Capt. 1862; Bt.-Major 1868.** Retired 1869.
Crimean Campaign, 1856. With 97 F. subsequent to the fall of Sebastopol.
Abyssinian Campaign, 1867-68. As Capt. commanding a division of the Transport Train, and subsequently 5 divisions at Senafé. Despatches. Medal; Brevet-Major.
- 1849-75. **Annesley, Stephen Francis Charles.** [Ens. 37 F. 1838; Lt. 1841; Capt. 1847.] **Capt. 1849; Bt.-Major 1858; Major 1858; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1859; Lt.-Col. 1866; Bt.-Col. 1867.** [h.p. 1875; Lt.-Col. Brig. Dépôt 1875; Major-Gen. 1878; Lt.-Gen. ret.

pay 1879; died 24 Nov. 1887.]

Ceylon Rebellion, 1848. With 37 F.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. With 10 F. Suppression of the Mutiny at Benares, capture of the fort of Atrouleea, advance on Lucknow, actions of Chanda, Umceerpore, Sultanpore and Douraha, siege and capture of Lucknow; commanded the advanced party into the Kaisabagh; commanded a party of volunteers occupying the large Mosque commanding the Kaisabagh; relief of Azimghur, operations at Jugdespore. Despatches. Medal and clasp; Brevet-Major.

1881-83. **Appleyard**, Frederick Ernest, C.B. [Ens. 80 F. 1850; Lt. 1852; Lt. 81 F. 1853; Lt. 7 F. 1853; Capt. 1854; Bt.-Major 1856; Major 1858; Major, Depôt Batt. 1858; Major 85 F. 1861; Lt.-Col. 1867; Bt.-Col. 1872; h.p. 1880.] **Lt.-Col. 30 Bde. Depot, 1881.** [h.p. 1883; Major-Gen. ret. pay 1884.]

Burmese War, 1852. Storming and capture of Martaban, Rangoon and Prome. Medal and clasp.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-55. Battles of Alma (wounded) and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, including repulse of sorties 5th April and 9th May, defence of quarries, 7th June, and assault on Redan, 18th June, 1855 (wounded). Despatches. Medal and 3 clasps; Turkish medal; Chevalier of Legion of Honour; 5th class Medjidie; Brevet-Major.

Afghan War, 1878-79. Commanded 3rd Brigade 1st Division Peshawur Valley Field Force; assault and capture of Ali Musjid and Bazar Valley Expedition. Despatches. Medal and clasp.

1900-04. **Archdale**, Hugh James, C.B. [Lt. R. Welch Fus. 1875; Capt. 1885; Major 1892.] **Lt.-Col. 1900; Bt.-Col. 1904.** [h.p. 1904; Brig.-Gen. 1907.]

Soudan Expedition, 1884-85. Nile. Medal and clasp; bronze star.

Burmese Expedition, 1886-87. Medal and clasp.

S. African War, 1899-1902. Relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso; operations on Tugela Heights, Feb., 1900. In command 1st Batt. R. Welch Fus., Feb. to Apr., 1900; Assist. Press Censor; in command 2nd Batt. Linc. Regt. from Oct., 1900. Operations in the Transvaal. Despatches. Queen's medal and 5 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps; C.B.

1842-42. **Archer**, William McGregor. **Ens. 1842.** [Ens. 78 F. 1842.]

1855-65. **Armstrong**, Carteret Andrew. **Ens. 1855; Lt. 1856; Capt. 1861.** Retired 1865.

- 1805-16. **Allen, John.** [Ens. 37 F. 1804.] **Lt. 1805; Capt. 1807; Major 1814.** h.p. 1816.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1783-99. **Amherst, Jeffery.** [Capt. 60 F. 1777; Major 1782.] **Major 1783; Lt.-Col. 1788; Bt.-Col. 1795; Bt.-Major-Gen. 1798.** [Governor of Upnor Castle, 1799.]
- 1845-55. **Amiel, George Lewis Dive.** [Ens. 89 F. 1839; Lt. 1842.] **Lt. 1845.** [Capt. unatt. 1855; Capt. 48 F. 1855.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Soobraon. Medal.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Siege of Mooltan and action at Soorjkoond. Medal.
- 1802-03. **Andersen, Alexander.** [Lt. 77 F. 1797.] **Lt. 1802.** Out of the Regt. in 1804.
- 1863-63. **Anderson, Jasper Nicolls.** **Ens. 1863.** [Ens. 76 F. 1863.]
- 1829-31. **Anderson, Joseph Jocelyn.** [Capt. 1812. Capt. 35 F. 1826; h.p.] **Capt. 1829; Bt.-Major 1830.** Retired 1831.
- 1882-83. **Anderson, William James.** **Lt. 1882.** [Lt. W. Rid. Regt. 1883; Capt. 1889; Major 1902.]
- 1706-14. **Andrews, Henry.** **Ens. 1706.** Out of the Regt. in 1715.
- 1883-84. **Andrews, Louis James.** **Lt. 1883.** [Lt. Mad. S. Corps 1884; Capt. Ind. S. C. 1894; Major, Ind. Army 1901; Lt.-Col. 1908.]
Burmese Expedition, 1887-89. As Transport Officer. Medal and 2 clasps.
- 1843-45. **Angelo, Augustus.** **Ens. 1843.** Resigned 1845.
- 1858-69. **Annesley, Robert.** [Ens. 97 F. 1855; Lt. 1857.] **Lt. 1858; Capt. 1802; Bt.-Major 1868.** Retired 1869.
Crimean Campaign, 1856. With 97 F. subsequent to the fall of Sebastopol.
Abyssinian Campaign, 1867-68. As Capt. commanding a division of the Transport Train, and subsequently 5 divisions at Senafé. Despatches. Medal; Brevet-Major.
- 1849-75. **Annesley, Stephen Francis Charles.** [Ens. 37 F. 1838; Lt. 1841; Capt. 1847.] **Capt. 1849; Bt.-Major 1858; Major 1858; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1859; Lt.-Col. 1866; Bt.-Col. 1867.** [h.p. 1875; Lt.-Col. Brig. Dépôt 1875; Major-Gen. 1878; Lt.-Gen. ret.

pay 1879; died 24 Nov. 1887.]

Ceylon Rebellion, 1848. With 37 F.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. With 10 F. Suppression of the Mutiny at Benares, capture of the fort of Atrowlees, advance on Lucknow, actions of Chanda, Umeerpore, Sultanpore and Douraha, siege and capture of Lucknow; commanded the advanced party into the Kaisabagh; commanded a party of volunteers occupying the large Mosque commanding the Kaisabagh; relief of Azimghur, operations at Jugdespore. Despatches. Medal and clasp; Brevet-Major.

1881-83. **Appleyard**, Frederick Ernest, C.B. [Ens. 80 F. 1850; Lt. 1852; Lt. 81 F. 1853; Lt. 7 F. 1853; Capt. 1854; Bt.-Major 1856; Major 1858; Major. Depôt Batt. 1858; Major 85 F. 1861; Lt.-Col. 1867; Bt.-Col. 1872; h.p. 1880.] **Lt.-Col. 30 Bde. Depot, 1881.** [h.p. 1883; Major-Gen. ret. pay 1884.]

Burmese War, 1852. Storming and capture of Martaban, Rangoon and Prome. Medal and clasp.

Crimean Campaign, 1854-55. Battles of Alma (wounded) and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, including repulse of sorties 5th April and 9th May, defence of quarries, 7th June, and assault on Redan, 18th June, 1855 (wounded). Despatches. Medal and 3 clasps; Turkish medal; Chevalier of Legion of Honour; 5th class Medjidie; Brevet-Major.

Afghan War, 1878-79. Commanded 3rd Brigade 1st Division Peshawur Valley Field Force; assault and capture of Ali Musjid and Bazar Valley Expedition. Despatches. Medal and clasp.

1900-04. **Archdale**, Hugh James, C.B. [Lt. R. Welch Fus. 1875; Capt. 1885; Major 1892.] **Lt.-Col. 1900; Bt.-Col. 1904.** [h.p. 1904; Brig.-Gen. 1907.]

Soudan Expedition, 1884-85. Nile. Medal and clasp; bronze star.

Burmese Expedition, 1886-87. Medal and clasp.

S. African War, 1899-1902. Relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso; operations on Tugela Heights, Feb., 1900. In command 1st Batt. R. Welch Fus., Feb. to Apr., 1900; Assist. Press Censor; in command 2nd Batt. Linc. Regt. from Oct., 1900. Operations in the Transvaal. Despatches. Queen's medal and 5 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps; C.B.

1842-42. **Archer**, William McGregor. **Ens. 1842.** [Ens. 78 F. 1842.]

1855-65. **Armstrong**, Carteret Andrew. **Ens. 1855; Lt. 1856; Capt. 1861.** Retired 1865.

- 1890—. **Barlow**, Cuthbert Charles Lambert. **2nd Lt. 1890; Lt. 1892; Capt. 1897; Major 1907.**
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battle of the Atbara.
 Medal; Egyptian medal and clasp.
Uganda, 1900. Nandi Expedition. Medal and clasp.
- 1765-66. **Barnes**, Caleb. **Ens. 1765.** [Ens. 61 F. 1766; Lt. 1770; Capt. 1780.]
- 1858-70. **Barnett**, Charles James. **Ens. 1858; Lt. 1859; Capt. 1863.** Died at Yokohama, 8 Apr. 1870.
- 1876-1910. **Barter**, Beamish St. John. [Sub-Lt. unatt. 1876.]
Sub-Lt. 1876; Lt. 1876; I. of M. 1881; Capt. 1883; Major 1893; 2nd in Command 1902; Lt.-Col. 1906; Bt.-Col. 1909. h.p. 1910.
- 1850-74. **Bartholomew**, George Churchill. **Ens. 1850; Lt. 1852; Capt. 1858; Bt.-Major 1872; Major 1873.** [Major 109 F. 1874; Lt.-Col. 1880; Col. ret. f.p. 1884; died 2 Dec. 1888.]
Indian Mutiny, 1858-59. Commanded a mounted detachment of 10 F. during the operations against the rebels in the Shahabad district, and was several times engaged. Despatches. Medal.
Abyssinian Expedition, 1868. Medal.
- 1881-82. **Barton**, Denis James. **2nd Lt. 1881; Lt. 1881.**
 [Lt. Oxf. L.I. 1882; Major 1900; Major ret. pay 1901.]
- 1755-76. **Bassett**, Henry. **Lt. 1755; Capt. 1757; Major 1765.** Out of the Regt. in 1777.
- 1771-95. **Bassett**, Sir Richard. **Ens. 1771; Lt. 1775; Capt. 1778; Bt.-Major 1794.** [Lt.-Col. of a Regt. raised to serve in the West Indies, 1795.]
- 1900—. **Bastard**, Reginald. **2nd Lt. 1900; Lt. 1902.**
S. African War, 1899-1902. Operations in the Orange Free State, including actions at Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1862-64. **Batchelor**, Edward Beevor. [Ens. 99 F. 1856; Lt. 1858; Capt. 1861.] **Capt. 1862.** [Capt. 77 F. 1864.]
North China, 1860. With 99 F. Actions of 18th and 21st Sept., and surrender of Peking.
- 1780-86 and 1808-09. **Bates**, Ralph. **Ens. 1780; Lt. 1783; Capt. 1785.** [Capt. 6 Dragoons 1786; Capt. 65 F. 1799; Major 1807.] **Major 1808.** [Major 4 Garrison Batt. 1809.]

- 1685-88 **Bath, John, Earl of.** [Governor of Plymouth Fort and Island, 1661: Capt. of a troop of non-regimental Horse, 1667.] **First Colonel of this Regt., which he raised and which was known by his name, 1685; removed by James II., 1688; restored by Prince of Orange, 1688; retired 1693.** [Again Governor of Plymouth, 1693.] Died Aug. 1701.

Served with his father, Sir Bevil Granville's Regt. (which he commanded when only 16 years of age) in all the considerable battles in the West of England, and was severely wounded at the second battle of Newbury.

Held many Court appointments, and was created, in recognition of his services, Baron Granville of Kilkhampton and Bideford, Viscount Granville of Lansdown, and Earl of Bath.

- 1798-1803. **Bathurst, Matthew. Ens. 1798; Lt. 1799.** Out of the Regt. in 1804.

- 1855-78. **Battye, Montagu McPherson. Ens. 1855; Lt. 1857; Capt. 1862; Bt.-Major 1875; Lt.-Col. ret. pay 1878.** [Military Knight of Windsor.]

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Present at the mutiny at Dinapore; attempt to relieve Arrah; capture of Atrowleea; advance to Lucknow, including actions at Chanda, Umeerpore, Sultanpoore and Douraha; siege and capture of Lucknow, and storming of the Emaumbara and Kaisabagh. Medal and clasp.

- 1889-92. **Battye, Richmond Moffat. 2nd Lt. 1889.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps, 1892.]

- 1848-48. **Baumgartner, Mowbray.** [Lt.; h.p.] **Lt. 1848.** [Lt. 83 F. 1848.]

- 1810-15. **Baylis, Thomas. Ens. 1810; Lt. 1812.** [Subaltern, Isle of Wight Depôt, 1815.]

Peninsula Campaign.

- 1749-56. **Bayly, Charles.** [Capt. Leighton's Regt.] **Capt. 1749.** Out of the Regt. in 1757.

- 1853-65. **Beale, Percy. Ens. 1853; Lt. 1855; Adj. 1858; Capt. 1861.** Retired 1865.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Present at the mutiny at Dinapore, defeat of the rebels by Eyre's force, action of Delour and capture of Jugdespore; advance to Lucknow, including actions at Chanda, Umeerpore and Sultanpore; attack on the fort of Douraha; siege and capture of Lucknow; led the storming party of the Regt. at the storming of the Emaumbara and Kaisabagh. Present as Adj. at the passage of the Tonse, relief of Azimghur, capture of Jugdespore, action of Chitourah and operations in its

- vicinity. Despatches twice. Medal and clasp.
North Behar, 1858-59. Staff officer to Col.
 Longden during Sir J. Douglas' final operations
 in the winter.
- 1842-46. **Beale**, Walter Yonge. [Ens. 68 F. 1838.] **Lt. 1842.** Killed in action, 1846.
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon
 (killed).
- 1849-55. **Beatty**, Frederick. [Ens. 90 F. 1848.] **Ens. 1849; Lt. 1854.** Retired 1855.
- 1827-28. **Beaucklerk**, George. [1st Lt. 23 F. 1825; Capt. unatt. 1826.] **Capt. 1827.** [Capt. 23 F. 1828.]
- 1879-86. **Beaver**, Guy Campbell Glenure. **2nd Lt. 1879; Lt. 1881.** Died at Manipur, 21 July, 1886.
- 1754-55. **Belcher**, Frederick John. **Ens. 1754.** Out of the Regt. in 1756.
- 1908—. **Belcher**, Reginald George Holland. [2nd Lt. R.W. Kent Regt. 1904; W.I. Regt. 1904; Lt. W.I. Regt. 1907.] **Lt. 1908.**
- 1791-94. **Belford**, William. [Lt. of an independent company, 1791.] **Lt. 1791.** Out of the Regt. in 1795.
- 1816-21. **Belford**, William. [Ens. 5 Garrison Batt. 1813; h.p.] **Ens. 1816.** [Ens. 34 F. 1821.]
- 1886-87. **Bell**, Lindesay Maxwell. **Lt. 1886.** [Lt. Ben. S. Corps, 1887; Capt. Ind. Army 1897; Major 1904.]
Burmese Expedition, 1887-89. Operations against
 the Chins, Upper Burma. Medal and clasp.
Mirauzai Expedition, 1891.
Isazai Expedition, 1892.
N.W. Frontier of India, 1897-98. **Malakand.**
 Utman Khel. Buner. Attack and capture of
 the Tanga Pass. Medal and clasp.
- 1833-33. **Bell**, John Henry. [Capt. 16 L.D. 1807; Bt.-Major 1812; Major 1816; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1819; h.p. 1826.] **Lt.-Col. 1833.** Retired 1833.
 Present at Waterloo.
- 1716-29. **Bellon**, William. **Ens. 1716.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
- 1902-07. **Bellwood**, Frank. **2nd Lt. 1902; Lt. 1904.** Resigned 1907.
- 1843-51. **Bendyshe**, John. [Ens. 62 F. 1840.] **Lt. 1843.** Retired 1851.
- 1713-14. **Benson**, John. **Lt. 1713.** Out of the Regt. in 1715.
- 1795-1805. **Benyon**, Thomas. **Surg. 1795.** Out of the Regt. in 1806.

- 1858-86. **Berger**, Ernest Archibald. **Ens. 1858; Lt. 1859; Adj. 1861; Capt. 1864; Bt.-Major 1877; Major 1878; Lt.-Col. 1881; Bt.-Col. 1885. Maj.-Gen. ret. pay, 1886.**
- 1807-14. **Berry**, James P——. **Ens. 1807; Lt. 1808. h.p. 1814.**
- 1814-24. **Berwlok**, Thomson. **Ens. 1814.** [Lt. R. African Colonial Corps, 1824.]
- 1805-14. **Best**, George. **Ens. 1805; Lt. 1807.** Died 1814.
- 1844-61. **Best**, Richard Mordesley. [Ens. 57 F. 1832; Lt. 1835; Capt. 1839.] **Capt. 1844; Bt.-Major 1851; Major 1858; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1858.** [Major 86 F. 1861.]
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. With 10 F. Siege operations before Mooltan and surrender of the fortress. Goojerat (wounded in the leg). Medal and clasps.
- 1857-61. **Betson**, William. **Ens. 1857; Lt. 1858. Retired 1861.**
Indian Mutiny, 1858-59. With Brig.-Gen. Corfield's column at Peeroo, 11th May, 1858. With Lugard's force in the operations near Jugdespore. Medal.
- 1807-11. **Bevan**, George. **Ens. 1807; Lt. 1808. Retired 1811.**
- 1805-22. **Beyer**, John Otto. [Capt. 22 F. 1799.] **Major 1805; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1812. [h.p. 37 F. 1822.]**
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1811-16. **Birch**, George. **Ens. 1811; Lt. 1812.** [Lt. 64 F. 1816.]
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1813-24. **Birch**, Robert. **Ens. 1813; Lt. 1823. Retired 1824.**
- 1862-64. **Biron**, Thomas Viney. **Ens. 1862. Retired 1864.**
- 1809-13. **Black**, Ebenezer. **Assist.-Surg. 1809. Out of the Regt. in 1814.**
Peninsula Campaign. With 20th Light Dragoons.
- 1752-60. **Blackerby**, Benjamin. **Capt. 1752. Out of the Regt. in 1761.**
- 1804-05. **Blackman**, ——. **Ens. 1804.** [Lt. 54 F. 1805; Capt. 1809.]
- 1760-77. **Blackmore**, Robert. **Ens. 1760; Lt. 1765; Capt.-Lt. 1776.** Out of the Regt. in 1778.
- 1906—. **Blackwood**, Frederick Herbert. **2nd Lt. 1906.**

- 1776-95. **Blair, John. Ens. 1776; Lt. 1778; Capt.-Lt. and Capt. 1791.** Out of the Regt. in 1796.
- 1862-92. **Blake, John William Smith O'Brien. Ens. 1862; Lt. 1864; Capt. 1876; Major 1881; Lt.-Col. 1891.** Retired f.p. 1892; died at Folkestone 25 Jan. 1907.
- 1700-04. **Blano, Charles. Chaplain 1700.**
- 1820-24. **Blane, Charles Collins. [Ens. and Lt. Gr. Gds. 1815; h.p.] Lt. 1820; Capt. 1823.** [Capt. 90 F. 1824.]
- 1869-72. **Blanshard, Frederick Hardy. [Ens. 46 F. 1864; Lt. 1867.] Lt. 1869. [Lt. Bo. S. Corps 1872; Lt.-Col. 1890; retired f.p. 1892.]**
Afghan War, 1880. Medal.
- 1829-41. **Blenkinsop, William. Qr. - Mr. 1829. h.p. 1841; died at Prestwick 2 Feb. 1852.**
Peninsula Campaign. Action before Alcoy.
- 1772-77. **Blennerhassett, John. Ens. 1772.** Out of the Regt. in 1778.
- 1812-13. **Blicke, William H—. Surg. 1812.** Out of the Regt. in 1814.
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1804-06. **Blissett, Thomas ——. [1st Lt. 23 F. 1802; h.p.] Lt. 1804.** Out of the Regt. in 1807.
- 1747-53. **Blogg, Thomas. Ens. 1747.** Out of the Regt. in 1754.
- 1804-16 and
1823-26. **Bloomfield, Edwin. Ens. 1804; Lt. 1805; Capt. 1813. [h.p. 1816.] Paym. 1823. [Capt. h.p. 1826; died at Great Glemham, Suffolk, 22 Oct. 1862.]**
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1804-08. **Blossett, John. [Lt. 2 F. 1796.] Capt. 1804.** [Capt. R. York Rangers 1808.]
- 1859-63. **Bluett, Henry P—. Ens. 1859; Lt. 1862. [Lt. 3 W.I. Regt. 1863.]**
- 1848-73. **Bluett, William Henry Peter Gordon. Ens. 1848; Lt. 1849; Capt. 1858; Major 1867.** Retired 1873.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Siege operations before Mooltan and surrender of the fortress. Goojerat. Medal and 2 clasps.
Indian Mutiny, 1858-59. Relief of Azimghur, capture of Jugdespore, and operations in its vicinity. Medal.
- 1809-16. **Bluntish, Robert. Paym. 1809. h.p. 1816.**
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.

- 1859-65. **W.C. Bogle**, Andrew Cathcart. [Ens. 78 F.; Capt. 13 F.] **Capt. 1859.** [Major h.p. 1865.]
Persian War, 1857. Bombardment of Mohumrah. Medal and clasp.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. With Havelock's column from its first taking the field. Actions of Futtehpore, Aoung, Pandoo Nuddee, Cawnpore, Oonao, and Busseerutgunge. Present at Cawnpore under Windham, when attacked by the Gwalior mutineers. Adjut. to 78 F. in the force under Outram at Alumbagh, including the repulse of numerous attacks, and operations ending in the final capture of Lucknow. In Rohilcund, under Lord Clyde. Present at Bareilly. Despatches for "conspicuous gallantry." V.C.; Medal and clasp.
- 1885-86. **W.C. Bolsragon**, Guy Hudleston. **Lt. 1885.** [Lt. Ben. S.C. 1886; Capt. Ind. Army 1896; Major 1903.]
Hazara Expedition, 1888. Medal and clasp.
Hazara Expedition, 1891. Clasp.
Miranzai (1st and 2nd) Expeditions, 1891. As Orderly Officer to G.O.C. in 1st Expedition. Clasp.
Hunza-Nagar Expedition, 1891-92. Despatches. Clasp; V.C.
Waziristan Expedition, 1894-95. Clasp.
N.W. Frontier of India, 1897-98. Operations on the Samana and in the Kurram Valley. Operations of the Flying Column in the Kurram Valley, under Col. Richardson. Medal and 2 clasps.
Tirah, 1897-98. Reconnaissance of the Kharmana Defile and action of 7th Nov., 1897. Operations against the Khani Khel Chamkanis. Clasp.
- 1717-1745. **Bolsragon**, Henry. **Ens. 1717; Lt. 1735.** [Capt.-Lt. Halifax's Regt. 1745.]
- 1816-17. **Boldero**, Henry. [Lt. 14 F. 1815.] **Lt. 1816.** h.p. 1817.
 Present at Waterloo.
- 1828-30. **Boldero**, Henry George. [1st Lt. R.E. 1823; Capt. unatt. 1827.] **Capt. 1828.** h.p. 1830.
- 1806-06. **Bolton**, George. **Ens. 1806.** [Lt. 14 F. 1806.]
- 1731-55. **Bolton**, Loftus. **Ens. 1731; Lt. 1737; Capt.-Lt. 1747; Capt. 1754.** Out of the Regt. in 1756.
- 1711-29. **Bonnin**, Cæsar. **Capt. 1711.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
- 1806-07. **Booker**, George. **Ens. 1806.** Out of the Regt. in 1808.

- 1865-78. **Booth, Thomas George. Ens. 1865; Lt. 1869; Capt. 1878.** [Paym. A.P.D. 1878; Hon. Lt.-Col. 1893; retired 1898.]
Perak Expedition, 1875. Attack on Malay stockade of Passir-Sala (severely wounded). Medal and clasp.
Egyptian Expedition, 1882. Medal; bronze star.
- 1887-1902 **Boothby, Francis Stewart Evelyn. 2nd Lt. 1887; and Lt. 1888; Capt. 1894.** [h.p. 1902.] **Capt. 1903.** Ret. pay 1907.
- 1790-91. **Borland, John.** [Lt. 73 F. 1778.] **Lt. 1790.** [Lt. 19 F. 1791.]
- 1815-16. **Borthwolk, John. Ens. 1815.** h.p. 1816.
- 1760-83. **Botet, Anthony. Ens. 1760; Lt. 1765; Capt.-Lt. and Capt. 1775; Capt. 1775; Major 1781.** Out of the Regt. in 1784.
- 1685-87. **Bourke, Michael. Capt. 1685.** Died 1 Jan. 1687.
- 1858-58. **Bourke, William Orme.** [Ens. 28 F. 1855.] **Ens. 1858.** [Lt. 18 F. 1858.]
- 1773-77. **Bourne, Robert. Ens. 1773.** Out of the Regt. in 1778.
- 1808-14. **Bowen, John Watts.** [Ens. 35 F. 1807.] **Lt. 1808.** Out of the Regt. in 1815.
Peninsula Campaign. With Calabrian Free Corps.
- 1892—. **Boxer, Hugh Edward Richard. 2nd Lt. 1892; Lt. 1893; Capt. 1900.**
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battle of the Atbara (severely wounded). Despatches. Egyptian medal and clasp; Medal.
- 1751-60. **Boyd, Higate. Ens. 1751; Lt. 1755.** Out of the Regt. in 1761.
- 1905—. **Boys, Eric Justin de Courcy. 2nd Lt. 1905; Lt. 1907.**
- 1689-89. **Brading, Walter. Ens. 1689.** In no subsequent list.
- 1756-58. **Bradshaw, Edmund. Major 1756.** Out of the Regt. in 1759.
- 1686-88. **Bradshawe, Deering.* Lt. 1686.** [Capt., Col. John Hale's Regt. 1688.]
- 1809-17. **Brady, Felix.** [1st Lt. 23 F. 1804.] **Capt. 1809.** h.p. 1817.
Peninsula Campaign.

* Tried for manslaughter of Sir Charles Pym, and acquitted, 1688.

- 1886-88. **Brandreth**, Edgar. **Lt. 1886.** [Lt. Ben. S.C. 1888; Capt. Ind. S.C. 1897.]
- 1687-94. **Breams**, Jacob. **Ens. 1687; Capt. 1692.** Out of the Regt. in 1695.
- 1693-1703. **Breams**, Walter. **Lt. 1693.** [Capt., Col. Roger Elliot's Regt., 1703.]
- 1704-04. **Breams**, Walter. **Ens. 1704.**
Killed at Blenheim.
- 1876-78. **Brennan**, George. **Sub-Lt. 1876; Lt. 1876.** [Lt. 1 W. I. Regt. 1878.]
- 1733-51. **Brereton**, George. **Lt. 1733; Capt.-Lt. 1740; Capt. 1747.** Resigned 1751.
- 1862-62. **Brett**, Digby Templeton. **Ens. 1862.** [Ens. 74 F. 1862.]
- 1756-62. **Brice**, Arthur Hill. **Ens. 1756; Lt. 1758.** Out of the Regt. in 1763. [Capt. 7 F. 1766.]
- 1865-79. **Bridge**, Augustus George. **Ens. 1865; Lt. 1871; Capt. 1879.** Retired 1879.
- 1776-78. **Brodie**, Alexander. **Ens. 1776.** [Lt. 4 F. 1778.]
- 1904-05. **Brodie**, Hugh Gordon. **2nd Lt. 1904.** [2nd Lt. Ind. Army 1905; Lt. 1906.]
- 1840-41. **Brodie**, Patrick. [Assist.-Surg. 11 F.] **Assist.-Surg. 1840.** [Staff Surg. 2nd Class, 1841.]
- 1794-1819. **Brome**, William Waldron. **Ens. 1794; Lt. 1795; Capt. 1804; Bt.-Major 1814.** Died at Malta 25 June, 1819.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1898—. **Bromhead**, Richard Freckleton Gonville. **2nd Lt. 1898; Lt. 1899; Capt. 1905.**
S. African War, 1900-1902. With Mounted Infantry. Operations in the Orange Free State, including operations at Paardeberg. Operations in the Transvaal; Orange River Colony; Cape Colony. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1858-67. **Bromley**, Henry Barrett. [Paym. 2 Jäger Corps, British German Legion.] **Paym. 1858.** Hon. Capt. 1863. Died on board ss. Nubia, 17 Sept., 1867.
- 1863-63. **Brookes**, George Daniel Hall. **Ens. 1863.** [Ens. 89 F. 1863.]
- 1826-33. **Broom**, John Henry. **Ens. 1826; Lt. 1829.** Retired 1833.

- 1822-42. **Broom**, Saville. [Ens. 67 F. 1815; Lt. 1820.] **Lt. 1822; Capt. 1825; Major 1836.** Died in Bengal, 6 Dec. 1842.
East Indies, 1818. Present at siege and capture of Malligaum.
- 1746-54. **Brough**, Richard. [2nd Lt. Duncombe's Regt.] **Lt. 1746.** Out of the Regt. in 1755.
- 1861-69. **Brougham**, Joseph Skelton. **Ens. 1861; Lt. 1863; Capt. 1869.** h.p. 1869.
- 1859-59. **Brounoker**, Henry Francis. **Ens. 1859.** [Ens. 24 F. 1859.]
- 1814-16. **Brown**, George Henry. **Ens. 1814.** h.p. 1816.
- 1746-66. **Brown**, Samuel. **Ens. 1746; Lt. 1755; Capt.-Lt. 1760; Capt. 1761.** Out of the Regt. in 1767.
- 1775-81. **Browne**, George. **Ens. 1775; Lt. 1777.** [Capt. 28th Independent Company of Foot, 1781.]
- 1902—. **Browne**, Percival Leathley. **2nd Lt. 1902; Lt. 1904.**
- 1770-72. **Browne**, Thomas. **Lt. 1770.** [Capt. 26 F. 1772.]
- 1704-17. **Brownjohn**, Henry. **Adj. 1704; Lt. 1709.** Died 1717.
 Present at Malplaquet.
- 1892-99. **Bryan**, Herbert, C.M.G. **2nd Lt. 1892; Lt. 1894.** [Capt. Manch. Regt. 1899; Bt.-Major 1900; retired pay 1904.]
W. Africa, 1897-98. Lagos. Employed in Hinterland. Operations on the Niger, including expedition to Bassema. Despatches. Medal and 2 clasps.
W. Africa, 1900. N. Nigeria. Kaduna expedition. Slightly wounded. Despatches. Clasp.
W. Africa, 1900. Operations in Ashanti. On Staff. Despatches twice. Brev.-Major.
W. Africa, 1901. Expedition up the Gambia, and operations against Fodi Kabba. On Staff. Despatches. Medal and clasp.
- 1804-05. **Buchan**, George. **Ens. 1804.** [Lt. 83 F. 1805.]
- 1869-77. **Buchanan**, Robert Francis. [Staff Assist.-Surg.] **Assist.-Surg. 1869; Surg. 1873.** Out of the Regt. in 1877.
- 1858-76. **Bulger**, George Ernest. [Ens. 69 F. 1847; Lt. 1850.] **Capt. 1858; Bt.-Major 1872; Major 1875.** Lt.-Col. ret. f.p. 1876. Died 17 April, 1881.
- 1807-08. **Bulkeley**, C— W—. **Ens. 1807.** Out of the Regt. in 1809.
- 1809-12. **Bulkeley**, E— H—. **Ens. 1809.** Retired 1812.

- 1839-44. **Bull, John James.** **Ens. 1839; Lt. 1841; Capt. 1843.** [Capt. 57 F. 1844.]
- 1841-55. **Bull, Marshall Valentine.** **Ens. 1841; Lt. 1842.**
Retired 1855.
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Present at Sobraon.
Medal.
- 1906—. **Buller, Lesley Montagu.** **2nd Lt. 1906.**
- 1693-1729. **Buller, Samuel.** **Ens. 1693; Lt. 1697; Adj. 1702; Capt. 1704; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1712.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
Present at Blenheim (wounded) and Malplaquet.
- 1862-65. **Burgess, Richard Stephen.** **Ens. 1862; Lt. 1865.**
Retired 1865.
- 1799-1803 **Burke, Richard.** **Ens. 1799.** [Lt., Major-Gen. and Josiah Champagné's Regt. 1803.] **Lt. 1805.**
1805-06. [Capt. Canadian Fencible Infantry, 1806.]
- 1860-63. **Burke, Thomas.** [Ens. 4 F. 1794; Lt. 1799; Capt. 1804; Major 1813; Lt.-Col. h.p. 1830; Bt.-Col. 1846; Major-Gen. 1854.] **Col. 1860; Lt.-Gen. 1861.** Died 4 Feb. 1863.
Jamaica and St. Domingo, 1796-97.
Holland, 1809. Volunteered at the taking of the Island of Schonwen.
Peninsula, 1810-12. With the 5th Division of the Army; present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor; slightly wounded at the affair of Barba del Puerco, in interrupting the retreat of the French garrison of Almeida; volunteered in the "Forlorn Hope" of Sir James Leith's Division at the taking of Badajoz, where he received several severe wounds, which rendered him incapable of further service. War medal and clasp for Badajoz.
- 1797-1804. **Burley, William Blyden.** **Ens. 1797; Lt. 1797.**
Out of the Regt. in 1805.
- 1864-82. **Burnaby, Eustace Beaumont.** **Ens. 1864; Lt. 1868; Capt. 1878.** Major h.p. 1882; ret. pay 1883.
Queen Victoria's Jubilee decoration, 1887.
- 1884-84. **Burne, Knightley Owen.** **Lt. 1864.** [Lt. Sco. Rif. 1884; Ind. S. Corps 1886; Capt. 1895; Major 1902.]
Waziristan Expedition, 1894-95. Medal and clasp.
N.W. Frontier of India, 1897-98. Medal and clasp.
- 1723-35. **Burnet, John.** **Capt. 1723.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.

- 1894-1901. **Burrowes**, Louis Arundell. **2nd Lt. 1894; Lt. 1897.** [Capt. Middx. Regt. 1901.]
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; Medal.
- 1705-07. **Burton**, Constantine. **Ens. 1705; Lt. 1705.**
 Drowned in Ostend Bay, 1707.
 Present with the Regt. at Blenheim, 24th July, 1704.
- 1892-99. **Burton**, Sydney Walter. **2nd Lt. 1892; Lt. 1895.**
 Died at Wellington, Madras, 30 July, 1899.
- 1702-04. **Burton**, Thomas. **Ens. 1702; Capt. 1704.**
 Killed at Blenheim.
- 1858-59. **Bury**, Hon. Alfred. [Ens. 82 F. 1846; Lt. 1852; Capt. 1854; h.p. 1856.] **Capt. 1858.** Retired 1859.
- 1755-56. **Bury**, William. **Ens. 1755.** Out of the Regt. in 1757.
- 1888-90. **Busteed**, Frederick Arthur. **2nd Lt. 1888.** Died at Cawnpore 4 Mar. 1890.
- 1812-16. **Bustin**, William Ridsdale. **Ens. 1812; Lt. 1815.**
 h.p. 1816.
- 1902—. **Butt**, Glyn Kingsley. **2nd Lt. 1902; Lt. 1904.**
- 1889-92. **Byers**, Cyril Bertram. **2nd Lt. 1889; Lt. 1892.**
 [Lt. Ind. S. Corps 1892; Capt. Ind. Army 1900; Major, 1907.]
N.W. Frontier of India, 1901-02. Waziristan. Medal and clasp.
- 1878-78. **Byng**, George Stanley. [Ens. Rif. Brig. 1858; Lt. 1861; Capt. h.p. 1872.] **Capt. 1878.** [h.p. 1878; Bt.-Major 1879.]
- 1858-81. **Byron**, John. [Ens. 34 F. 1852; Lt. 1854; Capt. 1858.] **Capt. 1858; Bt.-Major 1872; Major 1873; Lt.-Col. 1876; Bt.-Col. 1881.** [h.p. 1881; Lt.-Col. 12 Regtl. Dist. 1882; Maj.-Gen. ret. pay 1887.] Died at Surbiton 14 Aug. 1895.
Crimean Campaign, 1854-56. With 34 F. Wounded and taken prisoner in a sortie by the Russians during the siege of Sebastopol. Despatches. Medal and clasp; Turkish medal.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Action of Cawnpore. siege and capture of Lucknow, relief of Azimghur. Medal and clasp.
 Good service pension on retirement.
- 1858-62. **Byrne**, Thomas. [Ens. 67 F. 1819; Lt. 1823; Capt. 1839; Bt.-Major 1851.] **Major 1858; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1858.** Died 16 April, 1862.

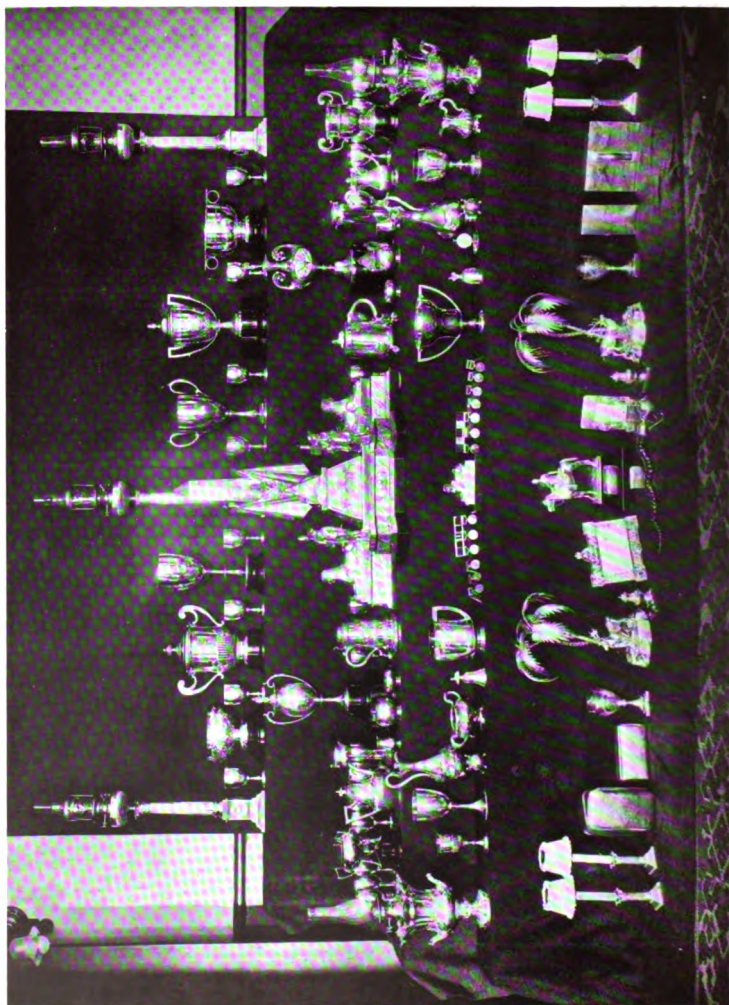


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OFFICERS' . . .
MESS PLATE. .
2ND BATTALION
LINCOLNSHIRE .
REGIMENT. . .

- 1787-92. **Cade**, Salusbury. **Ens. 1787.** Out of the Regt. in 1793.
- 1845-52. **Calcott**, Charles Rowland Berkeley. **Ens. 1845; Lt. 1848.** [Lt. 26 F. 1852; Capt. 1855; Major 1865; Major 28 F. 1866; Lt.-Col. unatt. 1870.]
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. With 10 F. Present at Mooltan, Soorjikoond, and Goojerat. Medal and clasps.
- 1804-12. **Calthrop**, Henry. **Ens. 1804; Lt. 1805; Capt. 1810.** [Capt. 5 Garr. Batt. 1812.]
- 1851-52. **Cameron**, George John Arnolds. [Ens. 11 F. 1845; Lt. 7 F. 1851.] **Lt. 1851.** Retired 1852.
- 1813-16. **Campbell**, Charles. **Ens. 1813.** [h.p. 5 Garr. Batt. 1816.]
- 1806-16. **Campbell**, Charles Moore. **Ens. 1806; Lt. 1807.** h.p. 1816.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1787-89. **Campbell**, John. **Ens. 1787.** [Ens. 60 F. 1789.]
- 1807-09. **Campbell**, John. [Capt. 7 Lt. Dragoons 1806.] **Capt. 1807.** Out of the Regt. in 1810.
- 1756-64. **Candler**, William. **Ens. 1756; Lt. 1758; Capt. 1762.** Out of the Regt. in 1765.
- 1833-41. **Cane**, Arthur Beresford. [Ens. 67 F.] **Ens. 1833; Lt. 1836.** Retired 1841.
- 1783-95. **Canning**, George. **Ens. 1783; Lt. 1791.** Out of the Regt. in 1796.
- 1687-93. **Carew**, Thomas. **Ens. 1687.** Out of the Regt. in 1694.
- 1881-82. **Carey**, Gordon Thomas James. **Lt. 1881.** [Lt. Highl. L.I. 1882.]
- 1722-29. **Carey**, Henry. **Capt.** before 1722. Out of the Regt. in 1730.
- 1795-1806. **Carey**, John Westropp. **Lt. 1795; Capt. 1804.** Out of the Regt. in 1807.
- 1804-15. **Carey**, Octavius, C.B. [Lt. 3 Dragoons 1801.] **Capt. 1804; Major 1809; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1813.** [Major 52 F. 1815.]
Peninsula Campaign. With Calabrian Free Corps.
- 1861-91 and 1891-94. **Carleton**, Henry Guy. **Ens. 1861; Lt. 1863; Capt. 1867; Bt.-Major 1880; Major 1881; Lt.-Col. 1886; Bt.-Col. 1890.** [h.p. 1891.] **Col. 10 Regt. Dist. 1891; ret. pay 1894; died 27 May, 1909.**

- 1770-78. **Carmichael**, Robert. **Lt. 1770; Capt. 1777.**
Out of the Regt. in 1779.
- 1685-88. **Carney**, Sir Charles. **Major 1685; Lt.-Col. 1687; Col. 1688.**
Served in the war between the United Provinces, the Emperor of Germany and France. Appointed by James II. to the Colonelcy of the Regt. at the Revolution, but removed by the Prince of Orange, 31st Dec., 1688, and not subsequently employed.
- 1688-1701. **Carney**, Thomas. **Ens. 1688; Capt. 1696.** Out of the Regt. in 1702.
- 1868-68. **Carolan**, George McGusty. [Staff Surg.] **Surg. 1868.**
- 1803-15. **Carpenter**, Digby Thomas. [Lt. 14 F.] **Paym. 1803; Capt. 1808.** [h.p. 61 F. 1815.]
- 1878-94 and 1900-01. **Carpenter**, William Sidney. **2nd Lt. 1878; Lt. 1878; Capt. 1885.** Ret. with gratuity 1894. Re-employed as **Capt. 1900** to 1901.
- 1812-15. **Carr**, John. [Capt. 5 Garr. Batt. 1808; Bt.-Major 1808.] **Capt. 1812; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1814.** [Capt.-Lt. and Capt. Royal Irish Artillery, 1815.]
- 1857-72. **Carr**, John. **Ens. 1857; Lt. 1858; Capt. 1867.** Retired 1872.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Suppression of the Mutiny at Benares, capture of Atrowleea, actions at Chanda, Umeerpore, Sultanpore and Douraha, siege and capture of Lucknow, relief of Azimghur, operations near Jugdespore. Medal and clasp.
- 1862-70. **Carr**, Nicholas Edward. **Ens. 1862; Lt. 1865.** [Capt. h.p. 1870.]
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Engaged with the Dacca mutineers at Chusanbunda in Bhootan. Medal.
- 1756-56. **Carr**, Richard. [Capt. 11 F. 1756.] **Capt. 1756.** Out of the Regt. in 1757.
- 1804-05. **Carr**, William James. **Ens. 1804.** [Ens. 5 W. I. Regt. 1805.]
- 1859-66. **Carter**, George William. **Ens. 1859; Lt. 1863.** Died 7 Oct., 1866.
- 1741-45. **Carter**, William. **Ens. 1741.** [Lt. Keightley's Regt. 1745.]
- 1861-84. **Caruthers-Little**, John Caruthers. **Ens. 1861; Lt. 1863; Adj. 1865; Capt. 1875; Major 1881.** Lt.-Col. ret. pay 1884.

- 1793-1816. **Cashell**, Francis William. **Ens. 1793; Lt. 1795; Capt. 1803; Major 1805; Lt.-Col. 1811.** h.p 1816; died 4 Dec., 1817.
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1723-35. **Castle**, William. **Capt. 1723.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1826-27. **Gates**, Edward. **Ens. 1826.** [Lt. unatt. 1827; Lt. 77 F. 1827.]
- 1718-35. **Gatesby**, ——. **Lt. 1718.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1778-88. **Cathcart**, Sir Andrew, Bart. [Capt. 15 F. 1765.] **Major 1778; Lt.-Col. 1781.** Out of the Regt. in 1789. Died 1828.
- 1856-59. **Cator**, John. [Ens. 68 F. 1852; Lt. 1854; Capt. 1855.] **Capt. 1856.** Died 1859.
- 1704-04. **Cavendish**, George. **Capt. 1704.**
Killed at Blenheim.
- 1693-1701. **Cazalet**, Mark. [Exempt and Eldest Capt. 3 Troop of Life Guards 1692.] **Capt. 1693.** Out of the Regt. in 1702.
- 1900-01. **Ceoll**, Eau Francis. **2nd Lt. 1900.** Resigned 1901.
- 1875-80. **Chamler**, Adrian Charles. **Lt. 1875; Aot.-Adjt. 30 Bde. Depot 1879.** Resigned 1880.* [Re-employed as Capt. R. Lanc. Reserve Regt. 1900; Capt. Res. of Off. 1901.]
- 1811-12. **Champlon**, Robert. [Lt. 7 Light Dragoons 1809.] **Lt. 1811.** Died 1812.
- 1852-54. **Chancellor**, Alexander. [Ens. 27 F. 1846; Lt. 1848; Capt. 1852.] **Capt. 1852.** [Capt. 75 F. 1854.]
- 1818-27. **Chandler**, George. [Capt. 1 Greek Light Infantry, 1814; h.p.] **Capt. 1818.** h.p. 1827.
- 1843-55. **Chandler**, John Thomas. **Ens. 1843; Lt. 1845.** [Capt. 62 F. 1855.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Present at Sobraon. Medal.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Present at Mooltan and Goojerat. Medal and clasps.
- 1686-87. **Chard**, Edward. **Ens. 1686.** Out of the Regt. in 1688.
- 1842-42. **Charlton**, William W——. **Ens. 1842.** Cancelled, 1842.

* Called to the Bar, 1854.

- 1807-11. **Chetham, John.** **Qr.-Mr. 1807.** [Ens. 4 R. Veteran Batt. 1811.]
- 1862-64. **Chetwynd, Hon. Charles C——.** [Ens. 50 F. 1854; Lt. 1855; Capt. 1860; h.p.] **Capt. 1862.** Retired 1864.
Crimean Campaign, 1854-55. With 50 F. at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. Medal and clasp; Turkish medal.
- 1821-21. **Childers, William.** **Ens. 1821.** h.p. 1821.
- 1899-1909. **Church, Walter.** **Qr.-Mr. 1899.** [Qr.-Mr. D. of Cornwall's L.I. 1909; Hon. Capt. 1909.]
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Despatches. Medal for distinguished conduct in the Field; Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; medal.
- 1747-50. **Clark, Robert.** **Ens. 1747.** Out of the Regt in 1751.
- 1795-96. **Clarke, Charles.** **Lt. 1795.** Out of the Regt. in 1797.
- 1704-14. **Clarke, Edward.** **Ens. 1704.** Out of the Regt. in 1715.
- 1902-03. **Clarke, Gerald Anderson.** **2nd Lt. 1902.** [2nd Lt. Ind. Army 1903; Lt. 1904.]
- 1862-63. **Clarke, John, M.D.** [Assist.-Surg. Staff.] **Assist.-Surg. 1862.** [Staff Surg. 1863.]
- 1804-08. **Clarke, Matthew.** **Ens. 1804; Lt. 1805.** Out of the Regt. in 1809.
- 1902-04. **Clarke, Richard Charles.** **2nd Lt. 1902.** [2nd Lt. Ind. Army 1904; Lt. 1905.]
- 1878-91. **Clay, Albert.** **Qr.-Mr. 1878; Hon. Capt. 1888.** Ret. pay 1891. [Re-employed 1901; Hon. Major 1902.]
- 1804-05. **Clayton, William.** **Ens. 1804.** Out of the Regt. in 1806.
- 1747-49. **Clenahan, William.** [Capt. Fuller's Regt.] **Capt. 1747.** Died 1749.
- 1847-60. **Clifford, Richard Cormic.** [Ens. 50 F. 1845; Lt. 1847.] **Lt. 1847; Capt. 1857.** [Capt. 48 F. 1860.]
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Present at Goojerat. Medal.
- 1805-07. **Clowes, George.** **Ens. 1805.** Out of the Regt. in 1808.
- 1786-92. **Coates, George.** [Lt. 1 F. 1778; h.p.] **Lt. 1786.** Out of the Regt. in 1793.

- 1830-37. **Cochrane**, William. [Capt. 103 F.; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1824; Inspecting F.O. of Militia, Nova Scotia, 1824.] **Major 1830; Lt.-Col. 1836.** h.p. 1837.
- 1706-17. **Coghill**, John. **Lt. 1706.** Out of the Regt. in 1717.
- 1860-66. **Coke**, Matthew. [Ens. 12 F. 1855; Lt. 1858.] **Lt. 1860; Capt. 1865.** Retired 1866. [Adj. Vols.; Hon. Major 1879.]
- 1803-05. **Colbraith**, J——. W——. **Assist.-Surg. 1803.** Out of the Regt. in 1806.
- 1804-05. **Cole**, Henry Robert. **Ens. 1804.** [Lt. 1 Dragoons 1805.]
- 1733-55. **Collins**, Dansay. **Ens. 1733; Lt. 1739.** Out of the Regt. in 1756.
- 1902-02. **Collins**, Edward Michael. [Qr.-Mr. Lanc. Fus. 1886; Hon. Capt. 1896; Ret. pay 1898.] **Qr.-Mr. (re-employed) 1902.** Hon. Major 1902.
- 1785-96. **Collis**, George. **Ens. 1785; Lt. 1793; Capt. 1795.** Out of the Regt. in 1797.
- 1731-45. **Colt**, George. **Ens. 1731; Lt. 1738.** [Lt. Trelawney's Regt. 1745.]
- 1715-35. **Columbine**, Francis. [Ens. 8 F. 1695; Capt. 1701; Major 1704; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1705; Bt.-Col. 1706.] **Lt.-Col. 1715.** [Brig.-Gen. 1727; Major-Gen. 1735.] **Col. 1737; Lt.-Gen. 1739.** Died 22 Sept. 1746.
- Served under Marlborough in the wars of Queen Anne.
- 1878-78. **Combe**, Christian. **2nd Lt. 1878.** [2nd Lt. 5 Lancers 1878; Capt. R. H. Gds.; retired 1887.]
- 1796-98. **Conellan**, George. **Ens. 1796.** Out of the Regt. in 1799.
- 1758-68. **Conran**, Henry. **Ens. 1758; Lt. 1761; Capt. 1766.** [Capt. 27 F. 1768.]
- 1842-45. **Considine**, James, K.H. [Ens. 1809; Lt. 1810; Capt. 1822; Major 1826; Lt.-Col. 1827; Bt.-Col. 1841; h.p.] **Lt.-Col. 1842.** Died at Meerut 4 Sept., 1845.
- Peninsula, 1810-14.* Actions of the Coa, Busaco, Redinha, Condeixa, and Sabugal; sieges and assaults of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz (severely wounded), battle of Salamanca, passage of the Bidassoa, battle of Nivelle (severely wounded).
- American War, 1815.* Attack on New Orleans.

- 1781-82. **Conway**, Hon. George. [Ens. 39 F. 1779; Lt. 1 F. 1781.] **Lt. 1781.** [Capt. 23 F. 1782.]
- 1897-1906. **Conway**, William John. **Qr.-Mr. 1897.** Hon. Capt. 1900. [Qr.-Mr. N. Staffs. Regt. 1906; ret. pay 1907.]
S. African War, 1900-02. Employed on Police duty, Pretoria. With S. African Constabulary. Operations in the Orange Free State, 1900, including operations at Paardeberg, actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River, and Zand River. Operations in the Transvaal, 1900, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. Operations in Orange River Colony, 1900-02. Despatches. Hon. rank of Capt.; Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1879-83. **Goode**, William Holland. **2nd Lt. 1879; Lt. 1886.** Shot by a mad soldier on parade at Benares, 16 Feb. 1883.
- 1841-43. **Cook**, Francis Augustus. [Ens. 37 F. 1830; Lt. 1834.] **Paym. 1841.** Died at Calcutta 18 Mar. 1843.
- 1865-67. **Cooke**, William. [Ens. 16 F. 1865.] **Ens. 1865.** [L. Ind. Staff Corps, 1867; Col. 1897; ret. pay 1897.]
Afghan War, 1879. With Kuram Valley Field Force. In charge of Commissariat; action at Ali Kheyl. Advance force to Kabul. Operations at Shutur-Gardan and Khushi, battle of Charasiah, operations at Sherpur. Medal and 2 clasps.
Burmese Expedition, 1885-87. With Commissariat Dept. at Rangoon. Thanked by Govt. of India. Bt.-Lt.-Col.
- 1796-1804. **Coote**, Arthur Gethin. **Lt. 1706.** [Capt. 50 F. 1804.]
 Killed in action at Vimiera, 1808.
- 1764-66. **Coote**, Sir Charles, K.B. **Capt. 1764.** Out of the Regt. in 1767.
- 1860-65. **Corballe**, John Bartholomew. [Ens. 39 F. 1855; Lt. 1859.] **Lt. 1860; Capt. 1864.** Retired 1865.
- 1738-41. **Corbet**, Richard. **Ens. 1738.** [Capt.-Lt. Mordaunt's Regt. 1741.]
- 1905-07. **Corry**, Claude Lindsay. [2nd Lt. R. Garr. Regt. 1902; Lt. 1904.] **Lt. 1905.** Resigned 1907.
S. African War, 1899-1902. Operations in Cape Colony, 1901-02. Queen's medal and 3 clasps.
- 1858-62. **Coryton**, George Frederick. [Ens. 70 F. 1844; Lt. 1846.] **Capt. 1858.** Retired 1862.

- 1842-42. **Cotton**, Henry Calvely. **Ens. 1842.** [Ens. 68 F. 1842.]
- 1854-58. **Cotton**, Sir Sydney John, G.C.B. [Cornet 22 L. D. 1810; Lt. 1812; Capt. 1820; Major 28 F. 1828; and
1863-74. Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1841; Lt.-Col. 22 F. 1847; Bt.-Col. 1854.] **Lt.-Col. 1854.** [Major-Gen. 1858.] **Col. 1863.** Lt.-Gen. 1866. Died 19 Feb., 1874.
Served with 22nd Light Dragoons in the Mahratta War, 1817; with 28 F. in Sind, under Sir Charles Napier, 1842-43. Commanded a force of Art., Cav., and Inf., 1853, which marched as a reinforcement to the N.W. Frontier, necessitated by the agitation on the Border caused by the assassination of the British Commissioner; reduced the refractory tribes in the Kohat Pass to subjection. Commanded 22 F., under Brig. Boileau against the Boree Afreedees on the N.W. Frontier, 1853. Commanded an expeditionary force of 4,500 men to Shah Mooseh Kheyl, 1854, for the punishment of the Mohmund tribe. In 1858 commanded an expeditionary force of the same strength to Sittana, the Chinglee Valley, and Punjtar on the Ensofzie Border, to punish Mokurrub Khan, Chief of the Punjtar and Hindostanee fanatics and rebel Sepoys. Indian medal and clasp; K.C.B. for services in command of troops on the N.W. Frontier in suppression of the Mutiny, 1857-58; medal.
- 1845-45. **Couper**, Sir George, Bart., C.B., K.H. [Lt.-Col.; Bt.-Col. 1837.] **Lt.-Col. 1845.** Retired 1845.
- 1845-45. **Couper**, Sir George, Bart., C.B., K.H.* [Ens. 92 F. 1797; Lt. 1799; Capt. 1808; Major 1813; Lt.-Col. 1821; h.p. 1835; Bt.-Col. 1837.] **Lt.-Col. 1845.** Retired 1845.
Copenhagen, 1807. As Assist. Engineer.
Sweden, 1809. With 92 F.
Portugal, 1809. With Sir John Moore's Army.
Walcheren, 1809. As A.D.C. to Lord Dalhousie.
Peninsula Campaign, 1811-14. As A.D.C. to Sir H. Clinton, and subsequently to Lord Dalhousie. Medal with clasps for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and Pyrenees.
American War, 1814-15. As A.Q.M.G. in Gulf of Mexico.
- 1890—. **Cox**, Samuel FitzGibbon. **2nd Lt. 1890; Lt. 1892; Capt. 1898; Bt.-Major 1902; Major 1908.**
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. British Brigade Signalling Officer during first phase, and afterwards Divisional Signalling Officer, British Troops. Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; medal.
S. African War, 1899-1902. On Staff. Operations

* Principal equerry to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.

- in the Orange Free State, 1900; in Cape Colony, 1899. Operations in the Transvaal, 1900-01; in Orange River Colony, 1901-02. Despatches. Bt.-Major; Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1879-99 **Cox, Walter Latham.** [Sub.-Lt. 87 F. 1877; Lt. and 1887.] **Lt. 1879; Capt. 1885; Major 1895.**
1900-01. [h.p. 1899.] **Major 1900.** h.p. 1901; ret. pay 1903. Subsequently employed in War Office.
- 1906— **Cragg, Edward.** **2nd Lt. 1906.**
- 1858-61. **W.C. Craig, James.** [Ens. and Adj. Military Train 1857.] **Lt. 1858; Adj. 1858.** Died 18 Mar. 1861.
Crimean Campaign, 1854-55. Battles of Balaklava and Inkerman (severely wounded), siege and fall of Sebastopol, and sortie of 26 Oct. Medal and 3 clasps; V.C.
- 1735-36. **Cramer, Richard Hill.** **Ens. 1735.** [Ens. Maj.-Gen. Hargrave's Regt. 1736.]
- 1759-61. **Crampton, Josiah.** **Ens. 1759.** [Not in lists for and 1762-3-4.] **Lt. 1765; Adj. 1769.** Out of the 1765-70. Regt. in 1771.
- 1762-63. **Craufurd, Andrew.** **Lt. 1762.** Out of the Regt. in 1764.
- 1884-84. **Crichton, Richmond Trevor.** **Lt. 1884.** [Lt. Highl. L.I. 1884; Lt. Ind. S.C. 1888; Capt. 1895; Major 1902.]
- 1688-88. **Cripps, James.** **Capt. 1688.** Resigned 1688.
- 1870-70. **Croasdale, George James.** [Ens. Cape Mounted Rifles, 1867.] **Ens. 1870.** [Lt. 1 W. I. Regt. 1870.]
- 1851-57. **Grofton, Hugh Augustus.** [Ens. 6 F. 1848.] **Lt. 1851.** Retired 1857.
Kaffir War, 1850-51. With 6 F. Engaged in most of the operations against the enemy, including the affair in the Amatola Mountains against Sandilli's Tribe, Dec. 1850, and the combined attack on the Amatolas, June 1851.
- 1824-27. **Grosble, George John.** **Ens. 1824; Lt. 1825.** [Capt. unatt. 1827.]
- 1858-76. **W.C. Crowe, Joseph P.—. H—.** [Ens. 78 F. 1846; Lt. 1850.] **Capt. 1858; Bt.-Major 1859; Major 1867; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1871; Lt.-Col. 1875.** Retired f.p. 1876. Died 1876.
Persian Campaign, 1856. With 78 F. Action of Kooshab and bombardment of Mohumrah. Medal and clasp.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-59. With Havelock's column

from its first taking the field. Actions of Futtehpore, Pandoo Nuddee, Cawnpore, Oonao, Buseerutgunge, Boorbeakechowkee (V.C. for "distinguished and gallant conduct,") Mungarwar, Alumbagh, relief of Lucknow (wounded), defence of Lucknow under Outram, siege and capture of Lucknow, relief of Azimghur, and operations near Jugdespore. Medal and 2 clasps; Bt.-Major; grant of a year's service for Lucknow.

- 1737-41. **Crowle, Daniel.** **Ens. 1737.** [Lt. Houghton's Regt. 1741.]
- 1702-13. **Croye, Daniel.** **Ens. 1702; Lt. 1704.** Out of the Regt. in 1714.
Present with the Regt. at Blenheim (wounded) and Malplaquet.
- 1693-1704. **Croye, Peter.** **Ens. 1693; Lt. 1695; Capt. before 1704.**
Present at Schellenberg; killed at Blenheim.
- 1757-65. **Cuffe, Walter.** **Ens. 1757; Lt. 1760.** Out of the Regt. in 1766.
- 1781-93. **Cumberland, Charles.** **Ens. 1781; Lt. 1787.** Out of the Regt. in 1794.
- 1884—. **Cumberland, Richard Ormsby.** **Lt. 1884; Capt. 1804; Major 1905.**
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; medal.
- 1827-34. **Cumine, William.** [Lt. h.p.] **Lt. 1827.** Died 1834.
- 1873-78. **Cuming, George Lewis.** [Paym. 73 F. 1866; Hon. Capt. 1871.] **Paym. 1873.** [Paym. A.P.D. 1878; Hon. Major 1881; retired 1888; died at Exmouth 11 Jan. 1909.]
- 1733-53. **Cumming, Gavin.** **Lt. 1733; Capt.-Lt. 1747; Capt. 1747.** Out of the Regt. in 1754.
- 1807-10. **Cummins, John.** **Ens. 1807; Lt. 1808.** Retired 1810.
- 1704-15. **Cuningham, James.** **Ens. 1704; Lt. 1710.** [Capt. Lord Mark Kerr's Regt. 1715.]
Present at Malplaquet.
- 1697-1704. **Cunningham, John.** **Capt.-Lt. 1697; Capt. before 1704.**
Killed at Blenheim.
- 1714—? **Cunningham, John.** **Qr.-Mr. 1714.**

- 1688-88. **Cunningham**, Rowland. **Ens. 1688.** In no subsequent list.
- 1843-45. **Curry**, Joseph. **Ens. 1843.** Retired 1845.
- 1901-06. **Curry**, Montague Creighton, D.S.O. [2nd Lt. 11 F. 1877; Lt. 1878; Adj. 1885; Capt. 1885; Adj. 1894; Major 1897.] **Major 1901; 2nd in Command 1901; Lt.-Col. 1902; Bt.-Col. 1905.** [h.p. 1906; Col. No. 4 District 1909.]
N.W. Frontier of India, 1897-98. With Tirah Expeditionary Force. Medal and 2 clasps.
S. African War, 1899-1902. Operations in Natal, 1899. Actions at Elandsbaagte, Rietfontein and Lombard's Kop. Defence of Ladysmith, including action of 6th Jan., 1900; acted as Station Commandant. Operations in the Transvaal, 1900. In command Imperial Light Infantry, June, 1900, to July, 1901. Operations in Orange River Colony. Despatches, 3 times. Queen's medal and 4 clasps; D.S.O.
- 1837-42. **Custance**, Holman. [Ens. 50 F. 1808; Lt. 1810; Capt. 1814; Major 1824; Lt.-Col. 1826; Lt.-Col. 9 F. 1831.] **Lt.-Col. 1837; Bt.-Col. 1841.** [Lt.-Col. Isle of Wight Depot Batt. 1842.]
Walcheren Expedition, 1809.
Peninsula, 1810-14. Repulse of the French at Bejer, in front of Post-à-Banos Pass, affairs in Roncesvalles Pass, battle of Nivelle, attack on Cambo, crossing the Nive, action at St. Pierre d'Arrubé, near Bayonne (twice wounded and severely), action at Sauveterre, passage of Gave d'Oleron, and Gave de Pau, battle of Orthes, affair at Tarbes, action at Aire (wounded), and battle of Toulouse.
- 1841-43. **Daines**, Charles. **Qr.-Mr. 1841.** [Qr.-Mr. 26 F. 1843.]
- 1867-80. **Dale**, Mitcalfe. **Ens. 1867; Lt. 1871; Capt. 1879.** Retired with gratuity 1880.
- 1815-16. **Dale**, Robert F——. **Ens. 1815.** Out of the Regt. in 1817.
- 1807-08. **D'Alton**, James. **Ens. 1807.** [Ens. h.p. 5 Garr. Batt. 1808.]
- 1751-77. **Dalway**, Robert. [Ens. Irish h.p.] **Ens. 1751; Lt. 1755; Capt.-Lt. 1762; Capt. 1766.** Out of the Regt. in 1778.
- 1864-67. **Daly**, James M——. [Ens. 77 F. 1854; Lt. 1855; Capt. 1858.] **Capt. 1864.** Retired 1867.
Crimean Campaign, 1854-55. With 77 F. Siege and fall of Sebastopol. Medal and clasp; Turkish medal.

1696-1713 Daniel, William. Ens. 1696; Lt. 1704; h.p. 1713; and Lt. before 1722. Out of the Regt. in 1736. 1722-35.

Present at Blenheim and Malplaquet.

1705-15. Daroy, Peter. Ens. 1705. [Lt. and Capt. Coldstream Guards 1715.]
Present at Malplaquet.

1859-67. Darker, James. [Qr.-Mr. 23 F. 1855.] Qr.-Mr. 1859. [Qr.-Mr. 6 F. 1867; Hon. Capt. 1874; h.p. 1874; ret. pay 1881; died 25 Apr. 1905.]
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. With 23 F. Relief of Lucknow under Lord Clyde, defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore, siege and fall of Lucknow. Medal and 2 clasps; grant of a year's service for Lucknow.

1808-12. Darrill, Charles. Ens. 1808; Lt. 1810. Retired 1812.

1844-48. Dashwood, Edwin. Ens. 1844; Lt. 1846. Retired 1848.
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Present at Sobraon. Medal.

1892-96. Davies, George Freshfield. 2nd Lt. 1892; Lt. 1896. [Lt. A. S. Corps 1896; Capt. 1900; Major 1908.]

S. African War, 1899-1902. Operations in Natal, 1899. Relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso; action at Spion Kop; action at Vaal Krantz; operations on Tugela Heights, and action at Pieter's Hill. Operations in Natal, 1900. Action at Laing's Nek. Operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, 1900. Operations in the Transvaal, 1900-02. Despatches. Queen's medal and 4 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.

1908—. Davies, Henry Fanshawe. [Formerly R. Navy; Ens. and Lt. Grenadier Gds. 1854; Lt. and Capt. 1857; Capt. and Lt.-Col. 1864; Bt.-Col. 1877; Major 1880; Lt.-Col. 1881; h.p. 1885; Major-Gen. 1886; Lt.-Gen. 1893; ret. pay 1898]. Col. 1908.

Burmese War, 1852-53. Medal.

Russian War, 1854. Expedition to the Baltic. Medal.

S. African War, 1879. Zulu campaign. Commanded the troops at the wreck of the transport steamer "Clyde," and acted as Commandant at Conference Hill, Transvaal, and at Fort Newdigate, Zululand, during the campaign. Despatches. Medal and clasps.

- 1858-78. **Davies**, Robert Willock. [Ens. 3 W. I. Regt. 1845; Lt. 1847; Capt. 1858.] **Capt. 1858**; Bt.-Major 1872; **Major 1875**. Hon. Lt.-Col. ret. pay 1878; died 22 Dec. 1879.
Received the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for "gallant and humane conduct," 3rd Nov., 1852, having plunged into the Rio Grande at Jamaica and rescued a private soldier who had been carried away by the force of the current.
- 1874-78. **Davis**, William Henry. [Ens. 27 F. 1852; Lt. 1854; Capt. 1861; Major 109 F. 1871.] **Major 1874**; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1877. Hon. Col. ret. pay 1878; died 10 Mar. 1900.
Ensofzai Expedition, 1857. Orderly officer to Lt.-Col. Vaughan at the attack on and destruction of Nheringa.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-59. With 27 F. on N.W. Frontier. Medal and clasp.
- 1809-10. **Dawes**, John. **Ens. 1809**. Out of the Regt. in 1811.
- 1691-97. **Dawes**, Warner. **Ens. 1691**; Lt. 1694; **Capt. 1696**. [h.p. 1697.] **Capt. 1701**.
and
1701-04. Killed at Blenheim.
- 1829-30. **Dawn**, James. [Staff-Surg.; h.p.] **Surg. 1829**. [Surg. 8 Light Dragoons 1830.]
- 1900— . **Dawson**, Herbert Edward. **2nd Lt. 1900**; Lt. **1901**; **Capt. 1906**.
S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in the Orange Free State, 1900. Operations in the Transvaal, 1900-02. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1704-04. **Dawson**, Thomas. **Ens. 1704**.
Killed at Blenheim.
- 1876-1903. **Day**, Thomas Hulkes Bingham. **Lt. 1876**; **Capt. 1883**; **Major 1893**; **2nd In Command 1898**. Ret. pay 1903.
S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in the Orange Free State, 1900, including operations at Paardeberg, actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River, and Zand River. Operations in the Transvaal, 1900-02, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. In command of 2nd Batt. Nov., 1900, to Mar., 1901. Operations in the Transvaal, 1900-02. Commandant of troops at Rietfontein. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1824-25. **Dayrell**, Francis. [2nd Lt. Rif. Brig. 1816.] **Lt. 1824**. [Capt. h.p. 1825.]

- 1770-96. **de Bernière, Henry.** **Ens. 1770; Lt. 1775;** Bt.-Capt. 1783; **Capt.-Lt. and Capt. 1787;** Bt.-Major 1794; **Major 1795.** [Lt.-Col. 9 F. 1796.]
- 1691-1715. **Deblize, David.** **Chirurgion 1694.** Still serving in the Regt. in 1715.
Present with the Regt. at Blenheim and Malplaquet.
- 1711-13. **Deblize, Roger Augustus.** **Ens. 1711; Lt. 1723; Capt.-Lt. 1739; Capt. 1740.** Died 1743.
- 1871-93. **de Hoghton, Sir James, Bart.** [Previously R. Navy.] **Ens. 1871; Lt. 1871; L. of M. 1878; Capt. 1881; Major 1892.** Ret. pay 1893.
Ashanti War, 1873-74. Battle of Amoaful, capture of Becquah. affair at Jarbindah. Medal and clasp.
Awarded silver medal of Royal Humane Society and Stanhope gold medal for rescuing a man who fell overboard from the yacht "Dart," at Lowestoft, 10th Sept., 1874, a very dark night, blowing and raining hard, with a 5½-knot tide.
- 1901—. **de Hoghton, Vere.** **2nd Lt. 1901; Lt. 1904.**
- 1712-14. **de la Coudrière, William Rabauld.** **Ens. 1712.** Out of the Regt. in 1715.
- 1794-1800. **de la Douespe, Henry.** **Ens. 1794; Lt. 1795.** [Lt. 77 F. 1800; Capt. 69 F. 1802.]
- 1826-29. **Delancey, John.** [Lt. 82 F. 1820; Capt. unatt. 1825.] **Capt. 1826.** h.p. 1829.
- 1769-75. **Delap, Robert.** **Ens. 1769.** Out of the Regt. in 1776
- 1887-87. **de Montmorency, Raymond Harvey Lodge Joseph.** **2nd Lt. 1887.** [2nd Lt. 21 Hussars 1887.]
- 1848-50. **Denne, Thomas Planta.** [Ens. 55 F. 1847.] **Ens. 1848.** Retired 1850.
- 1760-67. **Denny, Barry.** **Ens. 1760.** Out of the Regt. in 1768.
- 1863-85. **Denny, Charles Anthony.** [Ens. 3 W.I. Regt. 1861; Lt. 1862.] **Lt. 1863; Capt. 1867; Bt.-Major 1880; Major 1881.** Lt.-Col. ret. pay 1885; died 18 Feb. 1889.
- 1798-1803. **de Noé, Lewis Amédée.** **Lt. 1798.** [Capt. Col. William Ramsay's Regt of Infy. 1803.]
- 1795-98. **Dent, Thomas.** **Lt. 1795; Capt. 1796.** Out of the Regt. in 1799.
- 1798-1826. **Dent, Thomas.** **Lt. 1798; Capt. 1805; Bt.-Major 1819.** [Major unatt. 1826.]
Penninsula Campaign.

- 1689-1701. **de St. Eloy**, Isaac Guoyguet. **Capt. 1689.** Out of the Regt. before 1702.
- 1695-1708. **de St. Eloy**, Moses Guoyguet. **Ens. 1695.** Out of the Regt. in 1709.
- 1690-1701. **de Verrière**, Gabriel. **Ens. 1690; Lt. 1693.** Out of the Regt. in 1702.
- 1880-1902. **Dewar**, Arthur William. **2nd Lt. 1880; Lt. 1881; Capt. 1888; Adj. 1892; Major 1902.** Ret. pay 1902.
- 1783-85. **Dlok**, William. [Ens. and Lt. 1 Foot Gds. 1779; Lt. and Capt. 1783.] **Capt. 1783.** Out of the Regt. in 1786.
- 1859-67. **Dickinson**, Robert Munro. **Ens. 1859; Lt. 1862; Capt. 1867.** Retired 1867.
- 1812-16. **Dickson**, Francis. **Ens. 1812; Lt. 1814.** h.p. 1816.
- 1872-74. **Dillon**, Arthur Steuart Corry. **Sub.-Lt. 1872.** Died 3 Aug. 1874.
- 1788-1801. **Dismore**, William Ponsonby. [Lt. 79 F. 1780; h.p.] **Lt. 1788; Adj. 1790; Capt. 1795.** Out of the Regt. in 1802.
- 1795-1803. **Disney**, William Henry. **Lt. 1795.** [Capt. 47 F. 1803.]
- 1805-23. **Dive**, Hugh. **Paym. 1805.** h.p. 1823. Died 4 Sept. 1860.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1869-72. **Dobbs**, George Cadell. [Ens. 9 F. 1869.] **Ens. 1869; Lt. 1871.** [Lt. 67 F. 1872; Lt. Bo. S. Corps 1872; Capt. 1881; Major 1889; Lt.-Col. 1895; Col. 1889; ret. pay 1907.]
Afghan War, 1879-80. Battle of Maiwand; defence of Kandahar. Despatches. Medal.
- 1899-1902. **Dockray-Waterhouse**, Ronald. **2nd Lt. 1899; Lt. 1901.** [Lt. 6 Drag. Gds. 1902; h.p. 1905.]
S. African War, 1900-02. With Mounted Infantry. Operations in Orange Free State, 1900, including Paardeberg (wounded). Operations in the Transvaal, 1901-02; in Orange River Colony, 1901. Despatches. Queen's medal and 2 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1725-35. **Doldge**, George. **Ens. 1725.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1855-59. **Donald**, Henry Alexander [Ens. R. Can. Rif.] **Ens. 1855; Lt. 1858.** [Lt. 21 F. 1859.]

- 1888-89. **Donnan, William. 2nd Lt. 1888.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps 1889; Capt. Ind. Army 1899; Major 1906.]
E. Africa, 1904. Operations in Somaliland.
Medal and clasp.
- 1794-1803. **Douglas, Charles Aytoune. Ens. 1794; Lt. 1795.** [Capt. Col. William Ramsay's Regt. 1803.]
- 1858-67. **Douglas, Frederick, M.D. [Staff Surg. 2nd Class.] Surg. 1858.** [Staff Surg. 1867.]
- 1810-11. **Douglas, William Grueber. [Lt. 78 F. 1805.] Lt. 1810.** [Lt. 6 W. I. Regt. 1811.]
- 1741-46. **Douglass, John. Ens. 1741..** [Cornet, Campbell's Regt. 1746.]
- 1804-06. **Downes, Charles. [2nd Lt. 95 F. 1803.] Lt. 1804.** [Capt. Maj.-Gen. Josiah Champagné's Regt. of Infantry 1806.]
- 1875-76. **Dowson, Charles Sutherland. [Ens. 90 F. 1842; Ens. 25 F. 1843; Lt. 29 F. 1846; Qr.-Mr. 29 F. 1847; Lt. 8 F. 1853; Capt. 7 F. 1857; Major h.p. 1866; Major 3 F. 1868; Lt.-Col. h.p. 1870.] Lt.-Col. 1875.** [h.p. 1876; Col. 1881.]
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. With 29 F. Affair of Ramnuggur; passage of the Chenab; battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. Medal and 2 clasps.
- 1834-37. **D'Oyly, George H——. Ens. 1834.** Died at Santa Maura, Ionian Islands, 7 Aug. 1837.
- 1694-94. **Drake, John. Ens. 1694.** Not in any later list.
- 1685-85. **Drake, Joseph. Capt. 1685.** Not in any later list.
- 1900—. **Drake, Robert Edward. 2nd Lt. 1900; Lt. 1902.**
- 1795-96. **Drummond, James. Lt. 1795.** Out of the Regt. in 1797.
- 1828-33. **Drummond, Hon. W—— Henry. [Ens. and Lt. 3 Foot Gds. 1826; Lt. 36 F. 1828.] Lt. 1828.** Retired 1833.
- 1878-1903. **Du Bulson, Henry. 2nd Lt. 1878; Lt. 1880; Capt. 1886; Major 1899.** Ret. pay 1903.
S. African War, 1899-1902. Operations in Orange Free State, including Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River and Zand River. Operations in the Transvaal, 1900, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. Operations in the Transvaal, 1900-02. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1810-12. **Dudingstone, Charles. [Lt. 17 F. 1804.] Capt. 1810.** Out of the Regt. in 1813.

- 1796-1804. **Duffey**, James. **Lt. 1796; Adj. 1797.** [Capt. 43 F. 1804.]
- 1900-04. **Dugan**, Winston Joseph. **2nd Lt. 1900; Adj. 1901; Lt. 1901.** [Capt. Worc. Regt. 1904; Adj. 1907.]
S. African War, 1899-1902. As Adj. 2nd Batt, 1901-02. Operations in the Transvaal, 1901-02. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1759-60. **Dulhunty**, Montrose Paterson. **Ens. 1759.** Out of the Regt. in 1761.
- 1845-57. **Dunbar**, Charles. [Ens. 18 F. 1826; Lt. 1832.] **Capt. 1845.** Killed in action 29 July 1857.
Chinese War. Present at Canton, Amoy, Chusan, Chinhae, Ningpo, Chapoo, Shanghai, Woosung and Chin Kiang Foo. Medal.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Present at Goojerat. Medal.
Indian Mutiny, 1857. Killed at Arrah.
- 1878-79. **Dundas**, Sir Robert, Bart. **2nd Lt. 1878.** [2nd Lt. Scots Gds. 1879; Capt. 1888; retired.] Died 12 Dec. 1910.
Egyptian Expedition, 1882. Action at Mahuta; battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Medal and clasp; bronze star.
S. African War, 1900. Operations in Orange Free State and Transvaal; action at Venterakroon. Operations in Orange River Colony and Cape Colony. Despatches. Queen's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1899-1901. **Dunlop**, Charles Andrew Montague. **2nd Lt. 1899.** [2nd Lt. Ind. S. Corps 1901; Lt. Ind. Army 1901; Capt. 1908.]
- 1864-65. **Dunlop**, Robert. [Staff Assist.-Surg.] **Assist.-Surg. 1864.** Resigned 1865.
- 1829-40. **Dunne**, Francis. [Capt. 7 Drag. Gds. 1826; h.p.] **Capt. 1829.** [Major unatt. 1840.]
- 1715-40. **Durour**, Alexander. **Lt. 1715; Capt. 1722.** [Major, Moreton's Regt. of Marines, 1740.]
- 1710-34. **Durour**, Scipio. **Capt. 1710; Major 1722.** [Lt.-Col. Phillips' Regt. 1734; Col. 12 F. 1741.]
 Killed in action at Fontenoy.
- 1898-1902. **Dyke**, Oswald Muirhead. **2nd Lt. 1898; Lt. 1900.** [Lt. Ind. Army 1902; Capt. 1907.]
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battle of Khartoum. Egyptian medal and clasp; medal.
N.W. Frontier of India, 1902. Operations against the Darwesh Khel Waziris.
N.W. Frontier of India, 1908. Operations in the Mohmand country. Despatches.



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REGIMENTAL .
 AND KING'S .
 COLOURS . . .
 OF THE . . .
 SECOND . . .
 BATTALION. . .

- 1795-1803. **Eames**, Thomas. **Lt. 1795.** [Capt. 5 F. 1803.]
- 1897-1906 **Earle**, Philip Douglas. **2nd Lt. 1897; Lt. 1899,**
Resigned 1906.
Nile Expedition, 1898. Egyptian medal; medal.
- 1852-55. **Eaton**, Sackville Hamilton Molesworth. [Ens. 26
F. 1847; Lt. 1849.] **Lt. 1852.** [Lt. 19 F. 1855.]
- 1777-78. **Eccles**, Joseph. **Ens. 1777.** Out of the Regt.
in 1779.
- 1765-78. **Edwards**, Arthur. **Surg. 1765.** Out of the
Regt. in 1779.
- 1839-39. **Edwards**, Hugh Gore. [Capt. 31 F. 1814; Bt.
Major 1837; h.p.] **Capt. 1839.** Retired 1839.
- 1891—. **Edwards**, Lancelot. **2nd Lt. 1891; Lt. 1892;**
Capt. 1899; Bt.-Major 1902; **Major 1910.**
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battle of Khartoum.
Egyptian medal and clasp; medal.
S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in Orange
Free State, 1900, including Paardeberg and
actions at Poplar Grove and Karee Siding
(severely wounded). Operations in the Trans-
vaal, 1900-01, including actions near Johannes-
burg and Pretoria. Despatches twice.
Bt.-Major; Queen's Medal and 3 clasps; King's
medal and 2 clasps.
- 1813-16. **Edwards**, Peter. [Capt. 4 Ceylon Regt. 1811.]
Capt. 1813. h.p. 1816.
- 1746-46. **Edwards**, Samuel. [Ens. h.p.] **Ens. 1746.** [Lt.
Trelawney's Regt. 1746.]
- 1908—. **Elkington**, William Ernest Walter. [2nd Lt. R.
Warwick Regt. 1898; Lt. 1900; Capt. 1905.]
Capt. 1908.
- 1795-96. **Elliot**, George Lattenden. **Ens. 1795.** Out of
the Regt. in 1797.
- 1685-1703. **Elliot**, Roger. [Ens. Tangier Regt. 1683.] **Adjt.**
1685; Lt. 1687; Capt. 1690; Major 1692; Lt.-
Col. 1696. [Col. of a newly-raised Regt. bearing
his name, 1703; Brig.-Gen. 1707; Governor of
Gibraltar 1707; Maj.-Gen. 1710; died 1715.]
Present at Steinkirk (wounded).
- 1690-90. **Elliot**, William. **Lt. 1690.** In no later list.
- 1865-92. **Elliott**, Armstrong William. **Ens. 1865; Lt.**
1870; I. of M. 1878; Capt. 1878; Major
1885. Lt.-Col. h.p. 1892; ret. pay 1892.
Perak Campaign, 1875. Severely wounded at the
assault on the Malay stockade at Passir Sala.
Medal and clasp.
- 1902—. **Elison**, Guy Moreton. **2nd Lt. 1902; Lt. 1905.**

- 1833-38. **Elmslie**, William Logan. **Ens. 1833.** Retired 1838.
- 1710-15. **Elphinston**, Alexander. **Ens. 1710.** Resigned 1715.
- 1810-12. **Elrington**, Francis. **Ens. 1810.** Died 1812.
- 1842-47. **Emerson**, William Henry. **Ens. 1842; Lt. 1843.** [Lt. 39 F. 1847.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Present at Sobraon. Medal.
- 1856-56. **Enderby**, William. **Ens. 1856.** [Ens. 17 F. 1856.]
- 1847-55. **Ensor**, John Mapes Webb. [Ens. 39 F. 1843; Lt. 1845.] **Lt. 1847.** Died at Bombay 22 Apr. 1855.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Present at Mooltan, Soorjkoond, and Goojerat. Medal and clasps.
- 1856-57. **Erskine**, Henry Jones. **Ens. 1856.** Died 31 July, 1857, of wounds received at Arrah.
- 1866-70. **Evans**, Charles Tasker. **Ens. 1866.** Retired 1870.
- 1842-48. **Evans**, Henry Roe. [Ens. 38 F. 1839.] **Lt. 1842.** [Lt. 63 F. 1848.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Present at Sobraon (wounded). Medal.
- 1686-87. **Evans**, Roger. **Lt. 1686.** Not in any list after Nov. 1687.
- 1733-35. **Eymer**, James. **Capt. 1733.** Marked "dead" in list for 1736.
- 1812-16. **Fairchild**, Denis. **Ens. 1812; Lt. 1814; Adjlt. 1814.** h.p. 1816.
- 1860-62. **Farquhar**, James. [Ens. 48 F. 1854; Lt. 1855; Capt. 1860.] **Capt. 1860.** Retired 1862.
Crimean Campaign, 1855-56. With 48 F. at siege and fall of Sebastopol, and subsequently on detached duty in the dockyard. Medal and clasp; Turkish medal.
- 1813-17. **Farquharson**, Henry Hubert. **Ens. 1813; Lt. 1815.** [Capt. and Sub-Inspector of Militia, Ionian Islands, 1817.]
- 1756-57. **Farran**, Curtis. **Ens. 1756.** [Lt. 64 F. 1757; Capt.-Lt. 1764.]
- 1873-77. **Farrington**, Lindsay. [Ens. 86 F. 1843; Ens. 39 F. 1843; Lt. 1844; Lt. 29 F. 1845; Capt. 1850; Major 1859; Lt.-Col. 1862; Bt.-Col. 1867; h.p. 1873.] **Lt.-Col. 30 Brig. Depot, 1873.** [Major-Gen. 1877; Lt.-Gen. ret. pay 1882; Col. Dorset Regt. 1909; died 2 Feb. 1910.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. With 29 F. Present

at the battles of Ferozeshah and Sobraon. Medal and 2 clasps.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Passage of the Chenab and battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. Medal and 2 clasps.

- 1882-85. **Fasken, William Henry.** Lt. 1882. [Lt. Ben. S. Corps 1885; Capt. Ind. S. Corps 1893; Major Ind. Army 1901; Lt.-Col. 1908.]
- 1753-56. **Faulkner, Thomas.** Ens. 1753; Lt. 1756. [Lt. 11 F. 1756; Capt.-Lt. 1763.]
- 1858-58. **Fenton, Edward Dyne.** [Capt. h.p.] Capt. 1858. Cancelled 1858.
- 1824-25. **Fenton, John James.** Ens. 1824. [Lt. h.p. 1825.]
- 1834-70. **Fenwlok, William, C.B.*** Ens. 1834; Lt. 1839; Capt. 1842; Major 1848; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1855; Lt.-Col. 1858; Bt.-Col. 1858. Died at Bhosawul, East Indies, 7 May, 1870.
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Commanded 1st Batt. at the actions of Chanda, Sultanpore, and Dhowraha, at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and storming of the Emaumbara and Kaisabagh. Commanded the Advanced Guard of Sir Edward Lugard's column at the passage of the Tonse and relief of Azimghur. Commanded 1st Batt. at the defeat of the rebels at Jugdespore. Despatches several times. C.B.; medal and clasp.
- 1799-1803. **Ferguson, George.** Ens. 1799. Out of the Regt. in 1804.
- 1807-14. **Ferguson, Henry.** Ens. 1807; Lt. 1809. Died 1814.
- 1808-18. **Ferguson, James.** Ens. 1808; Lt. 1811. Died 1818.
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1757-78. **Fitzgerald, Edward.** Ens. 1757; Lt. 1760; Capt. 1767. [Major 57 F. 1778.]
American War, 1775-78. Wounded at Bunker's Hill.
- 1841-43. **FitzGerald, Hampden.** Ens. 1841; Lt. 1842. Died 1843.
- 1796-1801. **Fitzgerald, John M——.** Capt. 1796. Out of the Regt. in 1802.

* First C.O. of 2nd Batt. raised in 1858.

- 1858-64. **Fitzgibbon**, Charles Proby. [Ena. 30 F. 1855; Lt. 1856.] **Lt. 1858.** Died 13 Feb. 1864.
- 1894—. **Fitzpatrick**, Thomas. **Qr.-Mr. 1894;** Hon. Capt. 1904.
- 1804-05. **Flamank**, William. **Ens. 1804.** Out of the Regt. in 1806.
- 1894-94. **Fletcher**, Henry William. **2nd Lt. 1894.** [2nd Lt. E. Lanc. Regt. 1894; Lt. 1897.]
Chitral, 1895. With the Relief Force. Medal and clasp.
Uganda, 1898.
- 1712-14. **Flower**, Jeffrey. [Cornet, Lt.-Gen. Harvey's Regt. of Horse (2 Drag. Gds.)] **Capt. 1712.** Out of the Regt. in 1715.
- 1808-28. **Foaker**, Frederick. **Ens. 1808; Lt. 1809; Adj. 1812.** [Capt. h.p. 1828.]
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1733-35. **Forbes**, Alexander. **Ens. 1733.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1741-45. **Forbes**, Hugh. **Ens. 1741.** h.p. 1745.
- 1739-41. **Forbes**, James. **Ens. 1739.** [Lt. Cholmondeley's Regt. 1741.]
- 1882-1905. **Forrest**, James. **Lt. 1882; Capt. 1893; Major 1903.** Ret. pay 1905.
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Despatches. Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; medal.
S. African War, 1899-1902. Employed with released prisoners of war, 1900. Operations in Cape Colony, Orange River Colony and Transvaal, 1900-02. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1706—? **Forster**, Joseph. **Chaplain 1706.**
 Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet.
- 1772-73. **Fortesoue**, Hon. John. **Ens. 1772.** Out of the Regt. in 1774.
- 1715-29. **Forth**, Thomas. **Ens. 1715.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
- 1842-46. **Foss**, Henry Clinton. [Assist.-Surg. 37 F.] **Assist.-Surg. 1842.** [Assist.-Surg. 31 F. 1846.]
- 1805-18. **Fothergill**, Thomas. **Lt. 1805; Capt. 1809.** [Capt. h.p. 1st Greek Light Infy. 1818.]
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1717-35. **Fourness**, Joseph. **Lt. 1717.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.

- 1795-1810. **Fox**, Hon. Henry Edward. [Cornet 1 Drag. Gds. 1770; Lt. 1773; Capt. 38 F. 1774; Major 49 F. 1777; Lt.-Col. 38 F. 1778; Col. and A.D.C. to the King 1780; Major-Gen. 1793; Col. 131 F. 1793.] **Col. 1795**; Lt.-Gen. 1799; Gen. 1808. Died 1810. Served throughout the American War, including actions at Concord and Bunker's Hill, 1775; capture of Long Island, action at White Plains, 1776; expedition to Philadelphia, 1777. *Flanders, 1793-95.* Commanded a Brigade at the battles of Roubaix and Mouveaux; distinguished himself at Point-à-Chin.
- 1840-40. **Franklin**, Henry. [Assist.-Surg. 15 F.] **Assist.-Surg. 1840.** [Assist.-Surg. 3 Dragoons 1840.]
- 1860-64. **Franklin**, Henry Bowles, M.D. [Staff Assist.-Surg. 1852; Surg. 1859.] **Surg. 1860.** [Staff-Surg. 1864.]
- 1825-58. **Franks**, Sir Thomas Harte, K.C.B. **Ens. 1825; Lt. 1826; Capt. 1839; Major 1843; Lt.-Col. 1845**; Bt.-Col. 1854. [Maj.-Gen. 1858. Died 5 Feb. 1862.] *Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46.* Commanded the Regt. throughout the Campaign, including the battle of Sobraon (slightly wounded, horse shot under him). Medal; C.B. *Punjab Campaign, 1848-49.* Commanded the Regt. in the whole of the siege operations before Mooltan; 17th Aug., 1848, commanded the troops which repulsed the enemy's night attack upon the British Camp at Muttee Thol; 12th Sept., commanded the left column of attack at the defeat of the enemy in their strongly-entrenched position before Mooltan; after the action succeeded to the command of the whole of the troops engaged, and held the position until relieved the following day, although wounded and exposed to the repeated attempts of the enemy to retake it; 7th Nov., commanded the right brigade in the action of Soorjkoond, capturing the whole of the enemy's guns at the point of the bayonet; 27th Nov., commanded the reserve in the carrying of the heights before Mooltan; 18th Feb., 1849, joined with the Mooltan force the army under Lord Gough, and commanded the Regt. at the battle of Goojerat. Specially named for his conduct both by the C.-in-C. and the Gov.-Gen. Medal and clasps; Major-Gen. and K.C.B. "for his distinguished services in command of a column during the operations prior to and at the capture of Lucknow."
- 1859-73. **Fraser**, Alexander. **Ens. 1859; Lt. 1862; Capt. 1865.** Retired 1873.

- 1804-05. **Fraser**, Hastings. [Major 46 F. 1802.] **Lt.-Col. 1804.** [Lt.-Col. 86 F. 1805; Maj.-Gen. 1819.]
- 1745-56. **Frazer**, Simon. **Ens. 1745; Lt. 1748.** Out of the Regt. in 1757. [Capt. 78 F. 1759; Major 24 F. 1762; Lt.-Col. 1768; Maj.-Gen. 1772; Col. 71 F. 1775; Lt.-Gen. 1777.]
- 1826-36. **Freer**, William Gardner, K.H. [Major unatt. 1825.] **Major 1826; Lt.-Col. 1833.** Died at Corfu, 2 Aug. 1836.
- 1695-1704. **Freere**, Jeremy. **Ens. 1695; Lt. before 1704.** Killed at Blenheim.
- 1900—. **French**, Edward Noel. **Ens. 1900; Lt. 1901.**
S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River; Orange Free State; Orange River Colony; Transvaal. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1868-73. **Frend**, William Casaubon. [Paym. 51 F. 1858; hon. Capt. 1863.] **Paym. 1868;** hon. Major 1873. [Paym. 73 F. 1873.]
- 1858-58. **Fresson**, Charles Hill. [Ens. 98 F. 1843; Lt. 1848.] **Capt. 1858.** [Capt. 21 F. 1858.]
- 1779-86. **Frith**, John. **Ens. 1779; Lt. 1782.** Out of the Regt. in 1787.
- 1902-02. **Fuller**, John. [Qr.-Mr. York and Lanc. Regt. 1887; hon. Capt. 1897; ret. pay 1898.] Re-employed as **Qr.-Mr. 1902;** hon. Major 1902.
- 1881-81. **Galsford**, Douglas John. **2nd Lt. 1881.** [2nd Lt. 24 F. 1881; Lt. S. Wales Bord.; Capt. 1890; ret. pay 1901.]
- 1885-95. **Galtskell**, Charles. **Lt. 1885; Capt. 1804;** h.p. 1895; **Capt. 1896;** h.p. 1901; **Capt. 1902; Major 1905.**
- 1902—. *S. African War, 1900 and 1902.* Operations in the Orange Free State and Orange River Colony, 1900. Operations in the Transvaal, 1902. Queen's medal and 2 clasps; King's medal and clasp.
- 1869-74. **Galtskell**, Henry Frederick Vardon. [Ens. 24 F. 1869.] **Ens. 1869; Lt. 1871.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps 1874.]
- 1879-83. **Galtskell**, Herbert Naylor. **2nd Lt. 1879; Lt. 1881.** Died at Benares, 20 Jan. 1883.
- 1808-25. **Galle**, John [Ens. 8 Garr. Batt. 1807.] **Lt. 1808; Capt. 1825.** Retired 1825.
Peninsula Campaign.

- 1898-1900. **Calloway**, Aylmer George. **2nd Lt. 1898; Lt. 1899.** [Lt. A. S. Corps 1900; Capt. 1902.]
S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in the Orange Free State; Orange River Colony; Cape Colony; Orange River Colony; Transvaal. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1842-50. **Calloway**, Stewart Campbell Coffin. **Ens. 1842; Lt. 1844; Adj. 1845.** Died at Wuzeerabad, Bengal, 16 July 1850.
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
- 1813-42. **Calloway**, Thomas Leech Lennox. **Ens. 1813; Adj. 1821; Lt. 1822; Capt. 1825;** Bt.-Major 1838; **Major 1842.** Died at Calcutta, 26 Dec. 1842.
- 1879-1900. **Gamble**, Richard Narrien, D.S.O. **2nd Lt. 1879; Lt. 1881; Adj. 1881; Capt. 1887.** [Major R. Berks. Regt. 1900; Lt.-Col. 1907.]
Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884-85.
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Athara and Khartoum. Despatches. 4th Class Medjidie; Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; medal.
Nile Expedition, 1899. Operations against Khalifa. Clasp.
S. African War, 1899-1901. On Staff. Operations in the Orange Free State, including action at Houtnek (Thoba Mountain); Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Diamond Hill; Orange River Colony, including action at Wittebergen. Despatches. Queen's medal and 4 clasps; D.S.O.
- 1777-78. **Gardiner**, William. [Capt. 45 F. 1770; Major 1777.] **Major 1777.** [Lt.-Col. 45 F. 1778; 88 F. 1782.]
American War, 1777-78. Wounded at Freehold, New Jersey.
- 1904-07. **Gardner**, Charles Philips. **2nd Lt. 1904; Lt. 1906.** [Lt. Ind. Army 1907.]
- 1887-1902. **Gardner**, Henry Montfort. **2nd Lt. 1887; Lt. 1888; Capt. 1896.** Ret. pay 1902.
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battle of Khartoum. Egyptian medal and clasp; medal.
S. African War, 1899-1900. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg (wounded).
- 1810-11. **Garford**, John James. **Ens. 1810.** [Lt. 22 F. 1811.]
- 1755-61. **Garnet**, John. **Surg. 1755.** Out of the Regt. in 1762.

- 1835-43 **Carvock**, Sir John, G.C.B. **Ens. 1835; Adj. 1839; Lt. 1839; Capt. 1842.** [Capt. 31 F. 1843; Bt.-Major 1846; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1848; Bt.-Col. 1854; Major 31 F. 1855; h.p. 1855; Maj.-Gen. 1863; Col. 89 F. 1870; Lt.-Gen. 1871.] **Col. 1874; Gen. 1877. Died 10 Nov. 1878.**
Sikh Campaign, 1845-46. As Brigade-Major in Sir Harry Smith's Division. Battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah (horse shot under him), Buddiwal, Aliwal and Sobraon (severely wounded, horse shot in three places). Medal and 3 clasps.
Kaffir War, 1848-52. As A.G. and Q.M.G. to Sir Harry Smith in the action with and defeat of rebel Boers at Bloem Platz, 1848. On Staff, 1850-52. Medal.
N.W. Frontier of India, 1863. Commanded the Ensofzai Field Force of 12,000 men and 24 guns, which secured the submission of the enemy. Medal; K.C.B.
- 1842-42. **Gaussen**, William Augustus. [Ens. 59 F. 1838.] **Lt. 1842.** [Lt. 89 F. 1842.]
- 1704-05. **Gay**, Jonathan. **Lt. 1704.** [Capt. Col. Owen Wynne's Regt. 1705.]
 Present with the Regt. at Blenheim.
- 1756-58. **Gay**, Nicholas. **Ens. 1756; Lt. 1757.** Out of the Regt. in 1759.
- 1883-84. **Cayer**, Edward Alexander. [Lt. K.O. Bord. 1883.] **Lt. 1883.** [Lt. Mad. S. Corps 1884; Capt. Ind. S. Corps 1894; Major Ind. Army 1901.]
Burmese Expedition, 1885-88. Medal and 2 clasps.
Tirah, 1897-98. Medal and 2 clasps.
- 1894—. **Cibbes**, Frank Douglas. **2nd Lt. 1894; Lt. 1897; Capt. 1903.**
S. African War. 1899-1900. Advance on Kimberley, including actions at Belmont, Enslin, Modder River and Magersfontein. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg and Poplar Grove. Queen's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1801-04. **Cibbons**, Adam Tate. [Capt. 71 F. 1798.] **Capt. 1801.** [Capt. 51 F. 1804.]
- 1797-1800. **Gill**, Henry. **Assist.-Surg. 1797.** Out of the Regt. in 1801.
- 1755-62. **Cisborne**, James. **Lt.-Col. 1755; Bt.-Col. 1762.** [Col. 121 F. 1762; Q.M.G. in Ireland 1765; Col. 16 F. 1766; Maj.-Gen. 1770.]
- 1869-92. **Class**, Frederic William Key. **Ens. 1869; Lt. 1871; Capt. 1880; Major 1885.** [Lt.-Col. h.p. 1892; ret. pay 1892.]

- 1797-1806. **Classe, Henry. Asslt.-Surg. 1797; Surg. 1804.** Out of the Regt. in 1807.
- 1803-09. **Cleed, Benjamin.** [Cornet, 17 Lt. Drag.] **Ens. 1803; Lt. 1804.** Out of the Regt. in 1810.
- 1862-92 and **Glen, Archibald. Ens. 1862; Lt. 1804; I. of M. 1868; Capt. 1876; Major 1881; Lt.-Col. 1886; Com. Bn. 1888; Bt.-Col. 1890; h.p. 1892; Col. 10th Regtl. Dist. 1894; ret. pay 1898.**
Queen Victoria's Jubilee Decoration, 1897.
- 1890-1903. **Glyn, Sir Julius Richard, K.C.B.** [Ens. 82 F. 1841; Ens. Rif. Brig. 1841; Lt. 1843; Adj. 1847; Capt. 1848; Bt.-Major 1854; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1856; Major h.p. 1857; Major Rif. Brig. 1857; Lt.-Col. 1861; Bt.-Col. 1862; h.p. 1873; Maj.-Gen. 1875 (subsequently antedated to 1868); Lt.-Gen. 1880; Gen. ret. pay 1886.] **Col. 1890.** [Col. Commdt. Rif. Brig. 1903; died 16 June, 1905.]
S. Africa, 1848. Field Adj. of the Force at the action of Bloem Platz (horse killed). Despatches.
Kaffir War, 1852-53. Medal.
Crimean Campaign, 1854-56. Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol. Despatches 3 times. Medal and 3 clasps; Kt. of Leg. of Hon.; 5th Class Medjidie; Turkish medal; Brev. of Major and Lt.-Col.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-59. Defeat of Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore, final capture of Lucknow, action of Nawabgunge and several minor actions in Oude. Despatches. Medal and clasp; C.B.
- 1798-1802. **Godfrey, Francis.** [Lt. 17 F. 1795.] **Paym. 1798.** Out of the Regt. in 1803.
- 1795-96. **Godfrey, John.** [Lt. 45 F. 1789; Capt. 1795.] **Capt. 1795.** Out of the Regt. in 1797.
- 1686-90 and **Codolphin, Sidney. Capt. 1686.** [Lt.-Gov. of Scilly, 1690.] **Lt.-Col. 1694.** [Gov. of Scilly, 1694-1700.1700.]
- 1826-27. **Golden, Mortimer Charles.** [Ens. h.p.] **Ens. 1826.** [Lt. 3 F. 1827.]
- 1873-96. **Goldfrap, Henry Compton Sewell. Sub.-Lt. 1873; Lt. 1873; Adj. 1878; Capt. 1881; Adj. 1881; Major 1892.** Ret. pay 1896. [Re-employed on Staff, 1900; Lt.-Col. Res. of Off. 1902.]
- 1826-35. **Goode, John.** [Lt. 3 W. I. Regt. 1812; h.p.] **Lt. 1826.** [Capt. unatt. 1835.]
- 1818-40 and **Goode, William Henry. Ens. 1818; Lt. 1823.** [Capt. unatt. 1840.] **Capt. 1841; Major 1845.**
1841-47. [Major 62 F. 1847.]

- 1843-48. **Goodfellow, Joseph.** [Qr.-Mr. 26 F.] **Qr.-Mr. 1843;** h.p. 1848. Died 13 Dec. 1853.
Nepaul, 1814-15. Present at capture of **Haitras.**
Mahratta Campaigns, 1817-18. **Siege and**
 capture of **Bhurtpore.**
China War. Medal.
- 1845-49. **Goodfellow, Joseph Charles.** **Ens. 1845.** [Lt. 24 F. 1849.]
- 1851-60. **Gordon, Charles Alexander, C.B., M.D.** [Surg. 16 Lancers; 57 F.] **Surg. 1851.** [Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hosp. 1860.]
Gwalior Campaign, 1843. Present with 16th Lancers at **Maharajpore.** Medal.
West Coast of Africa, 1848. In medical charge. Despatches.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. In medical charge of Franks' force in its advance to **Lucknow,** including actions at **Chanda, Umeerpore and Badshahgunge;** present with the Regt. at the siege and capture of **Lucknow;** in medical charge of **Lugard's** force at the relief of **Azimghur,** capture of **Jugdespore** and action of **Chitowrah.** Despatches twice. Medal and clasp; C.B.
- 1824-24. **Gordon, Robert.** [Major 21 F.] **Major 1824.** [h.p. 98 F. 1824.]
- 1806-09. **Gore, J—— R——.** **Assist.-Surg. 1806.** Out of the Regt. in 1810.
- 1777-83. **Gorges, Thomas.** [Lt. 33 F. 1776.] **Capt. 1777.** Out of the Regt. in 1784.
- 1840-47. **Corle, John Tayler.** **Ens. 1840; Lt. 1841; Capt. 1845.** [Capt. 28 F. 1847.]
- 1731-38. **Corst, Robert.** **Capt. 1731.** Died 1738.
- 1885-85. **Cough, Charles Hugh Henry.** **Lt. 1885.** [Lt. R. Irish Fus. 1885; Ind. S. Corps 1886; Capt. Ind. Army 1896; Bt.-Major 1900; Major Ind. Army 1903.]
S. African War, 1900. On Staff. Operations in the **Orange Free State; Transvaal; Transvaal east of Pretoria.** Despatches. Queen's medal and 4 clasps; Bt.-Major.
- 1854-62. **Graham, George William.** [Ens. 90 F. 1853.] **Ens. 1854; Lt. 1855; Capt. 1859.** Retired 1862.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Capture of **Atrowlees;** advance to **Lucknow;** actions of **Chanda, Umeerpore, Sultanpore and Douraha;** siege and capture of **Lucknow;** storming of the **Emaumbara and Kaisabagh.** Medal and clasp.

- 1878-80. **Graham, Herbert Reginald Curteis. 2nd Lt. 1878; Lt. 1880.** Died at Malta, 27 Aug. 1880.
- 1687-88. **Graham, Ranald.** [Lt. Coldstream Gds. 1678; Capt. Ld. Morpeth's Regt. 1678.] **Capt. 1687.** Left the Regt. in 1688.
- 1870-70. **Graham, William. Ens. 1870.** [Ens. 1 W. 1. Regt. 1870.]
- 1861-62. **Grahame, John.** [Ens. 6 F. 1852; Lt. 1853; Capt. 1860.] **Capt. 1861.** Retired 1862.
- 1892—. **Grant, Dudley Harcourt Flemming. 2nd Lt. 1892; Lt. 1894; Adj. 1899; Capt. 1902.**
S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in the Orange Free State; Paardeberg; actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River and Zand River. Operations in the Transvaal. Queen's medal and 2 clasps; King's medal and clasp.
- 1858-58. **Grant, Frederick.** [Ens. 76 F. 1855] **Ens. 1858.** [Lt. 16 F. 1858.]
- 1793-97. **Grant, John. Ens. 1793; Lt. 1795.** Out of the Regt. in 1798.
- 1836-40. **Grant, John Henry. Ens. 1836.** [Ens. 2 F. 1840.]
- 1842-46. **Grant, Robert Joynt Gordon.** [Staff Surg. 2nd Class.] **Surg. 1842.** [Surg. 16 Drag. 1846.]
- 1826-30. **Grant, Walter.** [Assist.-Surg. 79 F.] **Assist.-Surg. 1826.** [Assist.-Surg. Staff, 1830.]
- 1878-1905. **Grant, William Griffith. 2nd Lt. 1878; Lt. 1879; Capt. 1886; Major 1898; 2nd in Command 1904.** Ret. pay 1905.
S. African War, 1902. Operations in the Transvaal. Queen's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1692-97. **Granville, Bernard. Capt.-Lt. 1692; Capt. 1692.** Left the Regt. 1697. [Major Col. Roger Townshend's Regt. 1706; Bt.-Col. 1707; Lt.-Gov. of Hull 1711; died 1723.]
- 1685-1702. **Granville, Sir Bevil. Capt. 1685; Major 1687; Lt.-Col. 1688; Col. 1693.** [Gov. of Barbados 1702; Maj.-Gen. 1704; died on passage home from West Indies, 1706.]
 Commanded the Regt. at Steinkirk and highly distinguished himself. Present at the forcing of the French lines in 1693. Commanded a Brigade in the Netherlands, 1695.

- 1863-63. **Cranville**, Frederick John. [Ens. 102 F. 1857; Lt. 1860.] **Lt. 1863.** Resigned 1863.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Occupation of the Alumbagh under Outram; capture of Lucknow. Medal and clasp.
- 1687-1703. **Cranville**, James. **Ens. 1687; Capt.-Lt. 1692; Capt. 1693.** [Major, Col. Roger Elliot's Regt. 1703; Lt.-Col. 1705; Bt.-Col. 1707.]
Wounded at Steinkirk.
- 1687-1702. **Cranville**, John. **Capt. 1687.** Out of the Regt. in 1702.
- 1687-1716. **Cranville**, John. **Ens. 1687; Lt. 1689; Capt.-Lt. 1693; Capt. 1694; Major 1704; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1706; Bt.-Col. 1711.** Out of the Regt. in 1717.
Wounded at both Steinkirk and Blenheim.
- 1709-29. **Cranville**, Robert. **Ens. 1709.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
- 1794-95. **Gray**, —. **Ens. 1794.** Out of the Regt. in 1796.
- 1895— . **Greatwood**, Francis William. **2nd Lt. 1895; Lt. 1898; Adj. 1904; Capt. 1904.**
Nile Expedition, 1897-98. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Medal; Egyptian medal and 2 clasps.
S. African War, 1902. With Mounted Infantry. Operations in the Transvaal; Orange River Colony; Cape Colony. Queen's medal and 4 clasps.
- 1863-69. **Green**, Edward George. **Ens. 1863; Lt. 1865.** Retired 1869.
- 1804-17. **Green**, Edwin Roland Joseph. [Capt. 67 F. 1803.] **Capt. 1804; Bt.-Major 1807; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1813; h.p. 1817.**
Peninsula Campaign. On Staff.
- 1693-1714. **Green**, George. **Ens. 1693; Lt. 1696; Bt.-Capt. 1704; Capt. 1704.** Out of the Regt. in 1715.
Present with the Regt. at Blenheim and Malplaquet.
- 1765-80. **Green**, William. **Ens. 1765; Lt. 1770.** Out of the Regt. in 1781.
- 1796-1803. **Greville**, Hon. Charles J—. **Lt. 1796; Capt. 1799.** [Major 38 F. 1803.]
- 1804-30. **Grieve**, Patrick. [Ens. 8 Batt. of Reserve 1803.] **Lt. 1804; Capt. 1809; Major 1819.** [Lt.-Col. and Inspecting F.O. of Militia, Nova Scotia, 1830.]
Peninsula Campaign.

- 1881-81 **Griffin**, Frederick Gerald Griffiths. **2nd Lt. 1881.**
and 2nd Lt. 44 F. 1881.] **Lt. 1881.** [Capt. D. of
1881-91. Cornw. L.I. 1891.]
- 1753-57. **Griffith**, Thomas. **Surgeon's Mate, 1753.** Out
of the Regt. in 1758.
- 1689-1704. **Grills**, William. **Lt. 1689; Capt. 1693.** [Lt.-
Gov. of Scilly 1704.]
- 1887-94. **Crimble**, William Norris King. **2nd Lt. 1887;**
Lt. 1889. Resigned 1894.
- 1745-46. **Grove**, Edward. **Ens. 1745.** h.p. 1746.
- 1704-36. **Grove**, Henry. [Ens. 1688; Major and Bt.-Lt.-
Col. Sir Matthew Bridges' Regt.] **Lt.-Col. 1704;**
Bt.-Col. 1706; Brig.-Gen. 1711; **Col. 1715;** Major-
Gen. 1727; Lt.-Gen. 1735. Died 20 Nov. 1736.
Served in the wars of King William III. up to the
peace of Ryswick in 1697.
Campaigns of 1702-03-04. Present at Schellenberg
and Blenheim.
1705-06. Forcing of the French lines Battle of
Ramillies.
1708. Commanded the Regt. at Oudenarde.
Taken prisoner at the siege of Ghent.
1709. Commanded the Regt. at the siege of
Tournai, and battle of Malplaquet.
- 1726-35. **Grove**, Henry. **Ens. 1726.** Out of the Regt. in
1736.
- 1842-45. **Gwillt**, Richard Brandram. [2nd Lt. Ceylon Rif.
Regt. 1838.] **Lt. 1842.** Died at Meerut, 4 June,
1845.
- 1827-28. **Hadfield**, William Howe. **Ens. 1827.** [Ens. 44
F. 1828.]
- 1865-69. **Haines**, Charles. [Staff Assist.-Surg.] **Assist.-**
Surg. 1865. [Staff Assist.-Surg. 1869.]
- 1846-47. **Haines**, Sir Frederick Paul, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
C.I.E. [Ens. 4 F. 1839; Lt. 1840.] **Capt. 1846.**
[Capt. 21 F. 1847; Bt.-Major 1849; Bt.-Lt.-Col.
1850; Major 21 F. 1854; Bt.-Col. 1854; Lt.-Col.
unatt. 1855; Lt.-Col. 8 F. 1859; Major-Gen. 1864;
Lt.-Gen. 1873; Col. R. Muns. Fus. 1874; Gen.
1877; Col. R. Scots Fus. 1890; Field-Marshal
1890; died 11 June, 1909.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battles of Moodkee
and Ferozeshah (severely wounded, horse shot).
Despatches. Medal and clasp; promoted Capt.
10 F.
Punjaub Campaign, 1848-49. Affair of Ram-

- nuggur, passage of the Chenab, battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. Despatches. Medal and 2 clasps; Bt.-Major.
Crimean Campaign, 1854-55. Battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol. Despatches. Medal and 4 clasps; 5th class Medjidie; Turkish medal; promoted Lt.-Col. unatt.
Afghan War, 1879-80. Directed the military operations. Thanked by both Houses of Parliament.
- 1859-62. **Hales, William James.** [Ens. 18 F. 1851; Lt. 1853; Capt. 60 F. 1856.] **Capt. 1859.** Retired h.p. 1862.
Burmese Campaign, 1852-53. With 18 F. Medal.
Crimean Campaign, 1854. Siege of Sebastopol. Medal and clasp.
- 1782-91. **Hall, Thomas.** **Ens. 1782; Lt. 1787.** Out of the Regt. in 1792.
- 1805-08. **Halliday, George J—.** [Lt. Royal Staff Corps 1803.] **Capt. 1805.** Out of the Regt. in 1809.
- 1823-26. **Hallifax, Robert Dampier.** **Ens. 1823; Lt. 1825.** [Capt. unatt. 1826; Capt. 75 F. 1826.]
- 1797-1803. **Hames, Thomas.** [Ens. 58 F. 1796.] **Lt. 1797.** [Capt. 60 F. 1803.]
- 1778-95. **Hamill, William.** **Adjt. 1778; Ens. 1779; Lt. 1784.** Out of the Regt. in 1796.
- 1688-93. **Hamilton, Archibald.** **Lt. 1688; Capt. before 1693.** Left the Regt. 1693.
- 1873-95. **Hamilton, Beresford Robert.** **Lt. 1873; Adj. Adj. 30 Bde. Depot 1880; Capt. 1881; Adj. 1884; Major 1893.** Ret. pay 1895. [Re-employed as Major, Suffolk Regt. 1900; Lt.-Col. ret. pay 1902.]
- 1854-58. **Hamilton, George.** [Ens. 1830; Lt. 1836; Capt. 75 F. 1851.] **Capt. 1854.** [Major unatt. 1858.]
- 1714-29. **Hamilton, Gustavus.** **Adj. 1714; Ens. 1715.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
- 1735-1771. **Hamilton, James.** **Ens. 1735; Lt. 1740; Capt.-Lt. 1754; Capt. 1756.** Out of the Regt. in 1772. [Lt.-Col. 21 F. 1774; Bt.-Col. 1780.]
- 1767-77. **Hamilton, James.** **Ens. 1767; Lt. 1772.** Out of the Regt. in 1778.
American War, 1775-78. Wounded at Bunker's Hill.

- 1809-13. **Hamilton, John Potter.** [Major 4 Garr. Batt. 1808; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1809.] **Major 1809.** [Lt.-Col. 83 F. 1813.]
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1755-62. **Hamilton, Nicholas.** **Chaplain, 1755.** Out of the Regt. in 1763.
- 1852-55. **Hamilton, Robert Thomas Francis.** [Ens. 86 F. 1852.] **Ens. 1852.** [Lt. 97 F. 1855.]
- 1814-24. **Hammond, Cecil.** **Ens. 1814.** [Lt. 6 F. 1824.]
- 1901—. **Hammond, Thomas.** **Qr.-Mr. 1901.**
S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg, actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria; Cape Colony. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1708-13. **Hanbury, Edward.** **Lt. 1708.** Out of the Regt. in 1714.
 Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet.
- 1804-14. **Handford, Thomas.** **Ens. 1804; Lt. 1805.** Died 1814.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1861-76. **Handley, Arthur Henry.** **Ens. 1861; Lt. 1864; Capt. 1876.** Retired 1876.
- 1823-26. **Hankey, Henry Aitchison.** **Ens. 1823; Lt. 1825; Capt. 1826.** [Capt. 8 Dragoons 1826.]
- 1776-80. **Hankey, Richard.** **Ens. 1776; Lt. 1778.** Out of the Regt. in 1781.
- 1796-1800. **Hanslip, Robert.** **Ens. 1796.** [Lt. 9 F. 1800.]
- 1687-1702. **Harbin, Charles.** **Lt. 1687.** Out of the Regt. in 1702.
- 1889-1907. **Harding, William Grosvenor.** **2nd Lt. 1889; Lt. 1892; Capt. 1897.** Died at Maymyo, Burmah, 22 Sept. 1907.
S. African War, 1902. As Adj. 3rd Batt. Linc. Regt. Operations in Cape Colony.
- 1831-42. **Harford, Charles.** **Ens. 1831; Lt. 1835.** Retired 1842.
- 1887-1904. **Harlington, Herbert Henry.** **2nd Lt. 1887; Lt. 1890; Capt. 1897.** Ret. pay 1904.
S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg, actions at Poplar Grove, Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. Despatches. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.

- 1815-16. **Harris**, James Beveridge. **Ens. 1815.** h.p. 1816.
- 1802-03. **Harris**, John Sharland. **Ens. 1802.** [Cornet 17 Light Dragoons, 1803.]
- 1826-34. **Harrison**, William Thomas. [Capt. 8 Dragoons, 1825.] **Capt. 1826.** h.p. 1834.
- 1825-27. **Hart**, John. [Lt. 17 Light Dragoons 1814; Lt. 2 F. 1825; Capt. h.p. 1825.] **Capt. 1825.** h.p. 1827.
Present at Waterloo.
- 1737-47. **Hart**, Peter. [Ens. Kirke's Regt. 1695; Lt. 1704; Capt.-Lt. 1705; Capt. 1706; Major 1721.] **Lt.-Col. 1737.** Marked "dead" in list for 1747.
- 1722-35. **Hatch**, James. **Lt. before 1722.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1852-57. **H.C. Havelock-Allan**, Sir Henry Marshman, Bart., G.C.B. [Ens. 39 F. 1846; Lt. 86 F. 1848.] **Lt. 1852; Adj. 1852.** [Capt. 18 F. 1857; Bt.-Major 1858; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1859; h.p. 1864; Bt.-Col. 1868; Major-Gen. 1878; Lt.-Gen. ret. pay 1881; Col. R. Irish Regt. 1895; killed, N.W. Frontier of India, 30 Dec. 1897.]
Persian Expedition, 1857. As D.A.Q.M.G. to the Force. Present at the bombardment and capture of Mohumrah. Despatches. Medal.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-59. As D.A.A.G. to Havelock's Force at the actions of Futtehpoore, Aoung, Pandoo Nuddee, Cawnpore, Oonao, Busseerutgunge, Nawabgunge, Boorbeeaki Chowkee, Bithoor, Mungarwar, Alumbagh, Relief of Lucknow (dangerously wounded, horse shot), defence of the Presidency, and second Relief of Lucknow (severely wounded). As D.A.A.G. to the Jounpore Field Force at the actions of Nusrutpore, Chanda, Umeerpore, Sultanpore, Douraha, siege and capture of Lucknow, relief of Azimghur, action at Metahi, and skirmishes in the Jugdespore jungles (wounded). As D.A.G. to the Force in the Behar and Ghazeepore districts, including operations for the relief of Russoorah and campaign in Shahabad. Commanded a flying column of cavalry in pursuit of the Jugdespore rebels into the Kymore Hills. Commanded 1st Regt. of Hodson's Horse during the campaign in Oudh, including action of Burgeedeia, capture of Musjeedia and action on the Rapter. Despatches, 10 times. V.C.; medal and 2 clasps; Bt.-Major and Bt.-Lt.-Col.; a year's

service for Lucknow.

New Zealand War, 1863-64. As D.A.Q.M.G. Present at actions of Rangiriri, Paterangi, Rangiawhia, Orakan; commanded at the skirmish of Waiari. Despatches twice. Medal; C.B.

- 1776-79. **Haverkam, James. Ens. 1776.** [Lt. 55 F. 1779.]
 1690-90. **Hawley, William. Lt. 1696.** In no subsequent list.
- 1783-89. **Hawthorn, John.** [Capt. 80 F. 1779.] **Capt. 1783.** Out of the Regt. in 1790.
- 1745-47. **Hay, John.** [Lt. h.p.] **Capt. 1745.** Resigned 1747.
- 1791-94. **Hay, Thomas Edward.** [Lt. 19 F. 1790.] **Lt. 1791.** Out of the Regt. in 1795.
- 1795-1807. **Hayes, —.** **Ens. 1795; Lt. 1796; Capt. 1805.** Out of the Regt. in 1808.
- 1859-62. **Hayes, Sir Samuel Hercules, Bart.** [Ens. 21 F. 1858; Lt. 1859.] **Lt. 1859.** [Cornet and Sub-Lt. 2 Life Gds. 1862.]
- 1892-95. **Hazelton, Percy Orr. 2nd Lt. 1892; Lt. 1894.** [Lt. A.S. Corps 1895; Capt. 1900; Major 1907.]
S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in the Orange Free State, including actions at Driefontein, Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria and Diamond Hill; Transvaal east of Pretoria, including actions at Belfast; Orange River Colony; Zululand Frontier of Natal; Cape Colony. Queen's medal and 5 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1809-19. **Heathcote, Henry.** [Lt. 7 F. 1806; Capt. 1809.] **Capt. 1869.** [Sub-Inspector of Militia, Ionian Islands, 1819.]
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt. Present at Waterloo.
- 1858-63. **Hedger, Walter.** [Ens. 57 F. 1855; Lt. 1857.] **Lt. 1858; Capt. 1862.** Retired 1863.
- 1778-87. **Helghington, John.** [Lt. 23 F. 1775.] **Capt.-Lt. and Capt. 1778; Capt. 1778.** Out of the Regt. in 1788.
- 1697-1713. **Hellowes, John. Ens. 1697; Lt. 1704.** Out of the Regt. in 1714.
 Present at Blenheim and Malplaquet (wounded).
- 1862-83. **Helme, Sir George Coope, K.C.B., C.M.G. Ens. 1862; Lt. 1864; Adjt. 1865; Capt. 1876; Major 1881.** [Major Wilts. Regt. 1883; Lt.-Col. h.p. 1888; ret. pay 1889.]
S. African War, 1900-02. In command of 6th

Batt. Middx. Regt. Operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River. District Commandant; Commandant of a Colonial Defence Area; Administrator No. 7 Martial Law Area, Cape Colony District. Despatches. Queen's medal and clasp; King's medal and 2 clasps; C.M.G.

1762-76. **Hely, Pierce.** **Ens. 1762; Lt. 1766.** [Capt. 4 F. 1776.]

1826-26. **Hemmings, William.** [Lt. 93 F. 1815; h.p.] **Lt. 1826.** [Capt. 25 F. 1826.]
Present at Waterloo.

1808-16. **Henderson, David.** [Ens. 9 Garr. Batt. 1806.] **Lt. 1808; Capt. 1815.** h.p. 1816. Died 31 Oct. 1859.

Peninsula Campaign.

1850-62. **Henderson, Henry.** **Ens. 1850; Lt. 1852; Capt. 1859.** Retired 1862.

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Attached to an Irregular Levy of 1,400 men engaged in the protection of Agra; vested with powers of joint magistrate in the district of Agra, Allyghur and Muttra; action of Agra; Assistant Field Engineer in the Fort; Orderly Officer to Col. Greathed; action of Dilkhoosha, relief of Lucknow, affair at Kanouge, action at Cawnpore; A.D.C. to Gen. Franks; actions of Nusrutpore, Chanda, Umeerpore, Sultanpore and Douraha, siege and capture of Lucknow (wounded by an explosion), storming of the Emaumbara and Kaisabagh. Medal and 2 clasps.

1810-18. **Henderson, James A—.** **Ens. 1810; Lt. 1812.** h.p. 1818. Died 12 May, 1870.

Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.

1878-1901. **Herapath, Edgar, D.S.O.** [Sub-Lt. 1 W. I. Regt. 1875; Lt. 1877.] **Lt. 1878; Capt. 1884; Major 1895; 2nd in Command 1900.** Ret. pay 1901.

S. African War, 1900. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg, actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria; severely wounded in July, 1900. Despatches. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; D.S.O.

1885-87. **Herbert, Douglas.** **Lt. 1885.** [Lt. Ben. S. Corps 1887; Capt. Ind. Army 1896; Major 1903.]

1842-49. **Herbert, John Sweeting.** **Ens. 1842; Lt. 1843.** Died of wounds at Ferozepore 21 Feb., 1849.

Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.

Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Present at Mooltan, and died of wounds received at Goojerat.

- 1756-77. **Herbert, Thomas. Ens. 1756; Lt. 1759; Capt.-Lt. 1766; Capt. 1771.** Out of the Regt. in 1778.
- 1777-84. **Hewitt, Thomas.** [Lt. 22 F. 1775.] **Capt. 1777.** Out of the Regt. in 1785.
- 1804-16. **Hicks, Joseph.** [Ens. 5 F. 1804.] **Lt. 1804; Capt. 1812.** h.p. 1816.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1793-1814. **Higginson, James. Ens. 1793; Lt. 1794; Capt. 1803; Major 1813.** Retired 1814.
Peninsula Campaign. On Staff.
- 1813-15. **Hill, Charles B——. Surg. 1813.** Out of the Regt. in 1816.
- 1795-1809. **Hill, Charles Fitzmaurice.** [Capt. 115 F. 1794.] **Capt. 1795; Bt.-Major 1803; Major 1804; Lt.-Col. 1806.** Out of the Regt. in 1810.
- 1875-79. **Hill, Charles James. Lt. 1875.** Resigned 1879. Died at Scarborough, 1883.
- 1827-40. **Hill, Frederick William. Ens. 1827; Lt. 1833.** Retired 1840.
- 1894-1902. **Hill, Robert d'Esterre. 2nd Lt. 1894; Lt. 1897.** [Capt. A. Pay Dept. 1902; 2nd Class Assist. Acct. 1905.]
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battle of the Atbara. Egyptian medal and clasp; medal.
S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg and action at Poplar Grove; Cape Colony; Transvaal. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1896—. **Hilton-Johnson, Alan Hilton. 2nd Lt. 1806; Lt. 1899; Capt. 1904.**
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battle of Atbara. Egyptian medal and clasp; medal.
China, 1900. Relief of Tientsin. Relief of Peking. Medal and clasp.
- 1901-05. **Hinde, John Henry Edward, C.B.** [Ens. 28 F. 1867; Lt. 1870; Adj't. 1874; Capt. 1880; Capt. Bord. Regt. 1880; Major 1886; Lt.-Col. 1895; Bt.-Col. 1899; h.p. 1900.] **Col. 10 Regtl. Dist. 1901.** Ret. pay 1905.
S. African War, 1899-1900. Commanded 1st Batt. Bord. Regt. Operations in Natal; relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso; action at Spion Kop; Cape Colony, south of Orange River. Despatches. Queen's medal and 2 clasps; C.B.

- 1864-76. **Hinxman, Henry Charles. Ens. 1864; Lt. 1867.**
[Capt. 57 F. 1876.]
Malay Peninsula, 1875. Attack on the stockades at Parva. Promoted Capt. 57 F. in recognition of his gallant services. Medal.
- 1883-86. **Hinxman, Rowley Willes. [2nd Lt. 60 F. 1849; Lt. 1854; Capt. 1858; Bt.-Major 1864; Major 1872; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1874; Lt.-Col. 1875; Bt.-Col. 1879; h.p. 1880.] Col. 10 Regtl. Dist. 1883.**
h.p. 1886. [Major-Gen. 1889; ret. pay 1891; Col. Comm. K.R. Rifles 1903; died 4 July, 1906.]
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Battle of Budle-kerai; siege, assault and capture of Delhi. Medal and clasp.
- 1804-16. **Hoar, William. [Ens. 67 F. 1803.] Lt. 1804; Capt. 1810. h.p. 1816.**
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1840-51. **Hobson, Samuel. [Ens. 96 F. 1839.] Ens. 1840; Lt. 1842; Capt. 1844. Retired 1851.**
Sutlej Campaign. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
- 1795-96. **Hookaday, Charles William. Ens. 1795. Out of the Regt. in 1797. [Capt. 8 R. Veteran Batt. 1805.]**
- 1804-09. **Hookings, George. [Lt. 62 F. 1801; h.p.] Lt. 1804. Out of the Regt. in 1810.**
- 1864-69. **Hodder, William Henry John Moor. Ens. 1864; Lt. 1868. Retired 1869.**
- 1814-16. **Hodges, George Crowe. Ens. 1814. h.p. 1816.**
- 1895-1909. **Hodgson, Hamilton. 2nd Lt. 1895; Lt. 1898; Capt. 1904. h.p. 1909.**
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battle of Khartoum. Egyptian medal and clasp; medal.
- 1864-93. **Hodgson, Joseph Hamilton. Ens. 1864; Lt. 1869; Capt. 1878; Major 1884. Lt.-Col. h.p. 1893; ret. pay 1893.**
S. African War, 1899-1901. Employed with Loch's Horse; Commandant of a Colonial Defence Area; Operations in the Orange Free State, including actions at Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including action near Johannesburg. Despatches. Queen's medal and 3 clasps.
- 1804-21. **Holden, William. Ens. 1804; Lt. 1806; Capt. 1821. h.p. 1821.**
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1752-60. **Hollingworth, John. Ens. 1752; Lt. 1756. Out of the Regt. in 1761.**

- 1896—. **Hollins, Charles Ernest. 2nd Lt. 1896; Lt. 1899; Capt. 1904.**
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; medal.
- 1842-48. **Hollinsworth, Henry Andrew. [Ens. 80 F. 1837.] Lt. 1842; Capt. 1848.** Died 1848.
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
Punjab Campaign, 1848. Died of wounds received before Mooltan.
- 1878-82. **Hollway, James Clinton. 2nd Lt. 1878; Lt. 1880.** [Lt. Bo. S. Corps 1882; Capt. Ind. S. Corps 1889; Major Ind. Army 1898; Lt.-Col. 1905; ret. pay 1908.]
Burmese Expedition, 1885-89. Medal and 2 clasps.
N.W. Frontier of India, 1897-98. Mohmand. Medal and clasp.
Tirah, 1897-98. As Brigade Transport Officer. Operations in the Bara Valley. Despatches. Clasp.
- 1907 —. **Holmes, Cecil Crampton. 2nd Lt. 1907.**
- 1701-01. **Holmes, James. Ens. 1701.** Not in any other list.
- 1778-1807 **Holmes, Solomon. Ens. 1778; Lt. 1781; Capt. 1795; Major 1799; Lt.-Col. 1804.** Out of the Regt. in 1808.
- 1825-30. **Honyman, Robert. Ens. 1825.** [Lt. 62 F. 1830.]
- 1863-85. **Hood, George. Ens. 1863; Lt. 1866; Adjlt. 1873; Capt. 1877; Major 1882.** Lt.-Col. ret. pay 1885.
- 1687-1701. **Hook, Henry. Lt. 1687.** Out of the Regt. in 1702.
- 1740-45. **Hope, Alexander. Ens. 1740.** Died 1745.
- 1854-55. **Hope, Charles Errol. Ens. 1854.** [Ens. 7 F. 1855.]
Crimean Campaign, 1855. Siege and fall of Sebastopol; assault on Redan. Medal and clasp; Turkish medal.
- 1690-90. **Hopkins, Bartue. Ens. 1690.** In no subsequent list.
- 1902—. **Hopwood, Alfred Henry. 2nd Lt. 1902; Lt. 1904.**
S. African War, 1901-02. Operations in the Transvaal; Orange River Colony. Queen's medal and 3 clasps.

- 1696-1774 **Moraby, Arthur.** Ens. 1696; Lt. before 1704.
Killed at Benbarr.
- 1691-66. **Morner, Luke.** Ens. 1811; Lt. 1813. [Lt. h.p. 14 F. 1816.]
Penninsular Campaigns.
- 1693-43. **Morrocks, Charles.** Ens. 1863. [Ens. 83 F. 1863.]
- 1694-42. **Morsourgh, James.** Ens. 1829; Lt. 1834.
Retired 1842.
- 1698— **Moskyns, Henry Charles Walter.** 2nd Lt. 1898;
 Lt. 1900; Capt. 1905.
S. African War, 1900. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg, actions at Pekaar Grove, Kamee Siding, Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. Queen's medal and 3 clasps.
- 1699-83. **Howard, Hon. Henry.** Lt. 58 F. 1826; Capt. unact. Capt. 1838. h.p. 1833.
- 1778-84. **Howard, John.** Ens. 1778; Lt. 1782. Out of the Regt. in 1785.
- 1774-21. **Howell, David.** Capt. 16 Light Dragoons 1781; 36 F. 1784. Capt. 1798. [h.p. 7 F. 1791.]
- 1788— **Howley, Jasper Joseph.** D.S.O. 2nd Lt. 1888; Lt. 1890; Capt. 1897; Major 1906.
S. African War, 1900. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg, actions at Pekaar Grove, Kamee Siding, Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. Severely wounded. Despatches. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; D.S.O.
- 1683— **Hubbard, Alfred Edward.** Lt. 1883; Capt. 1894; Major 1904.
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; medal.
- 1681-78. **Hudson, Charles.** Lt. Land Transport Corps 1863. Capt. 1865. Capt. 1861; Bt.-Major 1870; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1877; Major 1877. Retired 1878.
*S. African War, 1900-01.
 S. African War, 1901-03. Thanked in General Orders. Medal.
 Campaigns Campaigns, 1905. Attack on the Redan. Medal and clasp; Turkish medal.*
- 1606— **Hudson, Hubert Francis.** 2nd Lt. 1906.
- 1702-16. **Hughes, Barnaby.** Ens. 1707. Out of the Regt. in 1714.
Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet.

- 1888-90. **Hughes**, Victor. **2nd Lt. 1888.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps 1890.]
- 1892—. **Hulke**, Walter Backhouse. **2nd Lt. 1892; Lt. 1894; Capt. 1903.**
- 1884-84. **Hunt**, Alexander William. **Lt. 1884.** [Lt. Suff. Regt. 1884.]
- 1879-94. **Hunt**, Henry. **Qr.-Mr. 1879; Hon. Capt. 1889.** Ret. pay 1894.
- 1805-06. **Hunter**, —. **Ens. 1805.** Out of the Regt. in 1807.
- 1858-59. **Hunter**, Oswald D—— W——. [Ens. 1 F. 1855; Lt. 1856.] **Lt. 1858.** Retired 1859.
- 1863-96. **Huntley**, Hougham Charles. **Ens. 1863; Lt. 1865; Capt. 1877; Bt.-Major 1879; Major 1882; Lt.-Col. 1892.** Ret. pay 1896.
Perak Expedition, 1874-5-6. Attack and capture of Kapayan stockades; commanded successful attack on village near Blanja. Despatches. Medal and clasp.
S. African War, 1879. Zulu campaign. In Transport Department. Battle of Ulundi. Despatches. Medal and clasp; Bt.-Major.
- 1858-61. **Hurt**, Charles. [Ens. 1 F. 1851; Lt. 1853; Capt. 1855; h.p. 1856.] **Capt. 1858.** Retired 1861.
Crimean Campaign, 1854-55. With 1 F. Battles of the Alma and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol. With volunteer sharpshooters, Oct.-Dec., 1854. Medal and clasps; Knight of the Legion of Honour.
- 1796-1811. **Hutcheon**, William. **Ens. 1796; Lt. 1797; Capt. 1804.** [Capt. 25 F. 1811.]
 Killed at Waterloo.
- 1867-78. **Hyde**, Robert. [Qr.-Mr. 6 F. 1863.] **Qr.-Mr. 1867.** Retired h.p. 1878.
- 1868-70. **Hyde**, Robert. [Staff Assist.-Surg.] **Assist.-Surg. 1868.** [Staff Assist.-Surg. 1870.]
- 1788-93. **Hylton**, Jacob Johnson. **Ens. 1788.** Out of the Regt. in 1794.
- 1861-64. **Illingworth**, Edward Arthur. **Ens. 1861; Lt. 1863.** [Lt. 85 F. 1864.]
- 1843-52. **Inglis**, James Gordon, C.B., M.D. [Assist.-Surg. Staff.] **Assist.-Surg. 1843.** [Surg. 64 F. 1852.]
- 1804-16. **Innes**, Francis. **Lt. 1804; Capt. 1813.** h.p. 1816.

- 1891-92. **Irvine, Andrew Alexander. 2nd Lt. 1891.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps 1892; Capt. 1901.]
Chitral, 1895. With relief force as Orderly Officer to the G.O.C. Despatches.
- 1878-1908. **Ivatt, George Augustus. 2nd Lt. 1878; Lt. 1879; I. of M. 1881; Adj. 1884; Capt. 1885; Major 1897; 2nd In Command 1902; Lt.-Col. 1904; Bt.-Col. 1907. Ret. pay 1908.**
- 1760-62. **Jacob, Bostock Radford. Ens. 1760.** Out of the Regt. in 1763.
- 1887-88. **Jacob, Harold Fenton. 2nd Lt. 1887.** [Lt. Bo. S. Corps. 1888; Capt. 1898.]
- 1687-1701. **Jacob, John. Ens. 1687.** Out of the Regt. in 1702.
- 1851-52. **Jacob, John Julius Evans. Assist.-Surg. 1851.** Died at Wuzeerabad, Bengal, 5 Apr. 1852.
- 1903-09. **James, Ernest. 2nd Lt. 1903; Lt. 1906.** Resigned 1909.
- 1902-06. **James, Frank Berkeley. 2nd Lt. 1902.** Resigned 1906.
- 1870-73. **James, Henry Northage Land, M.D. [Staff Assist.-Surg.] Assist.-Surg. 1870.** [Surg. A. Med. Dept. 1873.]
- 1858-58. **James, William Parry. Ens. 1858.** Died at Swansea, 23 Dec. 1858.
- 1834-36. **Jameson, Robert, M.D. [Staff Assist.-Surg.] Assist.-Surg. 1834.** Died 1836.
- 1693-1702. **Jason, Sir Robert, Bart. Lt. 1693.** [Capt. Sir Ric. Temple's Regt. 1702.]
- 1808-27 and 1833-41. **Jauncoey, John Knight. [Ens. 1807.] Lt. 1808.** [Capt. h.p. 1827; 40 F. 1827; 69 F.] **Capt. 1833.** [Major unatt. 1841; died (then Col.) at Passage West, Cork, 7 June 1863.]
Walcheren Expedition, 1809.
Peninsula Campaign, 1812-14. Battle of Castalla, siege of Tarragona, retreat and second siege; retreat from Villa Franca after the battle of the Pass of Ordal; Barcelona.
Naples, 1815.
- 1762-71. **Jenkin, John Hatch. Ens. 1762; Lt. 1766.** Out of the Regt. in 1772.
- 1892-94. **Jenkins, Arthur. 2nd Lt. 1892; Lt. 1893.** Resigned 1894.

- 1795-98. **Jenkins, John Morgan.** Lt. 1795. Out of the Regt. in 1799.
- 1842-56. **Jephson, Robert George.** [Ens. 68 F. 1838.] Lt. 1842; Capt. 1853. [Capt. 68 F. 1856.] *Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46.* Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Present at Mooltan, Muttee Thol, Soorjkoond, and Goojerat. Medal and clasps.
- 1851-54. **Jervois, Edwyn Stanhope.** [2nd Lt. Ceylon Rif. Regt. 1849.] Ens. 1851. [Lt. 7 F. 1854.]
- 1814-16. **Jevers, David.** Ens. 1814. h.p. 1816.
- 1806-09. **John, Henry.** [Capt. 106 F.; h.p.] Capt. 1806; Bt.-Major 1808. [Major 93 F. 1809.]
- 1795-96. **Johnes, Edward.** [Ens. 79 F. 1794; h.p.] Ens. 1795. Out of the Regt. in 1797.
- 1898—. **Johnson, Arthur Baynes.** 2nd Lt. 1898; Lt. 1900; Capt. 1905.
S. African War, 1900-02. With Mounted Infantry. Slightly wounded. Operations in Orange River Colony; Cape Colony. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- Johnson, A. H.** See Hilton-Johnson.
- 1825-27. **Johnson, Philip.** [Lt. 1814; 1 R. Veteran Batt. 1823.] Lt. 1825. h.p. 1827.
- 1858-82. **Johnson, Richard.** Ens. 1858; Lt. 1859; Capt. 1804; Bt.-Major 1877; Major 1878; Lt.-Col. 1881. Col. ret. pay 1882.
- 1881-98. **Johnson, Victor George Ralph.** 2nd Lt. 1881; Lt. 1881; Capt. 1892. Ret. pay 1898. [Re-employed as Capt. R. Northern Reserve Regt. 1900.]
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Despatches. Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; medal.
- 1767-74. **Johnston, Joseph.** Qr.-Mr. 1767. Out of the Regt. in 1775.
- 1756-58. **Johnston, Joshua.** Ens. 1756. Out of the Regt. in 1759.
- 1899—. **Johnston, Robert Hector.** 2nd Lt. 1899; Lt. 1900; Capt. 1905.
- 1749-55. **Johnston, Warren.** [Capt. h.p.] Capt. 1749. Out of the Regt. in 1756.
- 1865-69. **Johnstone, William George Currie.** [Ens. 94 F. 1865.] Ens. 1865. [Lt. Ind. S. Corps 1869; Lt.-Col. 1891; u.s.l. 1899.]
Burmese Expedition, 1887-88. Medal and clasp.

- 1808-10. **Jones, Charles.** [Capt. 1 Dragoon Guards 1803.] **Capt. 1808.** Retired 1810.
- 1744-46. **Jones, Gabriel.** **Ens. 1744.** Resigned 1746.
- 1803-08. **Keene, Benjamin.** **Ens. 1803; Lt. 1804; Capt. 1805.** [Capt. 9 Light Dragoons 1808.]
- 1822-22. **Kelly, Richard.** **Ens. 1822.** h.p. 1822.
- 1781-95. **Keith, Sir Robert Murray, K.B.** [Cornet, Lord Rothes' Dragoons 1746; Capt. Scots Brigade 1747; Major 42 F. 1759; Lt.-Col. 87 F. 1760; Bt.-Col. 1772; Maj.-Gen. 1777.] **Col. 1781; Lt.-Gen. 1782.** Died 1795.
Served in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; present at the battle of Minden; severely wounded at Kirchdenkern.
- 1869-73. **Kellie, Edward Chamier.** **Ens. 1869; Lt. 1871.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps. 1873; Capt. 1881; Major 1889; Lt.-Col. 1895; u.s.l. 1904; ret. pay 1907.]
Afghan War, 1880. Medal.
Burmese Expedition, 1886-88. As D.A.A. and Q.M.G. Despatches. Medal and 2 clasps.
- 1858-65. **Kelly, John Lovell.** **Ens. 1858; Lt. 1860; Capt. 1864.** [Capt. 62 F. 1865.]
- 1810-26. **Kelly, Stephen D'Arcy.** [Capt. R. Newfoundland Fencible Infantry 1807.] **Capt. 1810; Bt.-Major 1821.** [Major unatt. 1826.]
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1766-81. **Kelly, Waldron.** **Ens. 1766; Lt. 1771.** Out of the Regt. in 1782.
American War, 1775-78. Wounded at Lexington; wounded at Bunker's Hill.
- 1888-92. **Kemball, John Shaw.** **2nd Lt. 1888; Lt. 1890.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps 1892; Capt. Ind. Army 1899; Major 1906.]
Waziristan Expedition, 1894-95. Medal and clasp.
Chitral, 1895. With the relief force. Medal and clasp.
China, 1900. Orderly Officer to G.O.C. 3rd Brigade. Medal.
N.W. Frontier of India, 1901-02. Waziristan. Clasp.
- 1796-1801. **Kennagh, William.** **Lt. 1796.** Out of the Regt. in 1802.
- 1739-53. **Kennedy, Fergus.** **Ens. 1739; Lt. 1747.** Out of the Regt. in 1754.
- 1863-69. **Kennedy, James Joseph.** **Ens. 1863; Lt. 1866.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps 1869.]

- 1858-59. **Kenny, Martin Joseph F**—. [Ens. 55 F. 1855.]
Ens. 1858; Lt. 1858. Retired 1859.
- 1795-1812. **Kent, William.** [Capt. Major-Gen. Hon. H. E. Fox's Regt. 1793.] **Capt. 1795;** Bt.-Major 1799; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1803. Died 1812.
- 1817-17. **Kenyon, Thomas Cookson.** **Ens. 1817.** h.p. 1817.
- 1866-66. **Keogh, Anthony Robert.** [Ens. 14 F. 1855; Lt. 1858; Capt. 1866.] **Capt. 1866.** [Capt. 14 F. 1866.]
- 1784-87. **Ker, Alexander.** **Ens. 1784.** Out of the Regt. in 1788.
- 1785-87. **Kerr, J**— Charles. [Capt. 1779.] **Capt. 1785.** Out of the Regt. in 1788.
- 1780-90. **Kerr, John Strother.** **Ens. 1780; Lt. 1783.** [Lt. 2 Dragoons 1790.]
- 1805-16. **Kersteman, William Brewse.** [Lt. 67 F. 1803.] **Capt. 1805;** Bt.-Major 1814. h.p. 1816.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1824-26. **King, Anthony Singleton.** [Major 98 F. 1818; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1819; h.p.] **Major 1824.** [Lt.-Col. unatt. 1826.]
- 1862-74. **King, Arthur William.** **Ens. 1862; Lt. 1864.** Retired 1874.
- 1816-29. **King, George.** [Capt. Sicilian Regt.] **Capt. 1816.** h.p. 1829.
- 1896—. **King, Robert Neal.** **2nd Lt. 1890; Lt. 1899; Capt. 1904.**
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battle of the Atbara. Egyptian medal and clasp; medal.
S. African War, 1902. With Mounted Infantry. Operations in the Transvaal; Cape Colony; Orange River Colony. Queen's medal and 4 clasps.
- 1789-95. **Kirby, Kinnersley.** [Lt. 57 F. 1782; h.p.] **Lt. 1789.** Out of the Regt. in 1796.
- 1780-83. **Kirkman, Nathaniel.** [Ens. 38 F. 1778; Lt. 1780.] **Lt. 1780.** [Capt. 92 F. 1783.]
- 1901-03. **Kirkwood, William Clarke.** **2nd Lt. 1901.** [2nd Lt. Ind. Army 1903; Lt. 1903.]
S. African War, 1900. Operations in the Transvaal, west of Pretoria; Orange River Colony; Cape Colony, south of Orange River.
- 1862-82. **Knatchbull, Charles.** **Ens. 1862; Lt. 1865; Capt. 1877; Major 1881.** Lt.-Col. ret. pay 1882.

- 1842-45. **Knipe**, George Marshall. [Ens. 66 F. 1839.] **Lt. 1842.** [Lt. 89 F. 1845.]
- 1693-93. **La Cloche**, John. **Lt. 1693.** In no subsequent list.
- 1851-61. **Lamb**, Samuel Burges. [Ens. 83 F. 1832; Lt. 1836; Capt. 1848.] **Capt. 1851;** Bt.-Major 1860. [Major unatt. 1861.]
Indian Campaign, 1857-58. Actions of Shahgunge and Agra. Medal.
- 1686-1701. **Lambe**, Thomas. **Lt. 1686.** Out of the Regt. in 1702.
- 1824-47. **Lambert**, Sir John, G.C.B. [Ens. and Lt. 1 Foot Guards 1791; Lt. and Capt. 1793; Capt. and Lt.-Col. 1801; Bt.-Col. 1810; Maj.-Gen. 1813.] **Col. 1824;** Lt.-Gen. 1825; Gen. 1841. Died at Thames Ditton, 14 Sept. 1847.
Flanders, 1793. Siege of Valenciennes; action of Lincelles; siege of Dunkirk.
Ireland, 1798. With 1st Foot Guards during the rebellion.
Holland, 1799-1800. Actions of 27th Aug., 10th and 19th Sept., 2nd and 6th Oct., 1799.
Peninsula, 1808-09. Battle of Corunna.
Scheldt, 1809. Commanded the Light Companies of 1st and 3rd Brigades of Foot Guards.
Peninsula, 1812-13. On the Staff. Commanded a Brigade in the 6th Division at the battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes and Toulouse. Cross; K.C.B.
American War, 1814-15. Attack on New Orleans; siege of Fort Bowyer.
Waterloo, 1815. Commanded a Brigade. G.C.B.; Knight 3rd Class of Wladimir of Russia; Commander of the Bavarian Order of Maximilian Joseph.
- 1798-1801. **Lamphier**, Thomas. **Ens. 1798.** Out of the Regt. in 1802.
- 1826-27. **Lanauze**, Edward P——. **Ens. 1826.** Died at Leiria, Portugal, 13 July, 1827.
- 1881-81. **Lane**, Frederick Charles Bruce. **2nd Lt. 1881.** [2nd Lt. 100 F. 1881.]
- 1812-24. **Lane**, Richard. **Ens. 1812; Lt. 1819.** Retired 1824.
- 1695-1707. **Lane**, William. **Ens. 1695.** Out of the Regt. in 1708.
 Present with the Regt. at Blenheim.

- 1864-87. **Lang, James Wolcott.** **Ens. 1864; Lt. 1867; I. of M. 1869; Capt. 1878; Major 1884.** Lt.-Col. ret. pay 1887.
- 1709-35. **Langley, George.** **Ens. 1709; Lt. 1720.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet.
- 1710-29. **Langley, John.** **Capt. 1710; Major 1715.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
- 1858-61. **Langstaff, Theobald Fetherstone.** [Assist.-Surg. Staff.] **Assist.-Surg. 1858.** [Assist.-Surg. 23 F. 1861.]
- 1796-1807. **Lattimore, Hugh.** **Qr.-Mr. 1796.** Out of the Regt. in 1808.
- 1801-02. **Law, John.** [Lt. 60 F. 1800.] **Lt. 1861.** [Lt. 77 F. 1802.]
- 1806-25. **Leard, William.** **Ens. 1806; Lt. 1867; Capt. 1825.** h.p. 1825.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1776-91. **Leche, Edward.** **Lt. 1776; Capt.-Lt. and Capt. 1788.** Out of the Regt. in 1792.
- 1840-41. **Lecky, Henry.** [Ens. 1805; Lt. 1808; Capt. 20 Light Dragoons 1816; Bt.-Major 1837; Capt. 36 F. 1839.] **Capt. 1840.** Retired 1841.
- 1842-55. **Lee, Edward.** [Ens. 40 F. 1835; Lt. 1839.] **Lt. 1842; Capt. 1848; Paym. 1848.** Died at Chinsurah, East Indies, 6 Feb., 1855.
Scinde and Afghanistan, 1839-42. Severely wounded at Candahar.
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Battles of Mooltan and Goojerat. Medal and clasps.
- 1697-1717. **Legge, Charles.** **Lt. 1697; Capt. 1704; Bt.-Major 1712.** [Capt.-Lt. and Lt.-Col. 3 Foot Guards 1717; Bt.-Col. 1734.]
Present with the Regt. at Blenheim and Malplaquet.
- 1706-10. **Legge, Richard.** **Ens. 1706.** [Ens. and Lt. Coldstream Guards 1710; Lt. and Capt. 1715; Capt.-Lt. and Lt.-Col. 1733; Capt. and Lt.-Col. 1734; died 1753.]
Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet.
- 1841-41. **Leigh, George Henry John.** [Lt. 20 F.; h.p.] **Lt. 1841.** Retired 1841.
- 1820-21. **Le Merchant, John.** **Ens. 1820; Lt. 1821.** h.p. 1821.

- 1819-20. **Lennox**, Lord Sussex. [Ens. 50 F. 1819.] **Ens. 1819.** [Ens. 28 F. 1820.]
- 1904-05. **Lentalgne**, Edward Charles. **2nd Lt. 1904.** [2nd Lt. Ind. Army 1905; Lt. 1906.]
- 1775-80. **Leonard**, John. **Ens. 1775; Lt. 1778.** [Lt. 93 F. 1780.]
- 1775-94. **Leversuch**, Anthony. **Qr.-Mr. 1775.** Out of the Regt. in 1795.
- 1819-21. **Levinge**, Charles. [Lt. 85 F. 1815; h.p.] **Lt. 1819; Capt. 1821.** h.p. 1821.
Present at Waterloo.
- 1697-98. **Lewis**, Henry. **Ens. 1697;** h.p. 1698.
- 1899—. **Lewis**, Leonard Carey. **2nd Lt. 1899; Lt. 1901; Capt. 1905.**
- 1805-09. **Lewis**, William. **Ens. 1805; Lt. 1807.** Out of the Regt. in 1810.
- 1805-06. **Lighbody**, ——. **Assist.-Surg. 1805.** Out of the Regt. in 1807.
- 1707-19. **Ligonier**, Anthony. **Lt. 1707.** [Capt. Col. Henry Harrison's Regt. 1719.]
Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet.
- 1703-13. **Ligonier**, John, Earl, K.B. **Capt. 1703; Bt.-Major 1706; Bt.-Col. 1711.** [Lt.-Governor of Minorca 1713; Lt.-Col. 4 Horse (3 D. G.) 1716; Col. 8 Horse (7 D. G.) 1720; Brig.-Gen. 1735; Major-Gen. 1739; Lt.-Gen. 1743; Gen. of Horse 1746; Col. 2 Dragoon Guards 1749; Col. Royal Horse Guards 1757; Field-Marshal 1757; Commander-in-Chief 1757; Master-Gen. of the Ordnance 1759; died 1770, aged 91.]
Present with the Regt. at Blenheim, and Malplaquet, where he had 22 shots through his clothes.
At Dettingen was made Knight Banneret on the field by George II.
Distinguished himself at Fontenoy, 1745.
Taken prisoner (horse killed) at Laffeld, 1747.
Irish Viscount, 1757; English Earl, 1766.
- 1756-65. **Lilly**, Aaron. **Ens. 1756; Lt. 1759.** Out of the Regt. in 1766.
- 1842-47. **Lindam**, Charles James. **Ens. 1842; Lt. 1845.** [Paym. Rif. Brig. 1847.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. With the Regt. at Sobraon (severely wounded and lost left leg). Medal.

- 1902-07. **Lindsell**, Gerald Charles Huntingdon. **2nd Lt. 1902; Lt. 1905.** Resigned 1907.
- 1770-83. **Lister**, Jeremy. **Ens. 1770; Lt. 1775; Capt. 1781.** Out of the Regt. in 1784.
American War, 1775-78. Wounded at Lexington.
- Little**, J. C. See Caruthers-Little.
- 1723-38. **Littlehales**, John. **Ens. 1723; Lt. 1731.** h.p. 1738.
- 1704-35. **Littlejohn**, James. **Ens. 1704; Lt. 1709.** Marked "dead" in list for 1736.
Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet.
- 1735-45. **Littler**, Thomas. **Ens. 1735; Lt. 1740.** [Capt. of an Independent Company of Gentlemen Volunteers of London, 1745.]
- 1906—. **Lloyd**, Edward Prince. **2nd Lt. 1906.**
- 1880—. **LLoyd**, Frederic Charles. **2nd Lt. 1880; Lt. 1881; Capt. 1888; Bt.-Major 1900; Major 1901; 2nd in Command 1905; Lt.-Col. 1908.**
S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg, actions at Poplar Grove, Houtnek (Thoba Mountain), Vet River, Zand River and Lindley; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill; Orange River Colony, including action at Wittebergen. In command of 7th Mounted Infantry Batt. Nov., 1900, to May, 1902. Operations in Orange River Colony; Cape Colony. Despatches. Queen's medal and 5 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps; Bt.-Major.
- 1778-83. **Lloyd**, Thomas. [Lt. 7 F. 1775.] **Capt. 1778.** Out of the Regt. in 1784.
- 1812-16. **Looke**, Robert Gardner. **Ens. 1812; Lt. 1814.** h.p. 1816.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1827-27. **Locke**, William. [Capt. h.p.] **Capt. 1827.** h.p. 1827.
- 1694-94. **Lockhart**, John. **Adj. 1694.** In no subsequent list.
- 1809-14. **Loftus**, William Thomas. **Ens. 1809; Lt. 1811.** [Lt. 24 Light Dragoons, 1814.]
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1687-1701. **Long**, John. **Lt. 1687.** Out of the Regt. in 1702.
- 1885-87. **Longden**, Arthur Edmund. **Lt. 1885.** [Lt. N. Staffs. Regt. 1887.]

- 1836-64 **Longden**, Sir Henry Errington, K.C.B., C.S.I.
and **Ens. 1836; Lt. 1840; Adjt. 1842; Capt. 1843;**
1888-90. **Bt.-Major 1849; Major 1850; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1856;**
Lt.-Col. 1858; Bt.-Col. 1859. h.p. 1864. [Major-
Gen. 1868; Lt.-Gen. 1877; Gen. 1881; Col. Hamps.
Regt. 1883.] Col. 1888. Died 29 Jan. 1890.
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon.
Medal.
Punjaub Campaign, 1848-49. Present during the
whole of the siege operations before Mooltan,
including the affair of 9th Sept., storming the
enemy's strongly entrenched position, 12th Sept.,
action of Soorjkoond, carrying the heights, 27th
December, in command of the Regt., and
surrender of the fortress as Field Engineer;
surrender of the fort and garrison of Chenioti;
battle of Goojerat. Medal and clasps; Bt.-Major.
Indian Campaign, 1857-58. Commanded a field
force in the Azimghur and Jounpore districts,
including the capture of the fort of Athrowleea;
commanded an advance guard of picked mark-
men and guns of Franks' force in its advance to
Lucknow, including the actions of Chanda,
Umeerpore and Sultanpore, and the attack on the
fort of Douraha; attached to the Goorkha
troops at the siege and capture of Lucknow;
present at the storming of the Begum's House
and Serai, storming of the Emaumbara and
Kaisabagh, attack on the Moolire in
Abbasoodowlah's Kumbullah; present with a
wing of 13 F. at the first relief of Azimghur;
Chief of the Staff to Lugard's force, present at
the passage of the Tonse, second relief of
Azimghur, capture of Jugdespore and several
skirmishes in its vicinity. Despatches. Medal
and clasp; Bt.-Col.
- 1878-87. **Longfield**, William Henry. **2nd Lt. 1878; Lt.**
1878; Capt. 1885. Ret. pay 1887. Died at Timo-
league 9 Oct. 1888.
- 1805-06. **Love**, Robert John. **Ens. 1805. [Lt. 87 F. 1806.]**
- 1687-1701. **Low**, Hercules. **Ens. 1687; Lt. 1688; Capt.**
1692. Out of the Regt. in 1702.
- 1688-1701. **Low**, Rolston. **Ens. 1688. Out of the Regt. in**
1702.
- 1870-1902. **Lowth**, Frank Robert, C.B. **Ens. 1870; Lt.**
1871; I. of M. 1881; Capt. 1881; Major 1892;
2nd in Command 1896; Lt.-Col. 1898; Bt.-Col.
1902. h.p. 1902; ret. pay 1904.
Perak Expedition, 1875. Medal and clasp.
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battle of Khartoum.
Despatches. Egyptian medal and clasp; medal;
C.B.

- 1842-45. **Luard, John.** [Cornet 1809; Lt. 1811; Capt. 1821; Major 1834; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1838; Major 21 F. 1839.] **Lt.-Col. 1842.** Lt.-Col. unatt. 1845.
Peninsula Campaign.
Present at Waterloo.
- 1845-75. **Lucas, Patrick Brown.** **Ens. 1845; Lt. 1848; Capt. 1858; Major 1866; Lt.-Col. 1875.** Ret. f.p. (hon. Col.) 1875. Died at Queenstown, 14 Mar. 1888.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. With 10 F. in the whole of the siege operations before Mooltan, affair of 9th Sept., storming the enemy's strongly entrenched position and surrender of the fortress; battle of Goojerat. Medal and 2 clasps.
Indian Campaign, 1857-58. Advance on Lucknow and actions at Chanda, Umerepore and Sultanpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, relief of Azimghur, capture of Jugdespore and operations in its vicinity. Medal and clasp.
- 1697-1705. **Lucas, Richard.** **Capt. 1697.** [Lt.-Col. Lord Paston's Regt. 1705; Lt.-Col. Earl of Essex's Dragoons 1708; Col. of a Regt. of Foot bearing his name, 1711; Col. 38 F. 1717.]
- 1778-95. **Lucas, Thomas.** **Ens. 1778; Lt. 1781.** Out of the Regt. in 1796.
- 1808-09. **Lugar, Marshall.** **Ens. 1808.** Out of the Regt. in 1810.
- 1756-59. **Luther, Richard.** **Ens. 1756.** Out of the Regt. in 1760.
- 1892-1907. **Lyall, Charles George.** **2nd Lt. 1892; Lt. 1894; Capt. 1901.** Ret. pay 1907.
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battle of Khartoum. Egyptian medal and clasp; medal.
S. African War, 1900-01. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg, actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. Queen's medal and 4 clasps.
- 1856-60. **Lynam, Frederick Augustus.** **Ens. 1856; Lt. 1858.** [Lt. 39 F. 1860.]
- 1812-15. **Lynch, Thomas.** **Qr.-Mr. 1812.** Out of the Regt. in 1816.
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1876-81. **Lynch, William Wiltshire.** [Ens. 70 F. 1850; Lt. 1853; Capt. 2 F. 1858; Bt.-Major 1861; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1871; Major 2 F. 1873; h.p. 1875.] **Lt.-Col. 1876; Bt.-Col. 1877; h.p. 1881; Major-Gen. 1887;**

died at Allahabad 4 Aug. 1888.

Persian Expedition, 1857. Medal and clasp.
Indian Campaign, 1857-58. Battles and actions of Futtehpore, Aoung, Pandoo Nuddee, Cawnpore (horse shot), Oonao, Busseerutgunge, Poorburt, Chowkee, Bithoor, Mungarwar, Alumbagh, relief of Lucknow, defence of Lucknow and final relief (severely wounded). Despatches; thanked in General Orders by the Governor-General of India. Medal and clasp; Bt.-Major; grant of a year's service for Lucknow.

Mentioned in Horse Guards General Orders for "conspicuous and praiseworthy conduct" at Bermuda during the epidemic of yellow fever, 1864, when in temporary command of a Batt. 2 F.

1712-15. **Lyne, William.** **Ens. 1712.** Left the Regt. 1715.

1841-45. **Lysaght, Hon. Peter Foulkes.** **Ens. 1841; Lt. 1842; Adjt. 1843.** Died 14 Sept. 1845.

1715-29. **Lysons, John.** **Ens. 1715.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.

1882—. **McAndrew, George Bunbury.** **Lt. 1882; Adjt. 1888; Capt. 1893; Bt.-Major 1900; Major 1903.**

S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg; actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. Despatches. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps; Bt.-Major.

1886-88. **Macandrew, Henry John Milnes, D.S.O.** **Lt. 1886.** [Lt. Ben. S. Corps 1888; Capt. Ind. Army 1897; Major 1904.]

Tirah, 1897-98. Brigade Transport Officer 2nd Brig. 1st Div. Capture of the Sampagha and Arhanga Passes; operations against the Khani Khel Chamkanis; Bazar Valley. Despatches. Medal and 2 clasps.

S. African War, 1900-02. On Staff. Also with Kitchener's Horse. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg; actions at Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Karee Siding and Houtnek (Thoba Mountain); Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria; Transvaal, east and west of Pretoria; Orange River Colony; Cape Colony. Despatches. Queen's medal and 4 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps; D.S.O.

1775-80. **McBean, Donald.** **Capt. 1775.** Out of the Regt. in 1781.

1844-51. **Macbeth, James, M.D.** [Assist.-Surg. Med. Dept.] **Assist.-Surg. 1844.** [Assist.-Surg. 10 Hussars 1851.]

- 1740-44. **Maccoough**, John. **Ens. 1740.** [Lt. Graham's Regt. 1744.]
- 1741-57. **McCullogh**, John. **Ens. 1741; Lt. 1747.** Out of the Regt. in 1758.
- 1796-97. **McDonald**, James. **Ens. 1796.** Out of the Regt. in 1798.
- 1807-12. **McDonnell**, Charles. **Ens. 1807; Lt. 1809.** Retired 1812.
- 1819-26. **Macdowall**, Day Hort. [Ens. 52 F. 1813; Lt. 1814; Capt. and Sub-Inspector of Militia, Ionian Islands, 1817.] **Capt. 1819.** [Major unatt. 1826; Lt.-Col. 1841; Col. 1854; Major-Gen. 1858.]
Holland, 1814. Actions at Merxem and bombardment of Antwerp.
- 1833-33. **McGregor**, Gregor. [Assist.-Surg. Staff.] **Assist.-Surg. 1833.** [Assist.-Surg. 50 F. 1833.]
- 1847-53. **MacGregor**, Malcolm. [Ens. ;21 F. 1831; Lt. 1834; Capt. 1841.] **Capt. 1847.** [Capt. 3 W.I. Regt. 1853.]
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Severely wounded at Mooltan.
- 1787-1808. **McGregor**, Robert. **Ens. 1787; Lt. 1794; Capt.-Lt. and Capt. 1795; Capt. 1795.** Out of the Regt. in 1809.
- 1770-76. **McIntosh**, Alexander. **Capt. 1770.**
American War, 1775-76. Killed in action at the taking of Fort Washington, 16th Nov., 1776.
- 1864-64. **Mackenzie**, John, M.D. [Assist.-Surg. Staff 1858.] **Assist.-Surg. 1864.** [Staff Assist.-Surg. 1864.]
North China Campaign, 1860. Medal.
- 1788-95. **McLachlan**, Lachlan. [Major 73 F. 1783.] **Major 1788; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1794.** Out of the Regt. in 1796.
- 1847-60. **McMahon**, Sir Thomas, Bart., G.C.B. [Ens. 1797; Lt. 1799; Lt. 32 F. 1802; Capt. 1803; Capt. 82 F. 1804; Major 1806; Lt.-Col. unatt. 1809; Lt.-Col. 17 F. 1811; Bt.-Col. 1814; Major-Gen. 1825; Lt.-Gen. 1838; Col. 94 F. 1838.] **Col. 1847; Gen. 1854.** Died 10 Apr. 1860.
 With Sir Ralph Abercromby's Expedition in 1800; operations on the coast of Spain, Cadiz, Ferrol, etc.; occupation of Malta.
Peninsula Campaign, 1809-12. Operations on the frontiers of Portugal and Spain near the Rivers Coa and Agueda; at the lines of Torres Vedras, and at the subsequent advance on the retreat of the French Army. Commanded a corps of Portuguese Infantry which was posted on the left of

the Allied Army during the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, protecting the fords on the Duos Casas and covering Almeida.

In 1813 proceeded to the East Indies as A.G. to the King's Forces, where he served for 12 years; Lt.-Governor of Portsmouth, 1834; Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, 1839-47. G.C.B.

- 1827-33. **McMunn**, Robert Andrew, M.D. [Assist.-Surg. 94 F.; h.p.] **Assist.-Surg. 1827.** [Surg. 88 F. 1833.]
- 1820-22. **MacNair**, Robert. [Lt. 8 F. 1814; h.p.] **Lt. 1820.** [Lt. 67 F. 1822.]
- 1871-73. **McNamara**, James, M.D. [Staff Assist.-Surg.] **Assist.-Surg. 1871; Surg. 1873.** [Surg. Army Med. Dept. 1873.]
- 1739-39. **Macrow**, Thomas. [Lt. 2 Regt. of Guards.] **Capt. 1739.** Died 1739.
- 1748-54. **Maddison**, George. **Ens. 1748; Lt. 1752.** Out of the Regt. in 1755. [Lt.-Col. 4 F. 1763.]
- 1905—. **Magrath**, John Richard Gason. **2nd Lt. 1905; Lt. 1907.**
- 1849-52. **Maher**, Milo Valentine. [Ens. 66 F.] **Ens. 1849; Lt. 1851.** Retired 1852.
- 1861-71. **Mallard**, Parnell Thomas. **Ens. 1861; Lt. 1863.** Retired 1871.
- 1878-1905. **Mainwaring**, Henry Bolton. **2nd Lt. 1878; Lt. 1878; Capt. 1884; Major 1896.** Ret. pay 1905. *Nile Expedition, 1898.* Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Despatches. Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; Medal; 4th Class Osmanieh.
- 1804-16 and 1817-21. **Mainwaring**, William. **Ens. 1804; Lt. 1806; Capt. 1811; h.p. 1816; Capt. 1817.** Died 1821. *Peninsula Campaign.* With 2nd Batt.
- 1813-15. **Maitland**, Hon. John Madan. [Capt. 47 F. 1810; 23 F. 1812.] **Capt. 1813.** [Major, Roll's Regt., 1815; died 1839.]
- 1813-15. **Maitland**, John Madan. **Ens. 1813; Lt. 1814.** [Lt. 51 F. 1815.]
- 1810-24. **Maitland**, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas, G.C.B., G.C.H. [Capt. 78 F. 1778; Lt.-Col. 62 F. 1794; Brig.-Gen. 1797; Col. 10 W. I. Regt. 1798; Major-Gen. 1805; Col. 3 Garr. Batt. 1805; Col. 4 W. I. Regt. 1807.] **Col. 1810; Lt.-Gen. 1811; died at Malta 17 Jan. 1824.**

Served in the West Indies during the early part of the war of the French Revolution; taking of St. Domingo.

- 1823-25. **Majendie**, John Routledge. [Ens. 22 F. 1820; Lt. 89 F. 1823; h.p.] **Lt. 1823.** [Capt. h.p. 1825; 80 F. 1825.]
- 1858-70. **Malcolm**, William. **Ens. 1858; Lt. 1861; l. of M. 1863.** Retired 1870.
- 1715-35. **Mallet**, Peter. **Lt. 1715.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1866-72. **Maltby**, Francis Crichton. [Ens. 20 F. 1866.] **Ens. 1866; Lt. 1871.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps 1872; Lt.-Col. 1892; u.s.l. 1902.]
Burmese Expedition, 1887-88. Medal and clasp.
Chin-Lushai Expedition, 1889-90. Clasp.
- 1858-61. **Manners**, Douglas Ernest. [Ens. 1845; Lt. 1849; Lt. 97 F. 1856; Capt. h.p. 1858.] **Capt. 1858.** Retired 1861.
- 1840-47. **Mansel**, Morton Grove. **Ens. 1840; Lt. 1842.** Retired 1847.
- 1807-13. **Mansel**, Robert Christopher. **Ens. 1807; Lt. 1808.** [Capt. 53 F. 1813.]
- 1795-1800. **Mansfield**, John. **Gr.-Mr. 1795; Adjt. 1796; Ens. 1796.** Out of the Regt. in 1801.
- 1888-1907. **Marsh**, James Reynolds Maxwell. **2nd Lt. 1888; Lt. 1892; Adjt. 1897; Capt. 1897; Bt.-Major 1898; Major 1907.** Died 1907.
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Despatches. Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; medal; Bt.-Major.
- 1808-23. **Marshall**, Ralph. **Ens. 1808; Lt. 1810.** [Lt. h.p. 89 F. 1823.]
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1707-08. **Marsham**, John. **Lt. 1707.** Out of the Regt. in 1709.
- 1858-61. **Marston**, John Bates. **Ens. 1858.** [Dep.-Assist.-Comm.-Gen. Commissariat Dept. 1861.]
- 1726-29. **Martin**, George. **Lt. 1726.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
- 1863-69. **Martin**, George William Truscott. **Ens. 1863; Lt. 1865.** [Lt. 46 F. 1869.]
- 1794-98. **Martin**, Jeremiah. **Gr.-Mr. 1794; Adjt. 1795; Lt. 1795.** Out of the Regt. in 1799.
- 1858-65. **Martin**, William John Byde. [Ens. 55 F. 1855; Lt. 1857.] **Lt. 1858; Adjt. 1861.** Retired 1865.
- 1802-10. **Massey**, Edward. **Ens. 1802; Lt. 1804; Capt. 1805.** Retired 1810.

- 1903-05. **Masters, Alexander.** 2nd Lt. 1903. [2nd Lt. Ind. Army 1905; Lt. 1906.]
- 1858-63. **Matthews, Philip Wride.** [Ens. 21 F. 1858.] Ens. 1858; Lt. 1858; Capt. 1862. Retired 1863.
- 1881— **Maxwell, Robert Pacy.** Lt. 1881; Capt. 1892; Major 1903; 2nd in Command 1906; Lt.-Col. 1910.
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; medal.
- 1811-18. **Mayes, William.** Ens. 1811; Lt. 1813. h.p. 1818.
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1843-59. **Medhurst, John William.** Ens. 1843; Lt. 1845; Capt. 1856. [Capt. 60 F. 1859.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Present at Sobraon. Medal.
- 1792-1803. **Mellifont, David.** [Capt. 14 Light Dragoons, 1790.] Capt. 1792; Bt.-Major 1797; Major 1799; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1802. [Lt.-Col. 85 F. 1803.]
- 1778-94. **Menzie, Archibald.** Surg. 1778. Out of the Regt. in 1795.
- 1882-93. **Menzies, Steuart.** Lt. 1882. [Capt. R. Fus. 1893; Major 1900.]
Tibet, 1903-04. Medal.
- 1815-16. **Mercer, William.** [Ens. 70 F. 1813.] Lt. 1815. h.p. 1816.
- 1771-75. **Metham, George Montgomery.** Ens. 1771. [Lt. 64 F. 1775.]
- 1835-37. **Methuen, Hon. Frederick Henry Paul.** Ens. 1835. [Cornet, R. Horse Gds., 1837; Lt. 76 F. 1840.]
- 1870-93. **Moyrick, Herbert.** Ens. 1870; Lt. 1871; I. of M. 1878; Capt. 1881; Major 1886. Lt.-Col. h.p. 1893; ret. pay 1893.
Perak Expedition, 1875. Action at Passir Sala. Medal and clasp.
- 1694-1714. **Middleton, William.** Ens. 1694; Lt. 1696; Capt.-Lt. before 1794; Capt. 1794. Out of the Regt. in 1715.
 Present with the Regt. at Blenheim and Malplaquet.
- 1706-14. **Midford, Charles.** Ens. 1706. Out of the Regt. in 1715.
- 1826-30. **Mildmay, Edward St. John.** [Lt. 22 Light Dragoons 1819; Capt. unatt. 1825.] Capt. 1826. h.p. 1830.

- 1828-30. **Midmay**, Henry St. John. **Ens. 1828.** [Lt. 7 F. 1830.]
- 1842-51. **Miller**, John. [Ens. 77 F.] **Ens. 1842; Lt. 1845.** [Lt. 39 F. 1851; 3 Dragoon Gds. 1851.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
- 1842-50. **Miller**, Thomas. [Ens. 40 F. 1817; Lt. 1827; Capt. unatt. 1841.] **Capt. 1842; Major 1848; Lt.-Col. 1850.** [Lt.-Col. 81 F. 1850.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
Punjaub Campaign, 1848-49.
- 1858-58. **Milner**, William Shepherd. [Ens. 46 F. 1845; Lt. 1847; Capt. 1853; h.p. 1856.] **Capt. 1858.**
Retired 1858.
- 1793-1808. **Milnes**, Colin James. **Ens. 1793; Lt. 1794; Capt. 1798; Major 1806.** [Major 65 F. 1808.]
- 1762-66. **Milnes**, George. **Ens. 1762.** Out of the Regt. in 1767.
- 1778-80. **Minet**, William. **Ens. 1778; Lt. 1780.** [Lt. 14 F. 1780; Lt.-Col. York Rangers, 1803.]
- 1751-64. **Mitchell**, Israel. [Lt. h.p.] **Lt. 1751; Capt. 1759.** Out of the Regt. in 1765.
- 1858-58. **Mitchell**, Robert Blakeney. **Ens. 1858.** Died 1858.
- 1846-51. **Mookler**, Edward. [Assist.-Surg. 15 Dragoons.] **Surg. 1848.** [Surg. 57 F. 1851.]
Punjaub Campaign, 1848-49. Latter part of the siege operations before Mooltan and surrender of the fortress; battle of Goojerat. Medal.
- 1687-88. **Mohun**, James. **Ens. 1687; Capt.-Lt. 1688.**
Resigned 1688.
- 1726-29. **Molloy**, Ignatius. **Lt. 1726.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
- 1822-23. **Molyneux**, Hon. Henry Richard. [Ens. 85 F. 1817; Lt. 39 F. 1821; Lt. 6 F.] **Lt. 1822.** [Capt. h.p. 2 Ceylon Regt. 1823; died 1841.]
- 1739-53. **Mombay**, Edward. [Capt.-Lt. St. Clair's Regt.] **Capt. 1739; Major 1747.** Out of the Regt. in 1754.
- 1775-77. **Monerleffe**, George. **Ens. 1775; Lt. 1777.** [Capt. 81 F. 1777.]

- 1888-91. **Money, Ernest Douglas.** **2nd Lt. 1888; Lt. 1891.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps 1891; Capt. Ind. Army 1899; Major 1906.]
Isazai Expedition, 1892.
Waziristan Expedition, 1894-95. Medal and clasp.
Tirah, 1897-98. Medal and clasp.
- 1695-1703. **Mongar, John.** **Lt. 1695.** [Capt. Col. Roger Elliot's Regt. 1703.]
- 1642-66. **Montagu, James Van Hartnals.** [Ens. 38 F. 1840.] **Lt. 1842; Capt. 1851; Major 1862.** Lt.-Col. h.p. 1866.
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
- 1858-76. **Montfort, Abraham Richard.** **Ens. 1858; Lt. 1861; Capt. 1867.** Retired 1876.
- 1841-55. **Montgomerie, Alexander.** **Ens. 1841; Lt. 1842.** [Capt. unatt. 1855.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
- 1762-84. **Montgomery, James.** **Chaplain 1762.** Out of the Regt. in 1785.
- 1786-95. **Montgomery, James.** [Capt. 93 F. 1780; h.p.] **Capt. 1786; Bt.-Major 1794.** [Lt.-Col. of a Regt. raised to serve in the West Indies, 1795.]
- 1767-71. **Montgomery, John.** [Ens. 29 F. 1762.] **Ens. 1767.** Out of the Regt. in 1772.
- 1847-48. **Montizambert, George Sheaffe.** [Ens. 41 F. 1831; Lt. 1833; Capt. 1842; Major 1845; Major 62 F. 1846.] **Major 1847.** Killed in action 12 Sept. 1848.
Afghanistan, 1842. Present at Graine, Ghaznee, Cabul, Kohistan, Istaliff, Bolan and Khyber Passes.
Punjab Campaign, 1848. Killed at Mooltan.
- 1868-72. **Monypenny, Cathcart William.** [Ens. 61 F. 1868.] **Ens. 1868; Lt. 1871.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps 1872.]
- 1847-51. **Moore, George Frederick.** [Ens. 28 F. 1839; Lt. 1841; Capt. 1847.] **Capt. 1847.** [Capt. 83 F. 1851.]
Punjab Campaign, 1848. Siege operations before Mooltan, including repulse of the enemy's night attack at Muttee Thol and storming their strongly entrenched position. Severely wounded.
- 1872-73. **Moore, George Greville.** **Sub-Lt. 1872.** [Sub-Lt. 60 F. 1873.]
- 1732-57. **Moore, Henry.** **Ens. 1732; Lt. 1739; Capt. 1751.** Out of the Regt. in 1758.

- 1776-79. **Moore, Oliver.** **Ens. 1776.** Out of the Regt. in 1780.
- 1895-1901. **Morant, Roland Hay.** **2nd Lt. 1895; Lt. 1898.** Resigned 1901.
- 1685-85. **Morgan, Charles.** [Lt. of an Independent Company.] **Capt. 1685.** [Major, Earl of Huntingdon's Regt. 1685.]
- 1799-1803. **Morgan, Evan.** **Assist.-Surg. 1799.** Out of the Regt. in 1804.
- 1736-40. **Morgan, John.** **Capt. 1736.** Died 1740.
- 1686-94. **Morgan, William.** **Ens. 1686; Lt. 1687.** [Adjut. Brig. Erle's Regt. 1694; Capt. 1695.]
- 1705-29. **Morland, Cuthbert.** **Capt. 1705.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
Present at Malplaquet.
- 1888-89. **Morris, Thomas.** **2nd Lt. 1888.** [2nd Lt. A. S. Corps 1889.]
- 1804-05. **Morse, Charles.** [Ens. 4 Batt. of Reserve, 1803.] **Lt. 1804.** Out of the Regt. in 1806.
- 1717-53. **Morton, Goodwin.** **Lt. 1717; Capt.-Lt. 1735; Capt. 1739.** Out of the Regt. in 1754.
- 1883-86. **Mossley, Robert John Dennys.** [Lt. R. Mun. Fus.] **Lt. 1883.** [Lt. Ben. S. Corps 1886.]
- 1815-29. **Moss, George.** **Qr.-Mr. 1815.** Retired f.p. 1829; died 14 Oct. 1832.
- 1781-83. **Mostyn, Samuel.** [Ens. 49 F. 1776; Lt. 1778.] **Lt. 1781.** Out of the Regt. in 1784.
- 1808-11. **Moulds, John David.** **Ens. 1808.** [Lt. 11 F. 1811.]
- 1804-20. **Mullenger, John.** **Ens. 1804; Adjut. 1804; Lt. 1806; Capt. 1819,** but promotion subsequently cancelled. [Lt. h.p. 1 Foot Guards, 1820.]
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1848-76. **Murphy, James.** **Qr.-Mr. 1848; Paym. 1855;** Hon. Capt. 1860; Hon. Major 1865. Retired h.p. 1876.
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Present during the whole of the siege operations before Mooltan, including the repulse of the enemy's night attack and surrender of the fortress; battle of Goojerat. Medal and 2 clasps.

- 1868-71. **Murray, Peter.** [Qr.-Mr. 72 F. 1861.] **Qr.-Mr. 1868.** Retired h.p. 1871.
- 1771-75. **Murray, Thomas.** **Ens. 1771.** [Lt. 35 F. 1775.]
- 1735-48. **Murray, William.** **Lt. 1735.** Died 1748.
- 1867-68. **Musohamp, William Henry.** [Staff Surg.] **Surg. 1867.** [Surg. 1 Dragoons 1868.]
Crimean Campaign, 1855. Siege and fall of Sebastopol, and attack of 8th Sept. Medal and clasp.
N.W. Provinces of India, 1857-58. Operations at Cawnpore under Windham, defeat of the Gwalior contingent, actions of Kala Nuddee and Khankur, capture of Bareilly, relief of Shah-jehanpore, and affairs of Mahomdee, Shahabad and Bunkagaon. Medal.
- 1825-29. **Musgrave, William.** **Ens. 1825; Lt. 1826.** Retired 1829.
- 1886-92. **Myne, Graham Ernest.** **Lt. 1886.** Resigned 1892.
- 1687-1701. **Nagle, Richard.** **Ens. 1687.** Out of the Regt. in 1702.
- 1804-10. **Nalrn, Thomas.** [Ens. 18 F. 1804.] **Lt. 1804; Capt. 1806.** [Capt. R. Newfoundland Fencible Infantry, 1810.]
- 1691-1701. **Nash, Edmund.** **Lt. 1691.** Out of the Regt. in 1702.
- 1845-58. **Nedham, Charles.** [Ens. 84 F. 1845.] **Ens. 1845; Lt. 1843; Capt. 1858.** [Capt. 34 F. 1858.]
- 1808-10. **Nelson, John Clarke.** **Ens. 1808.** Resigned 1810.
- 1827-42. **Nesblitt, William George Downing.** **Ens. 1827; Lt. 1833; Capt. 1840.** Retired 1842.
- 1758-67. **Nettles, Robert.** **Ens. 1758; Lt. 1760; Capt. 1765.** Out of the Regt. in 1768.
- 1858-69. **Newbatt, Charles H——.** [Ens. 2 F. 1858.] **Ens. 1858; Lt. 1858.** Retired 1869.
- 1879-99. **Newbury, Percy Francis Raikes.** **2nd Lt. 1879; Lt. 1881; Capt. 1887.** Ret. pay 1899. [Re-employed as Capt. R. Eastern Reserve Regt. 1900.]
- 1795-1808. **Newman, John.** **Capt. 1795; Major 1804; Lt.-Col. 1807.** Out of the Regt. in 1809.
- 1800-02. **Newport, Arthur.** **Ens. 1800.** Out of the Regt. in 1803.

- 1808-10. **Newton, Edward.** [Ens. 66 F. 1807.] **Lt. 1808.** Out of the Regt. in 1811.
- 1749-56. **Newton, William.** [Capt. Irish h.p.] **Capt. 1749.** Out of the Regt. in 1757.
- 1707-12. **Nicholas, Thomas.** **Ens. 1707.** Out of the Regt. in 1713.
Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet.
- 1794-95. **Nicholay, Thomas.** **Surg. 1794.** Out of the Regt. in 1796.
- 1810-16. **Nixon, Henry Stewart.** [Lt. 7 Garr. Batt. 1808.] **Lt. 1810.** h.p. 1816.
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1687—? **Nixon, Thomas, B.D.** [Chaplain, Royal Citadel of Plymouth.] **Chaplain 1687.**
- 1791-92. **Noble, Mungo.** [Capt. 7 F. 1781; h.p.] **Capt. 1791.** [Capt. 14 Light Dragoons 1792; Major 38 F. 1793.]
- 1842-73. **Norman, Sir Henry Radford, K.C.B.** [Ens. 34 F. 1838.] **Lt. 1842; Capt. 1848; Bt.-Major 1858; Major 1858; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1859; Lt.-Col. 1864; Bt.-Col. 1865.** h.p. 1873. [Maj.-Gen. (antedated to) 1870; Lt.-Gen. 1881; Col. Manch. Regt. 1895; died 16 Dec. 1899.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Soobraon. Medal.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Siege operations before Mooltan and surrender of the fortress, including the affair of 9th Sept., storming the enemy's strongly entrenched position; commanded the troops in the advanced batteries of the Camp during the action of Soorjkoond; battle of Goojerat. Medal and 2 clasps.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Commanded 2 Companies when the Sepoys mutinied at Benares; commanded the selected marksmen of the Regt. with the Jounpore Field Force, including the actions of Chanda, Sultanpore, and Dhowraha; with the Regt. at the repulse of the enemy near Ameerpore; siege and capture of Lucknow, including the storming of the Emaumbara and Kaisabagh; commanded the Regt. at the passage of the Tonse, and forcing the enemy's position near Azimghur; skirmish near Birheea; Jugdespore; commanded the Regt. in the operations of 26th May and 2nd and 4th June. Despatches, several times. Medal and clasp; Bt.-Major; Bt.-Lt.-Col.; C.B.
- 1777-82. **Norris, James Valentine.** **Ens. 1777; Lt. 1780.** Out of the Regt. in 1783.

- 1704-13. **North, Charles.** [Capt. Lord Mohun's Regt. 1702.] **Capt. 1704;** Bt.-Major 1707. Out of the Regt. in 1714.
Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet.
- 1703-15. **North and Grey, William, Lord.** [Capt. and Lt.-Col. 1 Foot Guards 1702.] **Col. 1703;** Brig.-Gen. 1706; Major-Gen. 1709; Lieut.-Gen. 1710. Removed from the Regt. by George I., 1715; died at Madrid Oct. 1734.
Present with the Regt. at the siege of Huy; evinced signal gallantry at Schellenberg; right hand shot off at Blenheim. Present at Ramillies; commanded a Brigade at Oudenarde; siege of Lisle; siege and capture of Ghent.
- 1792-98. **Northmore, Edward. Ens. 1792; Lt. 1794; Capt. 1795.** Out of the Regt. in 1799.
- 1753-54. **Norton, William. Surg. 1753.** Marked "dead" in list for 1755.
- 1807-15. **Nowell, Alexander John. Ens. 1807; Lt. 1810.** Died 1815.
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1697-1729. **O'Cahan, Manus. Qr.-Mr. 1697; Adj't. 1700; Lt. 1702; Capt.-Lt. 1705; Capt. 1710.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet.
- 1778-85. **O'Callaghan, James.** [Lt. 63 F. 1775.] **Capt. 1778.** Out of the Regt. in 1786.
- 1818-21. **O'Donel, William.** [Surg. New Brunswick Fencibles; h.p.] **Surg. 1818.** [Surg. 4 Dragoons 1821.]
- 1850-59. **O'Donnell, Michael. Ens. 1850; Qr.-Mr. 1855.** [Qr.-Mr. 23 F. 1859.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. With the Regt. at the battle of Sobraon. Medal.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. With the Regt. during the whole of the siege operations before Mooltan, including the storming of the enemy's strongly-entrenched position; action of Soorjkoond; carrying the heights before Mooltan and surrender of the fortress; battle of Goojerat. Medal and clasps.
- 1842-42. **Ogilby, David Fitz-Roy.** [Ens. 6 F. 1838.] **Lt. 1842.** Cancelled 1842.
- 1741-41. **Ogilvy, Patrick. Ens. 1741.** [Capt. Guise's Regt. 1741.]

- 1865-93. O'Gorman, Nicholas Purcell, The. Ens. 1865; Lt. 1869; I. of M. 1878; Capt. 1878; Major 1885.** [Lt.-Col. h.p. 1893; Bt.-Col. 1900; Lt.-Col. Prov. Batt., 1901; ret. pay 1902.]
Hazara Expedition, 1888. As D.A.A.G. 1st Brigade. Despatches. Medal and clasp.
- 1859-63. Oldfield, Christopher Campbell. Ens. 1859; Lt. 1863.** [Lt. 85 F. 1863.]
- 1863-64. O'Loary, John MacCarthy. Ens. 1863.** Super-
 seded for absence without leave, 1864.
- 1711-14. Olinieres, Peter. Ens. 1711.** Out of the Regt. in 1715.
- 1827-42. Onslow, Henry.** [Ens. 88 F. 1825; Lt. 1827; h.p.] **Lt. 1827; Capt. 1835.** Retired 1842.
- 1853-61. Orme, William Knox.** [Cornet 16 Lancers 1840; Lt. 1844; Capt. 3 W.I. Regt. 1847.] **Capt. 1853; Bt.-Major 1858; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1859.** Retired h.p. 1861.
 With 16th Lancers in the action of Maharajpore, 1843. Medal.
Sutlej Campaign, 1846. Actions of Buddiwal and Aliwal (severe bayonet wound). Medal.
Indian Campaign, 1857-58. With the Regt. in the advance on Lucknow; actions at Ohanda, Umeerpore and Sultanpore; siege and capture of Lucknow; relief of Azimghur; operations in the Jugdespore Jungle. Medal; Bt.-Major.
- 1892— Orr, Henry Montague Cave. 2nd Lt. 1892; Lt. 1894; Capt. 1903.**
- 1814-16. Orr, Hugh. Assist.-Surg. 1814.** Died 1816.
- 1858-72. Orr, Spencer Edward.** [Ens. 47 F. 1855; Lt. 1856.] **Lt. 1858; I. of M. 1858; Capt. 1866.** [Capt. 94 F. 1872.]
- 1863-71. Orton, Thomas. Ens. 1863; Lt. 1865.** Died at Yokohama 4 Jan. 1871.
- 1868-73. Orton, Thomas Jerram.** [Assist.-Surg. 1855; Surg. 1867.] **Surg. 1868; Surg.-Major 1873.** [Surg.-Maj. A. Med. Dept. 1873; Retired as Brig.-Surg. 1885; died 9 Jan. 1895.]
Crimean Campaign, 1855. Siege and fall of Sebastopol. Medal and clasp; Turkish medal.
Indian Mutiny, 1858. Siege and storming of Chandairee and Jhansi; battles of Betwa and Koonch; engagements during the advance on and capture of Calpee; actions in the Bundelkund district. Medal and clasp.
Perak Expedition, 1875-76. Senior Medical Officer. Despatches. Medal and clasp.

- 1864-64. **Osborne**, John Spencer Follett. **Ens. 1864.**
[Ens. 31 F. 1864.]
- 1860-60. **O'Shaugnessy**, William Cooke. [Ens. 2 W.I. Regt. 1854; Lieut. 1855; Capt. 1859.] **Capt. 1860.** Cancelled 1860.
- 1842-42. **Ottley**, Isaac. **Ens. 1842.** Died on passage to Calcutta 1842.
- 1804-06. **Owen**, George. [Ens. 61 F. 1803.] **Lt. 1804.**
[Capt. 56 F. 1806.]
- 1903-08. **Page**, George Hyde. [Ens. 58 F. 1841; Lt. 1843; Capt. 41 F. 1855; Bt.-Major 1855; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1863; h.p. 1865; Bt.-Col. 1872; Major-Gen. 1882; Lt.-Gen. 1885.] **Col. 1903.** Died 8 Jan., 1908.
New Zealand War, 1845-47. Storming of Kawiti's Pa, night attack on the River Hutt, skirmish at Taitai; commanded a detachment at the capture of the chief, Te Rauperaha; skirmish in Horokiwi Valley; action at Wanganui. Medal.
- 1869-69. **Paget**, Harold, C.B., D.S.O. **Ens. 1869.**
[Cornet 18 Hussars 1869; Cornet 7 Hussars 1869; Lt. 1871; Capt. 1879; Bt.-Major 1885; Major 1886; Lt.-Col. 1895; Bt.-Col. 1899; ret. pay 1904.]
Soudan Expedition, 1884-85. Nile. With Light Camel Regt. Affair at Abu Klea (slightly wounded). Despatches. Medal and clasp; bronze star; Bt.-Major.
S. Africa, 1896-97. Despatches. C.B.
S. African War, 1900. Commanded a Battalion of Imperial Yeomanry. Commandant at Ottoshoop. Despatches; D.S.O.
- 1827-42. **Paley**, John Green. **Ens. 1827; Lt. 1833; Capt. 1841.** [Capt. unatt. 1842.]
- 1863-76. **Palmer**, Hamilton William. **Ens. 1863; Lt. 1865.** Retired 1876.
- 1799-1801. **Palmer**, Henry. **Ens. 1799.** Out of the Regt. in 1802.
- 1715-35. **Palmer**, William. **Lt. 1715.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1874-76. **Park**, George, M.D. [Surg.-Major 1874.] **Surg. 1874.** Out of the Regt. in 1876.
- 1804-05. **Parker**, E——. **Lt. 1804.** Out of the Regt. in 1806.
- 1864-70. **Parker**, George Frederick Trevor. **Ens. 1864; Lt. 1867.** Retired 1870.
- 1795-1805. **Parkhill**, David. [Lt. 16 F. 1787.] **Capt. 1795; Major 1803; Lt.-Col. 1805.** [Lt.-Col. 34 F. 1805.]

- 1864-65. Parkinson, Chaigneaux Colvill.** [Ens. 85 F. 1857; Lt. 1862.] **Lt. 1864.** Died 15 Sept., 1865.
- 1745-53. Parry, Robert Colt.** **Ens. 1745; Lt. 1751.** Out of the Regt. in 1754.
- 1760-78. Parsons, Lawrence.** **Ens. 1760; Lt. 1765; Adjt. 1767; Capt. 1769.** Out of the Regt. in 1779.
American War, 1775-78. Wounded at Lexington. Wounded at Bunker's Hill.
- 1869-93. Paton, George Blagrove.** **Ens. 1869; Lt. 1871; Capt. 1880; Major 1886.** Lt.-Col. h.p. 1893; ret. pay 1893; died 15 Feb., 1900.
Perak Expedition, 1875-76. Wounded. Despatches. Medal and clasp.
- 1842-61. Patterson, Charles Doyle.** [Ens. 89 F. 1839; Lt. 1841.] **Lt. 1842; Capt. 1853; Bt.-Major 1858.** Retired f.p. 1861. [Exon, Yeomen of the Guard, 1862.] Died 3 May, 1906.
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
Punjaub Campaign, 1848-49. Siege operations before Mooltan, action of Soorjkoond, carrying the heights before Mooltan, capture of the Dowlat Gate (commanded the storming party) and surrender of the fortress; battle of Goojerat. Medal and clasps.
Indian Mutiny, 1857. Commanded 3 companies in Shahabad with Eyre's Field Force; action of Dilawur, capture of Jugdespore. Despatches. Medal; Bt.-Major.
- 1844-45. Patterson, Frederick Thomas.** [Ens. 95 F. 1844.] **Ens. 1844.** [2nd Lt. 87 F. 1845.]
- 1842-52. Pattison, John Robert Graham.** [2nd Lt. Ceylon Rifle Regt. 1838.] **Lt. 1842; Capt. 1850.** [Capt. 27 F. 1852.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
- 1789-94. Patton, Andrew.** [Ens. 93 F. 1783; h.p.] **Ens. 1789.** Out of the Regt. in 1795.
- 1822-23 and 1825-33. Payler, James.** [Major 37 F. 1814; h.p.] **Major 1822.** [Lt.-Col. unatt. 1823.] **Lt.-Col. 1825.** h.p. 1833.
- 1706-13. Peacock, Giles.** **Lt. 1796.** [Capt. h.p. 1713.] Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet.
- 1755-56. Peacock, William.** **Ens. 1755.** Out of the Regt. in 1757. [Capt. 63 F. 1765.]

- 1849-54. **Peard**, Richard MacCulloch. [Ens. 73 F. 1847.] **Ens. 1849.** Retired 1854.
- 1811-12. **Pearse**, D—— W—— B——. **Assist.-Surg. 1811.** Out of the Regt. in 1813.
- 1890-92. **Peek**, Arthur Wharton. [2nd Lt. Border Regt. 1890.] **2nd Lt. 1890.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps 1892; Capt. Ind. Army 1901; Major 1908.] *Waziristan Expedition, 1894-95.* Medal and clasp.
South African War, 1900. Operations in the Transvaal; Orange River Colony; Cape Colony, south of Orange River. Employed with Remount Depôt. Queen's medal and 3 clasps.
- 1906—. **Peddie**, Alexander William Ponsonby. **2nd Lt. 1906.**
- 1804-05. **Pell**, Claus. [Capt. 18 F. 1803; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1803]. **Major 1804.** Out of the Regt. in 1806.
- 1752-54. **Pellissier**, Charles. **Chaplain 1752.** Marked "dead" in list for 1755.
- 1738-48. **Pennington**, Robert Cotton. **Ens. 1738; Lt. 1745.** Out of the Regt. in 1749.
- 1838-42. **Penrose**, James William Edward. **Ens. 1838; Lt. 1841.** Died at Naples 24 Apr. 1842.
- 1810-18. **Poppard**, John. **Ens. 1810; Lt. 1812.** h.p. 1818.
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1756-65. **Peroival**, William. **Capt.-Lt. 1756; Adj't. 1756; Capt. 1756; Major 1762.** Out of the Regt. in 1766.
- 1795-97. **Perkins**, Milner. **Lt. 1795.** Out of the Regt. in 1798.
- 1891—. **Peters**, Phillip Michael. **2nd Lt. 1801; Lt. 1892; Capt. 1899.**
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battle of the Atbara. Egyptian medal and clasp; medal.
S. African War, 1900-02. Assistant to Military Governor of Pretoria, as Commissioner of Police. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg, actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1879-86. **Petre**, Bernard Henry Philip, Lord. **2nd Lt. 1879; Lt. 1886.** Resigned 1886; died 1908.

- 1766-88. **Pettigrew**, Sir James, Bart. **Ens. 1766; Lt. 1771; Bt.-Capt. 1783; Capt. 1787.** Out of the Regt. in 1789.
American War, 1775-78. Wounded at Bunker's Hill.
- 1868-77. **Peyton**, Charles Talbot. **Ens. 1868; Lt. 1871.** [Capt. 106 F. 1877; Lt.-Col. Durham L.I. 1890; Bt.-Col. 1894; h.p. 1894; ret. pay 1898.]
Perak Expedition, 1874-75. Capture of stockades at Sunghie Ujong; Kapayan stockades; operations in Sunghie Ujong, Sri Mananti and Terrachee; action of Paroa. Despatches. Medal and clasp; promoted Capt., 106 F. Soudan, 1885-86. Frontier Field Force. Action of Giniss. Medal; bronze star.
- 1810-16. **Phibbs**, Rutledge. **Ens. 1810; Lt. 1812.** h.p. 1816.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1858-60. **Phillips**, Henry Long William. [Ens. St. Helena Regt. 1857.] **Ens. 1858; Lt. 1859.** [Lt. 12 F. 1860.]
- 1900—. **Phillips**, John Noel. **2nd Lt. 1900; Lt. 1901; Capt. 1906; Adjlt. 1907.**
S. African War, 1899-1902. With mounted Infantry. Severely wounded. Relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso; Spion Kop; Vaal Krans; Tugela Heights, including action at Pieters Hill. Operations in the Orange Free State, including actions at Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria; Orange River Colony; Cape Colony. Queen's medal and 5 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1723-35. **Phillips**, Joshua. **Ens. 1723.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1825-26. **Pilkington**, Henry Augustus Cunningham. [Ens. 1815; Ens. 1 Royal Veteran Batt. 1824.] **Ens. 1825.** h.p. 1826.
- 1715-29. **Pilkington**, Nathaniel. **Ens. 1715; Lt. 1723.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
- 1881-1903. **Pim**, John. **2nd Lt. 1881; Lt. 1881; Capt. 1892; Major 1902.** Ret. pay 1903.
- 1887-89. **Pirrie**, Francis William. **2nd Lt. 1887; Lt. 1889.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps 1889; Capt. Ind. Army 1898; Major 1905.]
Chitral, 1895. With the Relief Force as Asst. Commissariat Officer, 1st Brigade. Medal and clasp. N.W. Frontier of India, 1897-98. Tochi. As Survey Officer. Clasp.

- 1900-05 **Pitt, William Neville.** 2nd Lt. 1900; Lt. 1902.
and h.p. 1905. Lt. 1905.
1905—. *S. African War, 1900-02.* Operations in the Transvaal. Queen's medal and 5 clasps.
- 1875-80. **Platt, Henry Albert.** [Ens. 2 W. I. Regt. 1857; Lt. 1858; Lt. 69 F. 1861; Capt. h.p. 1870.] **Capt. 1875.** Hon. Major ret. pay 1880; hon. Lt.-Col. 1881. Died at Highgate, 28 Aug. 1888.
On board the troopship "Perseverance" when totally wrecked off Maio, 21st Oct., 1860.
River Gambia Expedition, 1861. Bombardment of the enemy's entrenched works on the Sowarracunda Cruk, storming, capture, and destruction of fortified Carawan, Kinty Cunda and Saba.
- 1714-35. **Plukenet, Hugh.** Capt. 1714. Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1892—. **Plunkett, Edward Abadie.** 2nd Lt. 1892; Lt. 1893; Capt. 1900.
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Despatches. Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; medal; 4th Class Medjidie.
- 1695-1729. **Pollblano, Henry.** Ens. 1695; Lt. 1704; Bt.-Capt. 1704; Capt. 1706. Out of the Regt. in 1730.
Present at Blenheim (wounded) and Malplaquet.
- 1749-62. **Pole, Edward.** [Cornet 2 Dragoons 1709; Major 23 F. 1732; Lt.-Col. 12 Dragoons 1739; Col. Irish h.p.] Col. 1749; Major-Gen. 1757; Lt.-Gen. 1759; died December 1762.
Netherlands, 1709-13. With Scots Greys; present at Malplaquet.
Rebellion in Scotland, 1715-16.
- 1749-78. **Pole, Mundy.** [Ens. Irish h.p.] Ens. 1749; Lt. 1755; Capt. 1762; Bt.-Major 1777. Out of the Regt. in 1779.
- 1859-63. **Poole, Henry E—.** Ens. 1859; Lt. 1862. Retired 1863.
- 1859-63. **Poole, Samuel Frederick.** Ens. 1859; Lt. 1862. Retired 1863.
- 1795-1803. **Poppleton, Thomas.** Ens. 1795; Lt. 1798. [Lt. 66 F. 1803.]
- 1808-09. **Portarlington, John, Earl of.** [Capt. 16 Light Dragoons 1804; Major 3 F. 1807.] Lt.-Col. 1808. [Lt.-Col. 23 Light Dragoons 1809; died 1845.]
- 1814-18. **Portelli, Gavino.** Asslt.-Surg. 1814. h.p. 1818.
- 1798-1804. **Porter, Samuel.** Ens. 1798. Out of the Regt. in 1804.

- 1856-56. **Potts, Charles Dennis.** **Ens. 1856.** [Ens. 93 F. 1856.]
- 1796-1800. **Potts, William.** [Capt. 68 F. 1782; Bt.-Major 1794.] **Major 1790;** Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1798. Out of the Regt. in 1801.
- 1804-25. **Powell, Edward.** [Lt. 9 F. 1796; Capt. 1803.] **Capt. 1804;** Bt.-Major 1814. Retired 1825.
Peninsula Campaign. On Staff. Acting-Barrack-Master-Gen. at Messina.
- 1837-39. **Powell, Henry Buckworth.** **Ens. 1837.** [Ens. and Lt. Grenadier Guards, 1839.]
- 1825-43. **Powell, Henry Claringbold.** **Ens. 1825; Lt. 1826; Capt. 1842.** [Capt. unatt. 1843.]
- 1814-15. **Powell, John Styles.** **Ens. 1814.** [Lt. 60 F. 1815.]
- 1858-61. **Powell, Thomas H——.** **Ens. 1858.** Died at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 23 June, 1861.
- 1827-42. **Power, Gervase.** [2nd Lt. Rifle Brigade 1816; Lt. 1825; Capt. unatt. 1826.] **Capt. 1827; Major 1835; Lt.-Col. 1842.** Died at Calcutta 30 Dec. 1842.
- 1858-68. **Power, John Dickson.** **Ens. 1858; Lt. 1859; Capt. 1865.** Died 22 Dec., 1868.
- 1807-08. **Pratt, Benjamin.** **Ens. 1807.** [Ens. h.p. Steele's Recruiting Corps 1808.]
- 1711-46. **Preston, John.** **Ens. 1711; Adjt. 1715; Lt. 1722; Capt. 1735.** Out of the Regt. in 1747.
- 1703-29. **Preston, Thomas.** **Qr.-Mr. 1703; Lt. 1704.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
Present at Blenheim and Malplaquet.
- 1884-85. **Pretyman, Herbert Edward.** **Lt. 1884.** [Lt. Grenadier Guards 1885.]
- 1894-1900. **Pritchard, Gordon Fairfax.** **2nd Lt. 1804; Lt. 1896.** Killed in action, 11 July, 1900.
S. African War, 1900. Killed at Ntiral's Nek.
- 1687-1703. **Prideaux, John.** **Lt. 1687; Capt. 1688.** Out of the Regt. in 1704.
- 1905—. **Priestman, John Hedley Thornton,** **2nd Lt. 1905.**
- 1886-86. **Pritchard, Harry Torriano.** **Lt. 1886.** [Lt. K. O. Bord. 1886.]
- 1887-88. **Pritchard, Norman Gordon.** **2nd Lt. 1887.** Died Jan. 1888.

- 1808-18. **Pritchard, Octavius. Assist.-Surg. 1808; Surg. 1813.** [Surg. h.p. New Brunswick Fencibles 1818.] *Peninsula Campaign.*
- 1715-29. **Pujolas, Robert. Lt. before 1715; Capt. before 1722.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
- 1867-71. **Purcell, Theobald Andrew. [Staff Assist.-Surg.] Assist.-Surg. 1867. [Staff Assist.-Surg. 1871.]**
- 1854-57. **Purvis, Home. Ens. 1854; Lt. 1855.** Died 1857.
- 1704-13. **Pyott, Robert. Lt. 1704.** Out of the Regt. in 1714.
Present at Malplaquet.
- 1791-1804. **Quarrell, Richard. [Lt. 43 F. 1787.] Capt. 1791; Major 1795; Lt.-Col. 1799.** Out of the Regt. in 1805.
- 1845-46. **Quartley, Augustus Henry. [2nd Lt. 87 F.] Ens. 1845.** Drowned in the Hooghly, near Calcutta, 3 Aug., 1845.
- 1808-10. **Ragland, Thomas Gajeton. Paym. 1808.** [Assist.-Comm.-Gen. 1810.]
- 1704-35. **Raleigh, Granville. [Ens. Sir David Colyear's Regt. 1693.] Lt. 1704; Capt.-Lt. 1712.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
Present at Blenheim (wounded) and Malplaquet.
- 1688-1704. **Raleigh, Thomas. Capt. 1688; Major 1696; Lt.-Col. 1703.** Left the Regt. 1704.
- 1688-88. **Ramsay, Gilbert. Ens. 1688.** Retired 1688.
- 1715-29. **Ramsay, John. Ens. before 1715.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
- 1807-32 and 1834-39. **Rannie, William. Ens. 1807; Lt. 1808. [Capt. unatt. 1832.] Capt. 1834. h.p. 1839.** *Peninsula Campaign.*
- 1832-34. **Rawlins, William. [Lt. 13 F. 1828.] Lt. 1832.** Died 1834.
- 1878-97. **Rawlinson, William Cecil Welsh. 2nd Lt. 1878; Lt. 1878; Capt. 1885; Major 1896.** Retired with gratuity 1897.
Sikkim Expedition, 1888. Engagement of Gnathong. Medal and clasp.
- 1775-78. **Read, William. Ens. 1775; Lt. 1777.** Out of the Regt. in 1779.
- 1864-69. **Redding, Edwin. [Ens. 31 F. 1863.] Ens. 1864.** Retired 1869.

- 1863-64. Reed, Baynes.** [Assist.-Surg. Staff.] **Assist.-Surg. 1863.** [Assist.-Surg. 12 F. 1864.]
- 1901-06. Reeves, Linley Philip.** **2nd Lt. 1901; Lt. 1904.** Resigned 1906.
S. African War, 1899-1902. Attached to A.S. Corps. Queen's medal and 4 clasps.
- 1830-42. Regan, John.** [Surg. 80 F.] **Surg. 1830.** h.p. 1842; died in the Isle of Man, 28 Mar., 1854.
Expedition against New Orleans.
- 1860-68. Rendle, William Edgcumbe.** **Ens. 1860; Lt. 1863.** Retired 1868.
- 1894-1901. Rennie, Coverley James.** **2nd Lt. 1894; Lt. 1897.** Died at Rietfontein West, S. Africa, 26 Aug., 1901.
S. African War, 1899-1901. Died of wounds received in action.
- 1852-59. Rennie, Duncan Robertson.** [Acting Assist.-Surg.] **Assist.-Surg. 1852.** [Surg. Staff 1859.]
- 1807-08. Reynolds, C——.** **Ens. 1807.** Out of the Regt. in 1809.
- 1693-1707. Ribler, Gideon.** **Ens. 1693; Lt. 1697.** Out of the Regt. in 1708.
Present with the Regt. at Blenheim.
- 1878-92. Rich, Almeric Edmund Frederic.** **2nd Lt. 1878; Lt. 1879; Capt. 1885;** retired with gratuity 1892; and re-employed as **Capt. 1900.** [Capt. E. Lanc. Regt. 1901.] **Capt. 1901.** [Capt. R. Garrison Regt. 1902; Major 1902.]
- 1806-07. Richards, Solomon.** **Ens. 1806.** Out of the Regt. in 1808.
- 1878-80. Richardson, Francis Bernard Walter.** **2nd Lt. 1878; Lt. 1879.** [Lt. Ben. S. Corps 1880; Capt. Ind. S. Corps 1889; Major Ind. Army, 1898; Lt.-Col. 1904; Bt.-Col. 1907.]
Chin Lushai Expedition, 1889-90. Medal and clasp. Manipur Expedition, 1891. Clasp.
- 1900—. Richardson, John Franklin.** **2nd Lt. 1900; Lt. 1904.**
S. African War, 1901-02. Operations in the Transvaal. Queen's medal and 5 clasps.
- 1890-92. Riddell, Henry James.** **2nd Lt. 1890; Lt. 1892.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps 1892; Capt. Ind. Army 1901; Major 1908.]
- 1859-59. Riddell, Rodney Stuart.** **Ens. 1859.** [Ens. 70 F. 1859.]

- 1796-98. **Riddell, Thomas.** Lt. 1706. Out of the Regt. in 1799.
- 1906—. **Ridler, Horace Leonard.** 2nd Lt. 1906.
- 1867-1900. **Roberts, Henry Robert.** Ens. 1867; Lt. 1871; Actg.-Adjt. 30 Brigade Depot 1878; Capt. 1879; Major 1885; Lt.-Col. 1896; Bt.-Col. 1900. h.p. 1900; ret. pay 1901.
S. African War, 1899-1900. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg; actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. Wounded at Nital's Nek. Queen's medal and 3 clasps.
 Queen Victoria's Jubilee Decoration, 1897.
- 1902-03. **Robertson, Edward Douglas Struan.** 2nd Lt. 1902. [2nd Lt. Ind. Army 1903; Lt. 1904.]
- 1878-78. **Robertson, Edmund Elliot.** 2nd Lt. 1878. [2nd Lt. 72 F. 1878.]
- 1858-78. **Robertson, Frederick.** Ens. 1858; Lt. 1861; Capt. 1873. [Paym. Army Pay Dept. 1878.]
- 1849-59. **Robertson, Thomas Chevallier.** Ens. 1849; Lt. 1851; Capt. 1858. [Capt. 13 F. 1859.]
- 1902-03. **Robinson, Ernest Leef.** 2nd Lt. 1902. [2nd Lt. Ind. Army 1903; Lt. 1904.]
- 1805-19. **Robinson, John.** Ens. 1805; Lt. 1807. [Lt. h.p. 85 F. 1819.]
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1778-78. **Robinson, William.** Ens. 1778. [2nd Lt. 23 F. 1778.]
- 1687-1701. **Roche, Maurice.** Lt. 1687. Out of the Regt. in 1702.
- 1847-48. **Rooke, Henry Bagshawe Harrison.** Ens. 1847. [Ens. 78 F. 1848.]
- 1859-65. **Roe, Edward A— H—.** Ens. 1859; Lt. 1862. Retired 1865. [Assist.-Surg. African Medical Service 1869; Surg.-Lt.-Col. Army Med. Dept.; ret. pay 1889.]
Afghan War, 1878-80 Action of Ghirisk; battle of Maiwand; defence of Kandahar. Medal.
- 1704-29. **Rogers, Henry.** Ens. 1704; Lt. 1710. Out of the Regt. in 1730.
 Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet.
- 1691-1701. **Rogers, Richard.** Ens. 1691; Lt. 1695. Out of the Regt. in 1702.

- 1712-13 **Rogers, Thomas. Ens. 1712; h.p. 1713; Ens.**
and **1715.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
1715-29.
- 1812-14. **Rolston, Thomas. Assist.-Surg. 1812.** Out of
the Regt. in 1815.
Peninsula Campaign. Severely wounded (lost a
leg) at Tarragona.
- 1906—. **Rose, Frederick Capel.** [2nd Lt. R. Scots Fus.
1900; Lt. 1901; Capt. R. Garrison Regt. 1902;
Adjt. 1903; h.p. 1906.] **Capt. 1906.**
S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in the
Transvaal, west of Pretoria, including actions
at Frederikstad. Queen's medal and 3 clasps;
King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1808-17. **Rosengrave, Mathias.** [Ens. 83 F. 1807.] **Lt.**
1808. h.p. 1817.
- 1809-10. **Ross, Patrick.** [Lt.-Col. 23 Light Dragoons
1807.] **Lt.-Col. 1809.** [Lt.-Col. 48 F. 1810.]
- 1783-84. **Ross, William. Ens. 1783.** Out of the Regt.
in 1785.
- 1704-07. **Rossington, John. Ens. 1704.** Out of the
Regt. in 1708.
Present with the Regt. at Blenheim.
- 1704-08. **Rossington, Robert. Ens. 1704; Lt. 1705.**
Out of the Regt. in 1709.
Present with the Regt. at Blenheim. Wounded.
- 1881-81. **Row, George Russell. 2nd Lt. 1881.** [2nd Lt.
51 F. 1881; Lt. S. York Regt. 1881; Lt. Ind. S.
Corps 1883; Capt. 1892; Major Ind. Army 1901;
Lt.-Col. 1907.]
Akha Expedition, 1883-84. Despatches.
Burmese Expedition, 1886-87. Medal and clasp.
Manipur Expedition, 1891. Clasp.
Ahor Expedition, 1894.
Tibet, 1903-04. Operations at Gyantsee; march
to Lhasa. Medal and clasp.
- 1858-86. **Rudge, John.** [Ens. 97 F. 1857; Ens. 2 F.
and 1857.] **Ens. 1858; Lt. 1858; Capt. 1863;**
1886-91. **Bt.-Major 1877; Major 1878; Lt.-Col. 1881;**
Bt.-Col. 1885; h.p. 1886; Col. 10 Regt. Dist.
1886; h.p. 1891; ret. pay 1895.
- 1811-18. **Rudland, Jonas. Ens. 1811; Lt. 1813.** h.p.
1818. Died 3 Sept. 1856.
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1805-24. **Rudedell, Joseph. Lt. 1805; Capt. 1809;**
Major 1823. [h.p. 3 Ceylon Regt. 1824.]
Peninsula Campaign.

- 1875-79. **Russell**, Charles. [Sub-Lt. unatt. 1875.] **Sub-Lt. 1875; Lt. 1877.** [Lt. 87 F. 1879; Major R. Sussex Regt. 1895; ret. pay 1899.]
- 1886-87. **Russworm**, William Arthur Blennerhassett. **Lt. 1886.** [Lt. Derby Regt. 1887.]
- 1813-16. **Ryan**, Philip. **Ens. 1813; Adj. 1813.** h.p. 1816.
- 1798-1805. **Rynd**, Thomas. **Lt. 1798.** [Capt. 100 F. 1805.]
- 1756-62. **Sally**, Charles. **Capt.-Lt. 1756; Capt. 1758.** Out of the Regt. in 1763.
- 1852-61. **St. John**, St. Andrew Beauchamp. **Ens. 1852; Lt. 1855; Capt. 1861.** [Capt. 6 F. 1861.]
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Advance to Lucknow, including actions at Chanda, Umeerpore, Sultanpore and Douraha; siege and capture of Lucknow, storming of the Emaumbara and Kaisabagh, relief of Azimghur, skirmish at Birhega, actions of Jugdespore and Chutomah (severely wounded). Medal.
- 1858-58. **Salls**, Henry Norman. [Ens. 44 F. 1855; Lt. 1857.] **Lt. 1858.** [Lt. 5 Dragoon Guards 1858.]
Kaffir War, 1851-53. As a volunteer with Cape Mounted Rifles, and on Ordnance Staff. Medal.
- 1842-49. **Sall**, Henry McManus. [Ens. 3 W.I. Regt. 1837; Lt. 1840.] **Lt. 1842; Capt. 1848.** [Capt. 37 F. 1849.]
- 1812-16. **Salmon**, Henry. **Ens. 1812; Lt. 1814.** h.p. 1816.
- 1723-35. **Sambrook**, Jeremy. **Ens. 1723.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1892-94. **Sanders**, Joseph Robert Grenville. **2nd Lt. 1892.** Drowned at Singapore between 11 and 13 Feb., 1894.
- 1763-81. **Sandford**, Edward. [Capt. and Lt.-Col. 1 Foot Guards 1748; Col. 66 F. 1758; Col. 52 F. 1758; Major-Gen. 1761.] **Col. 1763; Lt.-Gen. 1770;** died 1781.
- 1781-83. **Sandlaman**, John. **Ens. 1781.** Out of the Regt. in 1784.
- 1848-81. **Sandwith**, Frederick Browne. **Ens. 1848; Lt. 1855; Capt. 1859; Bt.-Major 1872; Major 1876; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1880; Lt.-Col. 1881.** Hon. Col. ret. pay 1881; died 25 May 1889.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Present with a party of 10 F. under Capt. Dunbar, who was killed, at

the attempt to relieve Arrah (wounded); advance to Lucknow, including actions at Chanda, Umeerpore and Sultanpore; siege and capture of Lucknow, storming of the Emaumbara and Kaisabagh, passage of the Tonse, relief of Azimghur, capture of Jugdespore, and operations in its vicinity. Medal and clasp.

- 1764-04. **Sandys**, Sir John. **Capt. 1704.**
Killed at Blenheim.
- 1779-83. **Sandys**, Myles. **Ens. 1779; Lt. 1782.** Out of the Regt. in 1784.
- 1776-87. **Sandys**, Richard. **Lt. 1776.** Out of the Regt. in 1788.
- 1696-96. **Satur**, Thomas. **Ens. 1696.** In no other list.
- 1694-1703. **Savage**, Francis. **Ens. 1694; Lt. 1696.** [Lt. Major-Gen. Erle's Regt. 1703.]
- 1696-1702. **Saville**, Thomas. **Ens. 1696.** [Capt. Col. Wm. Seymour's Regt. 1702.]
- 1903—. **Savory**, Arnold Kenneth Malcolm Cecil Wordsworth. **2nd Lt. 1903; Lt. 1905; Adjt. 1907.**
S. African War, 1902. Operations in Cape Colony. Queen's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1878-88. **Saxe-Welmar**, H.S.H. Prince William Augustus Edward of, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. [Ens. 67 F. 1841; Ens. and Lt. Gren. Gds. 1841; Lt. and Capt. 1846; Adjt. 1850; Bt.-Major 1854; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1854; Capt. and Lt.-Col. 1855; Bt.-Col. 1855; Major 1864; Major-Gen. 1868; Lt.-Gen. 1877.] **Col. 1878; Gen. 1879.** [Col. 1 Life Guards 1888; Field-Marshal 1897; died 16 Nov., 1902.]
Crimean Campaign, 1854-55. Battles of the Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman; siege of Sebastopol. Despatches. Medal and 4 clasps; C.B.; 5th Class Legion of Honour; 4th Class Medjidie; Turkish medal; Bt.-Lt.-Col.; A.D.C. to Queen Victoria.
- 1811-16. **Sayers**, William. **Ens. 1811; Lt. 1813.** [Lt. 61 F. 1816.]
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1864-74. **Scanlan**, Fitzgerald Edward. [Staff-Assist.-Surg.] **Assist.-Surg. 1864; Surg. 1873; Surg.-Major 1873.** Out of the Regt. in 1874. [Brig.-Surg. and Hon. Dep. Surg.-Gen. 1884; died 9 Jan., 1904.]
- 1810-16. **Scott**, Charles. [Capt. 3 W.I. Regt. 1802.] **Capt. 1810; Bt.-Major 1812.** [Capt. h.p. Sicilian Regt. 1816.]

- 1685-1701. **Scott, Edward.** **Capt. 1685.** Out of the Regt. in 1702.
- 1704-29. **Scott, James.** **Ens. 1704; Lt. 1706.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
Present at Blenheim and Malplaquet.
- 1687-1701. **Scott, Richard.** **Lt. 1687.** Out of the Regt. in 1702.
- 1857-78. **Scott, Theophilus.** **Ens. 1857; Lt. 1858; I. of M. 1859; Capt. 1868.** Hon. Major ret. pay 1878.
- 1761-65. **Sempill, James.** **Surg. 1761.** Out of the Regt. in 1766.
- 1861-61. **Seymour, Alfred.** **Ens. 1861.** [Ens. 16 F. 1861.]
- 1746-49. **Seymour, Edward.** **Ens. 1746.** Died 1749.
- 1815-16. **Shadforth, Henry.** [Major, Queen's Rangers; h.p.; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1811.] **Major 1815.** h.p. 1816.
- 1826-44. **Shanly, Edward.** **Ens. 1826; Adjt. 1826; Lt. 1830; Capt. 1842.** h.p. 1844.
Upper Canada, 1815-15. With 8 F. Battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane (wounded).
- 1765-87. **Shawe, Meyrick.** **Ens. 1765; Lt. 1770; Capt.-Lt. and Capt. 1781.** Out of the Regt. in 1788.
- 1795-97. **Shawe, William.** **Lt. 1795.** Out of the Regt. in 1798.
- 1830-32. **Shedden, Lewis.** [Capt. 15 Light Dragoons 1827; h.p.] **Capt. 1830.** h.p. 1832.
- 1803-05. **Sherrard, Thomas Ormsby.** [Ens. 38 F. 1801.] **Ens. 1803; Lt. 1804.** [Capt. 100 F. 1805.]
- 1813-21. **Sherriff, John.** **Ens. 1813; Lt. 1821.** h.p. 1821. Died 1828.
- 1812-39. **Shinkwin, Richard Walter.** **Ens. 1812; Lt. 1820; Adjt. 1820; Adjt. 1825; Capt. 1836.** h.p. 1839.
- 1890-90. **Shipley, Reginald Yonge, C.B.** [Ens. 55 F. 1843; Lt. 1846; Capt. 7 F. 1852; Bt.-Major 1854; Lt.-Col. 27 F. 1856; Lt.-Col. 7 F. 1857; Bt.-Col. 1861; Major-Gen. 1868; Lt.-Gen. 1879; Hon. Gen. 1882.] **Col. 1896.** Died 28 Nov., 1890.
Crimean Campaign, 1854-55. Battles of the Alma and Inkerman (severely wounded), siege of Sebastopol, sortie of 26th Oct. Despatches. Medal and 3 clasps; Bt.-Major; Sardinian medal; Turkish medal; 5th Class Medjidie.
N.W. Frontier, 1868. Commanded 1st Brigade

at the attack and storming of Conical Hill and capture of Umbeyla. Despatches. Medal and clasp; C.B.

- 1868-72. **Short, Charles Marryat. Ens. 1868; Lt. 1871.** Retired 1872.
- 1803-10. **Shortt, James. [Capt. 51 F. 1802.] Capt. 1803; Major 1807; Lt.-Col. 1809.** Retired 1810.
- 1871-72. **Sim, William Hastings. [Ens. 94 F. 1871.] Ens. 1871; Lt. 1871. [Lt. 43 F. 1872.]**
- 1874-1900. **Simpson, Charles Rudyerd. [Sub-Lt. unatt. 1874.] Sub-Lt. 1874; Lt. 1874; Capt. 1882; Major 1893; 2nd in Command 1896; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1898. [Lt.-Col. Middx. Regt. 1900; Bt.-Col. 1904; h.p. 1904; Brig.-Gen. 1908.]**
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Despatches, twice. Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; medal; Bt.-Lt.-Col.
- 1805-13. **Simpson, John. Lt. 1805. [Capt. 27 F. 1813.]**
- 1805-20. **Simms, Rodney Wentworth. Ens. 1805; Lt. 1807. [Lt. h.p. 8 F. 1820.]**
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1864-67. **Sinclair, William. [Staff Surg.] Surg. 1864. [Staff Surg. 1867.]**
Crimean Campaign, 1854-55. With 93 F. Battles of the Alma and Balaklava; siege of Sebastopol. Medal and 3 clasps; Turkish medal.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-59. Action of Bunnee, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, defeat of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore, and pursuit to Seraghait, affair of Kaleenuddee, siege and capture of Lucknow; campaign in Rohilcund, including attack on Fort Rooyeah, affair at Allygunge, battle of Bareilly, actions at Pusgaon and Russoulpore, evacuation of Fort Mithowlie and action at Biswah. Medal and 2 clasps.
- 1865-80. **Singer, George Hamilton. Ens. 1865; Lt. 1869; I. of M. 1871; Capt. 1878. [Paym. A. Pay Dept. 1880; Hon. Major 1885; Hon. Lt.-Col. 1897; Lt.-Col. 1899; ret. pay 1905.]**
Egyptian Expedition, 1882. Medal; bronze star.
- 1842-47. **Singleton, Michael Creagh. Ens. 1842; Lt. 1843. [Lt. 50 F. 1847.]**
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
- 1756-58. **Sirr, Joseph. Lt. 1756.** Out of the Regt. in 1759.

- 1756-62. **Skeen**, Thomas Welbore. **Ens. 1756; Lt. 1757.** Out of the Regt. in 1763.
- 1768-69. **Skene**, Philip. [Capt. 27 F. 1757.] **Capt. 1768.** Out of the Regt. in 1770. [Lt.-Col. 69 F. 1771; Bt.-Col. 1779.]
- 1901— **Skinner**, Edward William. **Qr.-Mr. 1901.**
S. African War, 1900-02. Officer in charge of supplies, Rietfontein West. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg; actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. Despatches, twice. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1816-16. **Skynner**, Augustus Charles. **Ens. 1816.** h.p. 1816.
- 1685-87. **Slanning**, Sir Nicholas, Bart., K.B. **Lt.-Col. 1685.** Left the Regt. 1687. [Lt.-Governor of Plymouth 1690.]
- 1867-74. **Slaughter**, George Monlas. [Staff-Surg.] **Surg. 1867; Surg.-Major 1873.** Out of the Regt. in 1874. [Surg.-Major-Gen.; died 9 Jan., 1892.]
- 1715-16. **Slingsby**, Henry. **Lt. before 1715.** Out of the Regt. in 1717.
- 1708-13. **Slingsby**, John. **Ens. 1708.** Out of the Regt. in 1714.
 Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet.
- 1781-87. **Smart**, Robert. **Ens. 1781; Lt. 1785.** Out of the Regt. in 1788.
- 1704-06. **Smith**, ——. **Chaplain 1704.** Out of the Regt. in 1706.
 Present with the Regt. at Blenheim.
- 1815-16. **Smith**, Charles. **Ens. 1815.** h.p. 1816.
- 1747-81. **Smith**, Francis [Lt. Hargrave's Regt.] **Capt. 1747; Major 1758; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1762; Lt.-Col. 1762; Bt.-Col. 1775; Bt.-Major-Gen. 1779.** [Col. 11 F. 1781.]
American War, 1775-78. Wounded at Lexington.
- 1815-16. **Smith**, Joseph. [Capt. 26 F. 1810.] **Capt. 1815.** h.p. 1816.
- 1861-68. **Smith**, Thomas Hector. **Qr.-Mr. 1861.** [Qr.-Mr. 72 F. 1868.]
- 1902-03. **Smith**, Yorick Edgar. **2nd Lt. 1902.** [2nd Lt. Ind. Army 1903; Lt. 1904.]

- 1845-60. **Smyth, John Montresor. Ens. 1845; Lt. 1848; Capt. 1858. Retired 1860.**
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Siege operations before Mooltan, storming the enemy's strongly entrenched position, action of Soorikoond, carrying the heights before Mooltan, capture of the Dowlat Gate and surrender of the fortress; battle of Goojerat. Medal and clasps.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Engaged with the Dacca mutineers at Jelpigore. Medal.
- 1858-63. **Snooke, Hargood Thomas. Ens. 1858; Lt. 1859. Died at Orange River 8 Feb., 1863.**
- 1805-08. **Socket, Francis. Ens. 1805; Lt. 1806. Out of the Regt. in 1809.**
- 1848-48. **Somerset, Henry George Edward. Ens. 1848. [Ens. Cape Corps 1848.]**
- 1792-93. **Sorel, Nicholas. Ens. 1792. [Lt. 4 F. 1793.]**
- 1688-1707. **Southerland, James. Ens. 1688; Lt. 1693. Out of the Regt. in 1708.**
 Present with the Regt. at Blenheim (wounded).
- 1864-83. **Southey, Richard George, C.B., C.M.G. Ens. 1884; Lt. 1867; Adj. 1876; Capt. 1877. Major ret. pay 1883. [Col. Cape Local Forces 1892; died at Capetown 1 Dec., 1909.]**
S. African War, 1877-79. Medal and clasp.
Basutoland, 1880-81. Medal and clasp.
S. African War, 1899-1902. Staff Officer for Colonial Forces and Commandant Cape Colonial Volunteers. Despatches. Queen's medal and clasp; King's medal and 2 clasps; C.B.; C.M.G.
- 1843-59. **Sparks, Mitchell George. [Ens. 49 F. 1819; Lt. 1823; Capt. 1836.] Capt. 1843; Bt.-Major 1846; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1854; Major 1858; Lt.-Col. 1858; Bt.-Col. 1859. h.p. 1859. Died at Calcutta 14 July, 1860.**
China War, 1842. With 49 F. before Nankin. Medal.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. With 10 F. during the whole of the siege operations before Mooltan, including the action of Soorikoond, carrying the heights before Mooltan and surrender of the fortress; battle of Goojerat. Medal and clasps.
- 1804-11. **Speedy, —. Ens. 1864; Lt. 1805; Adj. 1808. Out of the Regt. in 1812.**
- 1804-08. **Spike, Joseph. Ens. 1804; Adj. 1804; Lt. 1806. Out of the Regt. in 1809.**

- 1693-1714. **Spottiswood**, Alexander. **Ens. 1693; Lt. 1696; Capt. 1703; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1706.** Out of the Regt. in 1715.
Present with the Regt. at Blenheim (wounded) and Malplaquet.
- 1898—. **Spring**, Frederick Gordon. **2nd Lt. 1890; Lt. 1900; Adj. 1904; Capt. 1905.**
S. African War, 1900-02. With Mounted Infantry. Operations in the Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria; Transvaal, west of Pretoria; Orange River Colony; Cape Colony. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1715-16. **Sprott**, Henry. **Lt. before 1715.** Out of the Regt. in 1717.
- 1859-76. **Sproule**, Henry Masters. **Ens. 1859; Lt. 1862; Capt. 1866.** Retired 1876.
- 1863-64. **Stace**, George Henry. [Ens. 85 F. 1856; Lt. 1861.] **Lt. 1863.** Retired 1864.
- 1858-77. **Stammers**, Robert Theodore Farrington. [Ens. 47 F. 1855; Lt. 1856.] **Lt. 1858; Capt. 1860; Bt.-Major 1873; Major 1876.** Hon. Lt.-Col. ret. on pens. 1877. Died at Bath 16 Feb., 1886.
- 1738-39. **Stanhope**, William. **Ens. 1738.** [Capt. Clayton's Regt. 1739.]
- 1826-46. **Staunton**, George. **Ens. 1826; Lt. 1831; Capt. 1839; Major 1845.** [Major 31 F. 1846.]
- 1755-56. **Stead**, Samuel. **Ens. 1755.** Out of the Regt. in 1757.
- 1758-60. **Stephens**, ——. **Ens. 1758.** Out of the Regt. in 1761.
- 1703-06. **Stephens**, Giles. [2nd Lt., Col. Thos. Brudenell's Regt. of Marines.] **Lt. 1703.** [Capt. Lord Lovelace's Regt. 1706.]
Present with the Regt. at Blenheim.
- 1687-1701. **Steukley**, James. **Ens. 1687.** Out of the Regt. in 1702.
- 1775-76. **Stovenson**, Charles. **Ens. 1775.** [Lt. 35 F. 1776.]
- 1809-11. **Steward**, James Brown. **Ens. 1809.** [Out of the and Regt. in 1812; Lt. 7 F. 1814.] **Lt. 1816.** h.p.
1816-18. 1818.

- 1864-65. Parkinson, Chaigneaux Colvill.** [Ens. 85 F. 1857; Lt. 1862.] **Lt. 1804.** Died 15 Sept., 1865.
- 1745-53. Parry, Robert Colt.** **Ens. 1745; Lt. 1751.** Out of the Regt. in 1754.
- 1760-78. Parsons, Lawrence.** **Ens. 1766; Lt. 1765; Adj. 1767; Capt. 1768.** Out of the Regt. in 1779.
American War, 1775-78. Wounded at Lexington.
 Wounded at Bunker's Hill.
- 1869-93. Paton, George Blagrove.** **Ens. 1869; Lt. 1871; Capt. 1880; Major 1886.** Lt.-Col. h.p. 1893; ret. pay 1893; died 15 Feb., 1900.
Perak Expedition, 1875-76. Wounded. Despatches. Medal and clasp.
- 1842-61. Patterson, Charles Doyle.** [Ens. 89 F. 1839; Lt. 1841.] **Lt. 1842; Capt. 1853; Bt.-Major 1858.** Retired f.p. 1861. [Exon, Yeomen of the Guard, 1862.] Died 3 May, 1906.
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Siege operations before Mooltan, action of Soorjkoond, carrying the heights before Mooltan, capture of the Dowlat Gate (commanded the storming party) and surrender of the fortress; battle of Goojerat. Medal and clasps.
Indian Mutiny, 1857. Commanded 3 companies in Shahabad with Eyre's Field Force; action of Dilawur, capture of Jugdespore. Despatches. Medal; Bt.-Major.
- 1844-45. Patterson, Frederick Thomas.** [Ens. 95 F. 1844.] **Ens. 1844.** [2nd Lt. 87 F. 1845.]
- 1842-52. Pattison, John Robert Graham.** [2nd Lt. Ceylon Rifle Regt. 1838.] **Lt. 1842; Capt. 1850.** [Capt. 27 F. 1852.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
- 1789-94. Patton, Andrew.** [Ens. 93 F. 1783; h.p.] **Ens. 1789.** Out of the Regt. in 1795.
- 1822-23 and 1825-33. Payler, James.** [Major 37 F. 1814; h.p.] **Major 1822.** [Lt.-Col. unatt. 1823.] **Lt.-Col. 1825.** h.p. 1833.
- 1706-13. Peacock, Giles.** **Lt. 1706.** [Capt. h.p. 1713.] Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet.
- 1755-56. Peacock, William.** **Ens. 1755.** Out of the Regt. in 1757. [Capt. 63 F. 1765.]

- 1685-87. **Strode**, Bernard. [Lt. Lord Widdrington's Regt. 1673.] **Capt. 1685.** Out of the Regt. in 1688.
- 1858-77. **Strong**, Owen H——. [Ens. 89 F. 1855.] **Lt. 1858; Capt. 1863; Bt.-Major 1877.** Hon. Lt.-Col. ret. pay 1877.
- 1745-46. **Stuart**, James. [Lt. Trelawney's Regt.] **Lt. 1745.** Out of the Regt. in 1747.
- 1799-1804. **Stuart**, W——. **Ens. 1799; Lt. 1803.** Out of the Regt. in 1805.
- 1900—. **Studdert**, Thomas. **2nd Lt. 1900; Lt. 1902.**
- 1800-03. **Sullivan**, Benjamin. **Ens. 1800.** [Lt. 84 F. 1803; Capt. Col. Chas. Baillie's Regt. 1804.]
- 1809-18. **Supple**, Edward. **Ens. 1809; Lt. 1811.** h.p. 1818.
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1797-98. **Sutherland**, Alexander. **Ens. 1797.** Out of the Regt. in 1799.
- 1843-46. **Sutherland**, George Burgoyne. [Capt. 1826; Paym. 56 F. 1836; Capt. unatt.; Bt.-Major 1841.] **Capt. 1843.** Died on the Ganges 15 May, 1846.
- 1810-13. **Sutherland**, Hugh Alexander. [Capt. 8 Garrison Batt. 1809.] **Capt. 1810.** h.p. 1813.
- 1726-35. **Sutherland**, John. **Ens. 1726.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1808-12. **Swallow**, Robert. **Surg. 1808.** Out of the Regt. in 1813.
- 1900-03. **Swanzy**, Samuel Leonard. **2nd Lt. 1900; Lt. 1902.** h.p. 1903; ret. pay 1907.*
S. African War, 1900-02. With Mounted Infantry. Operations in the Transvaal; Orange River Colony; Cape Colony. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1723-35. **Swete**, John. **Ens. 1723.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1687-90. **Sydenham**, John. [Capt. Lord Gerard's Regt. of Horse 1678.] **Capt. 1687.** [Capt. Earl of Pembroke's Regt. of Marines 1690.]
- 1858-61. **Sykes**, William. [Lt. Land Transport Corps 1855; h.p. 1857.] **Qr.-Mr. 1858.** h.p. 1861.
- 1788-89. **Sympson**, Alexander. **Lt. 1788.** Out of the Regt. in 1790.

* Subsequently took Holy Orders; Deacon, 1907; Priest, 1908.

- 1745-53. **Syme, Charles.** **Ens. 1745; Lt. 1747.** Out of the Regt. in 1754.
- 1825-26. **Tait, Thomas.** [Ens. 78 F. 1815; Ens. 31 F. 1824.] **Lt. 1825.** [Capt. unatt. 1826; Capt. 22 F. 1826.]
- 1726-47. **Talbot, Sherrington.** **Capt. 1726.** [Lt.-Col. Dalzell's Regt. 1747.]
- 1796-1804. **Tapp, John.** [Lt. 90 F. 1795; h.p.] **Lt. 1796.** [Paym. 60 F. 1804.]
- 1893-1908. **Tatchell, Edward.** **2nd Lt. 1893; Lt. 1896; Adjt. 1901; Capt. 1903.** Ret. pay 1908.
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Despatches. Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; medal.
S. African War, 1899-1900. With Mounted Infantry. Operations in the Orange Free State, including actions at Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Houtnek (Thoba Mountain), Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria and Diamond Hill; Orange River Colony, including actions at Wittebergen. Despatches. Queen's medal and 5 clasps.
- 1865-65. **Tawke, Arthur Christian.** **Ens. 1865.** [Ens. 32 F. 1865; Major 1886; ret. pay 1888; re-employed as Major R. Southern Reserve Regt. 1900; Lt.-Col. 1902.]
- 1706-35. **Taylor, Arthur.** **Ens. 1706; Lt. 1714.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1864-78. **Taylor, Frederick Norman Innes.** **Ens. 1864; Lt. 1867; Capt. 1878.** [Paym. Army Pay Dept. 1878; Hon. Major 1883; Staff Paym. ret pay 1889.]
S. African War, 1879. Zulu Campaign; engagement at Zunquin Nek, battles of Kambula and Ulundi. Medal and clasp.
- 1809-10. **Taylor, James.** **Ens. 1809.** Retired 1810.
- 1841-45. **Taylor, John.** **Ens. 1841; Lt. 1842.** Retired 1845.
- 1841-45. **Taylor, John.** **Ens. 1841; Lt. 1842.** Retired Lt. 1846.] **Lt. 1847.** Retired 1854.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Siege operations before Mooltan and surrender of the fortress; battle of Goojerat. Medal and clasps.
- 1848-51. **Taylor, Richard.** [Ens. 63 F. 1843; Lt. 1844.] **Lt. 1848.** Retired 1851.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Latter part of the siege operations before Mooltan and surrender of the fortress; battle of Goojerat. Medal.

- 1794-95. **Taynton**, William Henry. **Ens. 1794.** [Lt. 64 F. 1795.]
- 1704-13. **Teale**, Isaac. **Ens. 1704.** Out of the Regt. in 1714.
Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet.
- 1906—. **Teall**, George Harris. [2nd Lt. R. Garrison Regt. 1903.] **Lt. 1900.**
- 1839-39. **Tedlle**, William. [Capt. h.p.; Bt.-Major 1837.] **Capt. 1839.** Retired 1839.
- 1905-06. **Teesdale**, Charles Hugh. **2nd Lt. 1905.** Died 8 Apr. 1906.
- 1830-40. **Teewan**, Stephenson, M.D. [Assist.-Surg. Staff.] **Assist.-Surg. 1830.** [Surg. 20 F. 1840.]
- 1880-90 and 1900-01. **Templer**, John Pope. **2nd Lt. 1880; Lt. 1881.** [Capt. Leinster Regt. 1890; ret.] Re-employed as **Capt. 1900.**
- 1871-97. **Templeton**, James. **Qr.-Mr. 1871; Hon. Capt. 1881.** Ret. pay 1897. [Re-employed as Qr.-Mr. A.S. Corps 1900; Hon. Major 1902.]
- 1804-16. **Tench**, Charles J——. **Ens. 1804; Lt. 1806; Capt. 1815.** h.p. 1816.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1815-16. **Tench**, Henry. [Capt. 61 F. 1812; h.p.] **Capt. 1815.** h.p. 1816. Died 11 June, 1859.
Peninsula Campaign. With 61 F.
- 1754-56. **Tench**, Nicholas. **Ens. 1754; Adj't. 1755.** Out of the Regt. in 1757. [Capt. 64 F. 1759.]
- 1844-44. **Tenison**, Barton. [Ens. 1 F. 1811; Lt. 1812; Capt. 1815; Bt.-Major 1837; h.p.] **Capt. 1844.** Retired 1844.
Burmese War, 1825-26. Commanded the flank companies of 1 F. at the fall of Donabew.
- 1739-40. **Tennison**, Ralph. **Ens. 1739.** [1st Lt. Wolfe's Regt. of Marines, 1740.]
- 1804-21. **Thaine**, Elias Brooke. **Ens. 1804; Lt. 1806; Capt. 1820.** Retired 1821.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1839-42. **Thomas**, George John. [Ens. 9 F. 1838.] **Ens. 1839; Lt. 1841.** Retired 1842.
- 1737-39. **Thomas**, John. **Capt. 1737.** [Capt. 2nd Regt. of Guards 1739.]
- 1833-41. **Thomas**, Robert Lloyd. **Ens. 1833; Lt. 1839.** Retired 1841.

- 1856-56. **Potts**, Charles Dennis. **Ens. 1856.** [Ens. 93 F. 1856.]
- 1796-1800. **Potts**, William. [Capt. 68 F. 1782; Bt.-Major 1794.] **Major 1796;** Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1798. Out of the Regt. in 1801.
- 1804-25. **Powell**, Edward. [Lt. 9 F. 1796; Capt. 1803.] **Capt. 1804;** Bt.-Major 1814. Retired 1825.
Peninsula Campaign. On Staff. Acting-Barrack-Master-Gen. at Messina.
- 1837-39. **Powell**, Henry Buckworth. **Ens. 1837.** [Ens. and Lt. Grenadier Guards, 1839.]
- 1825-43. **Powell**, Henry Claringbold. **Ens. 1825; Lt. 1826; Capt. 1842.** [Capt. unatt. 1843.]
- 1814-15. **Powell**, John Styles. **Ens. 1814.** [Lt. 60 F. 1815.]
- 1858-61. **Powell**, Thomas H——. **Ens. 1858.** Died at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 23 June, 1861.
- 1827-42. **Power**, Gervase. [2nd Lt. Rifle Brigade 1816; Lt. 1825; Capt. unatt. 1826.] **Capt. 1827; Major 1835; Lt.-Col. 1842.** Died at Calcutta 30 Dec. 1842.
- 1858-68. **Power**, John Dickson. **Ens. 1858; Lt. 1859; Capt. 1865.** Died 22 Dec., 1868.
- 1807-08. **Pratt**, Benjamin. **Ens. 1807.** [Ens. h.p. Steele's Recruiting Corps 1808.]
- 1711-46. **Preston**, John. **Ens. 1711; Adj. 1715; Lt. 1722; Capt. 1735.** Out of the Regt. in 1747.
- 1703-29. **Preston**, Thomas. **Qr.-Mr. 1703; Lt. 1704.** Out of the Regt. in 1730.
Present at Blenheim and Malplaquet.
- 1884-85. **Pretyman**, Herbert Edward. **Lt. 1884.** [Lt. Grenadier Guards 1885.]
- 1894-1900. **Prichard**, Gordon Fairfax. **2nd Lt. 1894; Lt. 1896.** Killed in action, 11 July, 1900.
S. African War, 1900. Killed at Nital's Nek.
- 1687-1703. **Prideaux**, John. **Lt. 1687; Capt. 1688.** Out of the Regt. in 1704.
- 1905—. **Priestman**, John Hedley Thornton, **2nd Lt. 1905.**
- 1886-86. **Pritchard**, Harry Torriano. **Lt. 1886.** [Lt. K. O. Bord. 1886.]
- 1887-88. **Pritchard**, Norman Gordon. **2nd Lt. 1887.** Died Jan. 1888.

- 1908—. **Toogood**, Cecil, D.S.O. [2nd Lt. Border Regt. 1890; Lt. 1892; Capt. Manch. Regt. 1900.] **Capt. 1908.**
Waziristan Expedition, 1894-95.
S. African War, 1899-1902. On Staff; afterwards with Mounted Infantry; relief of Ladysmith; operations in the Transvaal; Orange River Colony; Cape Colony. Despatches, twice. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps; D.S.O.
- 1837-38. **Topham**, James Anthony. [Staff-Assist.-Surg.] **Assist.-Surg. 1837.** [Assist.-Surg. to the Forces 1838.]
- 1867-71 **Tottenham**, Francis Loftus. **Ens. 1867.** Retired 1871.
- 1810-11. **Tough**, James. **Ens. 1810.** Retired 1811.
- 1861-81. **Townshend**, Gerard Paul. **Ens. 1861; Lt. 1864; Capt. 1875; Major 1881.** Lt.-Col ret. pay 1881; died 7 Oct. 1908.
- 1905—. **Toynbee**, Ralph Leslie. **2nd Lt. 1905.**
- 1810-19 and 1824-25. **Travers**, Sir Robert, C.B., K.C.M.G. [Ens. 85 F. 1793; Lt. 112 F. 1794; Capt. 1795; h.p. 1796; Capt. 79 F. 1799; Capt. 95 F. 1800; Major 1805; Lt.-Col. 8 Garrison Batt. 1808.] **Lt.-Col. 1810; Bt.-Col. 1814.** [Inspecting F.O. of Militia, Ionian Islands and Commandant of Cephalonia, 1819.] **Lt.-Col. 1824.** Major-Gen. 1825; retired 1831; died 24 Dec. 1834.
Rebellion in Ireland, 1798. Commanded the Light Companies of Sir John Moore's Brigade (wounded).
Holland, 1799. With 79 F. Battle of Egmont-op-Zee.
Ferrol Expedition, 1800. Under Sir James Pulteney. Severely wounded in the head.
Remote Expedition, 1807. Battle of Paso Chico; attack on Buenos Ayres (wounded).
Peninsula Campaign. With 95 F. at the capture of Obidos, battles of Roleia, Vimiera, retreat from Sahagun. With 10 F. in Sicily; capture of the fortress of Santa Maria; commanded the Calabrian and Greek troops at the capture of Genoa. Peninsula gold medal; C.B.; K.C.M.G.; Bt.-Col.; Knight Commander of St. Ferdinand and Merit; pension for wounds of £300 per annum.
- 1812-18. **Travers**, Robert. [2nd Lt. 95 F. 1810.] **Lt. 1812.** h.p. 1818.
Peninsula Campaign.

- 1863-64. **Reed, Baynes.** [Assist.-Surg. Staff.] **Assist.-Surg. 1863.** [Assist.-Surg. 12 F. 1864.]
- 1901-06. **Reeves, Linley Philip.** **2nd Lt. 1901; Lt. 1904.** Resigned 1906.
S. African War, 1899-1902. Attached to A.S. Corps. Queen's medal and 4 clasps.
- 1830-42. **Regan, John.** [Surg. 80 F.] **Surg. 1830.** h.p. 1842; died in the Isle of Man, 28 Mar., 1854.
Expedition against New Orleans.
- 1860-68. **Rendle, William Edgcumbe.** **Ens. 1800; Lt. 1863.** Retired 1868.
- 1894-1901. **Rennie, Coverley James.** **2nd Lt. 1804; Lt. 1897.** Died at Rietfontein West, S. Africa, 26 Aug., 1901.
S. African War, 1899-1901. Died of wounds received in action.
- 1852-59. **Rennie, Duncan Robertson.** [Acting Assist.-Surg.] **Assist.-Surg. 1852.** [Surg. Staff 1859.]
- 1807-08. **Reynolds, C——.** **Ens. 1807.** Out of the Regt. in 1809.
- 1693-1707. **Ribler, Gideon.** **Ens. 1693; Lt. 1697.** Out of the Regt. in 1708.
 Present with the Regt. at Blenheim.
- 1878-92. **Rioh, Almeric Edmund Frederic.** **2nd Lt. 1878; Lt. 1879; Capt. 1885;** retired with gratuity 1892; re-employed as **Capt. 1900.** [Capt. E. Lanc. Regt. 1901.] **Capt. 1901.** [Capt. R. Garrison Regt. 1902; Major 1902.]
- 1806-07. **Riohards, Solomon.** **Ens. 1806.** Out of the Regt. in 1808.
- 1878-80. **Riohardson, Francis Bernard Walter.** **2nd Lt. 1878; Lt. 1879.** [Lt. Ben. S. Corps 1880; Capt. Ind. S. Corps 1889; Major Ind. Army, 1898; Lt.-Col. 1904; Bt.-Col. 1907.]
Chin Lushai Expedition, 1889-90. Medal and clasp. Manipur Expedition, 1891. Clasp.
- 1900—. **Riohardson, John Franklin.** **2nd Lt. 1900; Lt. 1904.**
S. African War, 1901-02. Operations in the Transvaal. Queen's medal and 5 clasps.
- 1890-92. **Riddell, Henry James.** **2nd Lt. 1896; Lt. 1892.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps 1892; Capt. Ind. Army 1901; Major 1908.]
- 1859-59. **Riddell, Rodney Stuart.** **Ens. 1859.** [Ens. 70 F. 1859.]

- 1807-08. **Tweeddale**, George, Marquis of. [Lt. 52 F. 1804.]
Capt. 1807. [Lt. and Capt. 1 Foot Guards 1808.]
- 1692-1702. **Tynto**, Edward. **Ens. 1692; Lt. 1695; Qr.-Mr. 1701.** [Capt. Col. George Villiers' Regt. 1702.]
- 1746-49. **Tyrawley**, James, Lord. [Lt. 7 F. 1703; Col. 1713; Brig.-Gen. 1735; Major-Gen. 1739; Col. 5 Horse (4 D.G.) 1739; Lt.-Gen. 1743; Col. 2 Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards 1743; Col. 3 Troop of Life Guards 1745.] **Col. 1746.** [Col. 14 Dragoons 1749; Col. 3 Dragoons 1752; Col. 2 Foot Guards 1755; Gen. 1761; Field-Marshal 1763; died 1773.]
Peninsula War, 1706-07. Relief of Barcelona; battle of Almanza (wounded); afterwards served in Catalonia and Minorca.
Flanders. Severely wounded at Malplaquet.
- 1777-78. **Underwood**, Caleb. **Ens. 1777.** [Lt. 7 F. 1778; Lt. 66 F. 1778.]
- 1825-26 **Uniaoke**, Robert. [Lt. 18 F. 1813; h.p. 1817.]
and **Lt. 1825.** [Lt. h.p. 93 F. 1826.] **Paym. 1826.**
1826-41. Died 1841.
- 1725-39. **Urquhart**, Daniel. **Ens. 1725; Lt. 1731.** [Capt. 2 Regt. of Guards 1739.]
- 1747-62. **Vallancy**, Charles. **Ens. 1747; Lt. 1754; Adj. 1754; Capt. 1755.** Out of the Regt. in 1763. [Director-Major of Engineers in Ireland 1766.]
- 1815-16. **Vallange**, William. **Surg. 1815.** h.p. 1816.
- 1806-09. **Vance**, Richard Young. **Surg. 1806.** Out of the Regt. in 1810.
- 1824-26. **Vandeleur**, Robert. [Lt. 38 F. 1818; Capt. 84 F. 1821; Capt. 3 Veteran Batt.] **Capt. 1824.** Major unatt. 1826.
- 1883-1903. **Vanrenen**, Arthur Sanders. **Lt. 1883; Capt. 1893.** Ret. pay 1903.
- 1693-93. **Vargnon**, William. **Ens. 1693.** In no subsequent list.
- 1746-77. **Vatass**, John. **Ens. 1746; Lt. 1754; Capt.-Lt. 1759; Capt. 1760; Major 1776.** Out of the Regt. in 1778.
- 1778-79. **Vaughan**, Gwynne. **Ens. 1778.** Out of the Regt. in 1780.
- 1723-35. **Vaughan**, Henry. **Lt. 1723.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.

- 1723-46. **Vaughan**, Wilmot. **Capt. 1723.** Out of the Regt. in 1747.
- 1872-77. **Vaughton**, Erasmus Harris. [Ens. 94 F. 1861; Lt. 1865; Capt. 1869.] **Capt. 1872.** Retired 1877.
- 1885-87. **Venables**, Edward Frederick. **Lt. 1885.** [Lt. R.W. Kent Regt. 1887; Adj. 1892; Capt. 1896; Major 1905; ret. pay 1908.]
N.W. Frontier of India, 1897-98. Malakand. Operations in Bajaur and in the Mamund Country. Buner. Attack and capture of the Tanga Pass. Medal and clasp.
S. African War, 1902. Operations in the Transvaal; Cape Colony; Orange River Colony. Queen's medal and 4 clasps.
- 1767-75. **Verner**, Thomas. **Ens. 1767; Lt. 1772.** Out of the Regt. in 1776.
American War, 1775. Battle of Bunker's Hill (wounded).
- 1883-98 **Verner**, Thomas Edward, C.B. [Ens. 37 F. 1865; Lieut. 1866; Capt. 1877; Capt. Wilts. Regt. 1877; Major 1881.] **Major 1883; Lt.-Col. 1892;**
 and 1898-1900 1865; Lieut. 1866; Capt. 1877; Capt. Wilts. Regt. 1877; Major 1881.] **Major 1883; Lt.-Col. 1892;**
 1900-01. Bt.-Col. 1896; made supernumerary 1898; h.p. 1898; **Col. 10 Regtl. Dist. 1898;** temp. Major-Gen. 1900; **Col. 10 Regtl. Dist. 1900;** Col. on Staff 1901; ret. pay 1902; Hon. Major-Gen. 1902.
Afghan War, 1878-80. Advance on Kandahar; march to Kabul; battle of Ahmed Khel. Medal and clasp.
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battle of the Atbara (wounded). Despatches. Egyptian medal and clasp; medal; C.B.
S. African War, 1901-02. On Staff as D.A.G. and Chief Staff Officer, Lines of Communication, including command of Western districts and Rhodesia. Queen's medal and 3 clasps.
- 1813-13. **Vernon**, John. [Capt. 12 Light Dragoons 1809.] **Capt. 1813.** [Capt. 23 F. 1813.]
- 1701-01. **Vernon**, William. **Lt. 1701.** In no subsequent list.
- 1885-87. **Vesey**, Herbert Charles. **Lt. 1885.** [Lt. Ben. S.C. 1887; Capt. 1896.]
Burmese Expedition, 1887-88. Medal and clasp.
Hazara Expedition, 1888. Clasp.
- 1760-62. **Vickers**, William. **Ens. 1769.** Out of the Regt. in 1763.
- 1858-64. **Vigors**, Henry Rudkin. [Ens. 39 F. 1855; Lt. 1856.] **Lt. 1858; Capt. 1859.** Retired 1864.

- 1875-79. **Russell, Charles.** [Sub-Lt. unatt. 1875.] **Sub-Lt. 1875; Lt. 1877.** [Lt. 87 F. 1879; Major R. Sussex Regt. 1895; ret. pay 1899.]
- 1886-87. **Russuman, William Arthur Blennerhassett.** **Lt. 1886.** [Lt. Derby Regt. 1887.]
- 1813-16. **Ryan, Philip.** **Ens. 1813; Adj. 1813.** h.p. 1816.
- 1798-1805. **Rynd, Thomas.** **Lt. 1798.** [Capt. 100 F. 1805.]
- 1756-62. **Sally, Charles.** **Capt.-Lt. 1756; Capt. 1758.** Out of the Regt. in 1763.
- 1852-61. **St. John, St. Andrew Beauchamp.** **Ens. 1852; Lt. 1855; Capt. 1861.** [Capt. 6 F. 1861.]
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Advance to Lucknow, including actions at Chanda, Umeerpore, Sultanpore and Douraha; siege and capture of Lucknow, storming of the Emaumbara and Kaisabagh, relief of Azimghur, skirmish at Birheeg, actions of Jugdespore and Chutomah (severely wounded). Medal.
- 1858-58. **Salle, Henry Norman.** [Ens. 44 F. 1855; Lt. 1857.] **Lt. 1858.** [Lt. 5 Dragoon Guards 1858.]
Kaffir War, 1851-53. As a volunteer with Cape Mounted Rifles, and on Ordnance Staff. Medal.
- 1842-49. **Sall, Henry McManus.** [Ens. 3 W.I. Regt. 1837; Lt. 1840.] **Lt. 1842; Capt. 1848.** [Capt. 37 F. 1849.]
- 1812-16. **Salmon, Henry.** **Ens. 1812; Lt. 1814.** h.p. 1816.
- 1723-35. **Sambrook, Jeremy.** **Ens. 1723.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1892-94. **Sanders, Joseph Robert Grenville.** **2nd Lt. 1892.** Drowned at Singapore between 11 and 13 Feb., 1894.
- 1763-81. **Sandford, Edward.** [Capt. and Lt.-Col. 1 Foot Guards 1748; Col. 66 F. 1758; Col. 52 F. 1758; Major-Gen. 1761.] **Col. 1703; Lt.-Gen. 1770;** died 1781.
- 1781-83. **Sandlaman, John.** **Ens. 1781.** Out of the Regt. in 1784.
- 1848-81. **Sandwith, Frederick Browne.** **Ens. 1848; Lt. 1855; Capt. 1859; Bt.-Major 1872; Major 1870; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1880; Lt.-Col. 1881.** Hon. Col. ret. pay 1881; died 25 May 1889.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Present with a party of 10 F. under Capt. Dunbar, who was killed, at

- 1865-81. **Walsh**, Adolphus Frederick. [Ens. 62 F. 1855; Lt. 1855; Capt. 1864.] **Capt. 1865; Bt.-Major 1877.** Hon. Lt.-Col. ret. pay 1881.
Crimea, 1855-56. With 62 F., subsequent to the fall of Sebastopol.
- 1887-1904. **Walter**, Harold Ernest. **2nd Lt. 1887; Lt. 1888; Adj. 1890; Capt. 1895; Adj. 1896.** Ret. pay 1904.
- 1858-59. **Ward**, Marr. [Ens. Ceylon Rifle Regt. 1847; Lt. 1848.] **Capt. 1858.** Died 1859.
- 1754-55. **Warren**, John. **Ens. 1754.** Out of the Regt. in 1756.
- 1900—. **Warren**, Richard Dunn. **2nd Lt. 1900; Lt. 1901.**
S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in the Transvaal; Orange River Colony. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1867-88. **Warton**, Robert Gardner. **Ens. 1867; Lt. 1870; Adj. 1877; Capt. 1878; Major 1885.** Ret. pay 1888.
Perak Expedition, 1874-75. Attack and capture of the Kapayan stockades. Medal and clasp.
- 1805-06. **Wasey**, Frederick. **Ens. 1805.** [Lt. 2 F. 1806.]
- 1804-05. **Watson**, Frederick. [Ens. 7 Batt. of Reserve 1803.] **Lt. 1804.** [Lt. 1 Dragoons 1805.]
- 1795-96. **Watson**, Henry. **Ens. 1795.** Out of the Regt. in 1797.
- 1858-63. **Wayne**, Herman. [Ens. 57 F. 1855; Lt. 1858.] **Lt. 1858; Capt. 1862.** Retired 1863.
- 1735-35. **Webb**, Richmond. **Ens. 1735.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1847-54. **Webb**, Vere. [Assist. Surg. Staff.] **Assist.-Surg. 1847.** [Surg. Staff 1854.]
- 1867-70. **Wedge**, John Jaques. **Ens. 1867.** Died at Yokohama, 23 Oct., 1870, from the effects of the accidental discharge of a revolver.
- 1694-1704. **Weeke**, John. **Ens. 1694; Lt. 1702.**
Killed at Blenheim.
- 1899—. **Wellesley**, Cyril Gerald Valerian. **2nd Lt. 1896; Lt. 1900; Capt. 1908.**
S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg, actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. With

Mounted Infantry; operations in the Transvaal; Orange River Colony; Cape Colony. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.

W. Africa, 1906. Northern Nigeria. Medal and clasp.

- 1850-54. **Wellesley**, William Henry Charles. [Ens. 81 F. 1830; Lt. 1832; Capt. 1840; Major 1848; Lt.-Col. 1848.] **Lt.-Col. 1850**; Bt.-Col. 1854. [Lt.-Col. 22 F. 1854; Lt.-Col. 7 F. 1855; retired 1857.]
Crimea, 1855. With 7 F. subsequent to the fall of Sebastopol.
- 1808-09. **Wells**, John. [Ens. Steele's Recruiting Corps 1796; h.p.] **Ens. 1808.** Out of the Regt. in 1810.
- 1861-67. **Welman**, Harvey Wellesley Pole. [Ens. 17 F. 1836; Lt. 1838; Capt. 86 F. 1846; Bt.-Major 1858; Major 1860.] **Major 1861.** [Lt.-Col. h.p. 1867; Lt.-Col. 1 F. 1867; Hon. Col. ret. f.p. 1867.]
Afghanistan and Beloochistan, 1838-39. Under Lord Keane. Storming and capture of Ghuznee; with advance guard, under Col. Pennycuik at Khelat. Medal.
- 1832-43. **Wetenhall**, William Marsden. [Ens. 1824; Lt. 31 F. 1826; Capt. unatt. 1830.] **Capt. 1832**; **Major 1842.** h.p. 1843.
- 1784-1800. **Wemyss**, John. [Lt. 59 F. 1778; Capt. 1782.] **Capt. 1784**; Bt.-Major 1794; **Lt.-Col. 1795.** Out of the Regt. in 1801.
- 1791-94. **Werge**, Thomas. **Ens. 1791.** Out of the Regt. in 1795.
- 1848-64. **Whalto**, John Edmund. [Ens. 94 F. 1847.] **Ens. 1848**; **Lt. 1850**; **Capt. 1858.** Retired 1864.
Punjaub Campaign, 1848. Latter part of the siege operations before Mooltan and surrender of the fortress; battle of Goojerat. Medal and clasp.
- 1804-15. **Whalley**, Henry. **Qr.-Mr. 1804.** Out of the Regt. in 1816.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1711-35. **Wharton**, John. **Ens. 1711**; **Lt. 1717.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1907—. **Whinney**, Frederick Stoddart. **2nd Lt. 1907.**

- 1846-52. **Whitaker, George Thompson. Ens. 1846; Adj. 1846; Lt. 1846.** [Lt. 86 F. 1852.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
Punjaub Campaign, 1848-49. Siege operations before Mooltan; action of Soorjkoond; battle of Goojerat. Medal.
- 1781-83. **Whitaker, Thomas. Ens. 1781.** [Lt. 71 F. 1783.]
- 1848-49. **White, Augustus Barton. Ens. 1846.** [Cornet 3 Dragoons 1849.]
- 1830-43. **White, Edward Richard. Ens. 1830; Lt. 1835; Capt. 1842.** Retired 1843.
- 1704-07. **White, John. Surgeon's Mate before 1704.** [Surg. R. Welch Fus. 1707.]
 Present with the Regt. at Blenheim.
- 1826-28. **White, Hon. Simon. Ens. 1826.** Retired 1828. Died 1837.
- 1808-13. **White, Stephen.** [Lt. 20 F. 1805; Capt. 1808.]
Capt. 1808. [Capt. 12 Light Dragoons 1813.]
- 1716-55. **White, Thomas. Capt. 1716; Major 1734; Lt.-Col. 1747.** Out of the Regt. in 1756.
- 1858-88. **Whitia, William. Ens. 1858; Lt. 1861; Adj. 1884; Capt. 1865; Bt.-Major 1876; Major 1881; Lt.-Col. 1882; Bt.-Col. 1886; Com. Bn. 1886.** Ret. pay 1888.
Perak Expedition, 1875. Commanded the troops at the attack and capture of two stockades at Passir Sala. Despatches. Medal and clasp; Bt.-Major.
- 1902—. **Whittall, Percival Frederick. 2nd Lt. 1902; Lt. 1905.**
S. African War, 1899-1900. With Royal Engineers. Operations in Natal; relief of Ladysmith, including actions at Colenso, Spion Kop and Vaal Kranz; Tugela Heights. Queen's medal and 3 clasps.
- 1858-61. **Whitton, Nicholas. Ens. 1858.** Retired 1861.
- 1858-77. **Whitty, William Nassau.** [Ens. 77 F. 1855.]
Lt. 1858; Capt. 1873. Ret. on pens. 1877.
- 1905—. **Wickham, John Dobree Durell. 2nd Lt. 1905; Lt. 1907.**
- 1874-95. **Wiley, Henry. Sub.-Lt. 1874; Lt. 1874; Adj. 1877; Capt. 1882; Major 1893.** Ret. pay 1895; died at Southsea 16 Dec., 1904.

- 1885-1907. **Wilkinson**, Ernest Berdoe. **Lt. 1885; Adj. 1804; Capt. 1894; Bt.-Major 1898; Major 1905.** Ret. pay 1907.

Burmese Expedition, 1887-88. Medal and clasp.
Nile Expedition, 1898. Operations on the Upper Atbara; capture of Gedaref; in command of Arab Batt. in subsequent defence of Gedaref and operations in the neighbourhood. Despatches. Egyptian medal and clasp; medal; Bt.-Major.

Nile Expedition, 1899. Operations resulting in final defeat of Khalifa. As D.A.A.G. Flying Column. Despatches. 2 clasps to Egyptian medal; 4th class Osmanieh; 3rd Class Medjidieh.

- 1877-81. **Wilkinson**, Johnson. [Ens. 15 F. 1840; Lt. 1844; Capt. 1854; Major 1866; Lt.-Col. 1872; Bt.-Col. 1877; h.p. 1877.] **Lt.-Col. 30th Bde. Depot, 1877.** [Lt.-Col. 39 Bde. Dépôt 1881.]

- 1874-75. **Williams**, Raymond Burlton, C.B. [Sub-Lt. unatt. 1874.] **Sub-Lt. 1874.** [Sub-Lt. 13 F. 1875; Lt. 1875; Capt. 1885; Major 1894; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1900; Lt.-Col. Som. L.I. 1902; Bt.-Col. 1904; h.p. 1906.]

S. African War, 1878-79. Kaffir Campaign; expedition against Sekukuni. Zulu campaign; engagement at Zungen Nek; action of Kam-bula; battle of Ulundi. Medal and clasp.

S. African War, 1899-1902. In command of 2nd Batt. Som. L.I. Operations in Natal; relief of Ladysmith, including actions at Spion Kop and Vaal Kranz; Tugela Heights; Orange Free State; Transvaal; Natal; Transvaal, east of Pretoria; Transvaal, west of Pretoria; Orange River Colony; Cape Colony; Transvaal; Orange River Colony; Commandant, Springs; on Staff. Despatches. Queen's medal and 5 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps; Bt.-Lt.-Col.

- 1712-14. **Williams**, Solomon. **Ens. 1712.** Out of the Regt. in 1715.

- 1762-65. **Williamson**, Thomas. **Ens. 1762.** [Ens. 52 F. 1765; Lt. 1772.]

- 1747-58. **Wille**, Thomas. **Ens. 1747; Lt. 1754; Capt. 1755.** Out of the Regt. in 1759.

- 1825-42. **Whmot**, John. **Ens. 1825; Lt. 1829; Capt. 1831.** Retired 1842.

- 1869-69. **Wilson**, Malcolm. [Ens. R. Canadian Rifle Regt.] **Ens. 1869.** [Ens. 69 F. 1869.]

- 1845-60. Smyth, John Montresor. Ens. 1845; Lt. 1848; Capt. 1858. Retired 1860.**
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Siege operations before Mooltan, storming the enemy's strongly entrenched position, action of Soorjkoond, carrying the heights before Mooltan, capture of the Dowlat Gate and surrender of the fortress; battle of Goojerat. Medal and clasps.
Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. Engaged with the Dacca mutineers at Jelpigore. Medal.
- 1858-63. Snooke, Hargood Thomas. Ens. 1858; Lt. 1859. Died at Orange River 8 Feb., 1863.**
- 1805-08. Socket, Francis. Ens. 1805; Lt. 1806. Out of the Regt. in 1809.**
- 1848-48. Somerset, Henry George Edward. Ens. 1848. [Ens. Cape Corps 1848.]**
- 1792-93. Sorel, Nicholas. Ens. 1792. [Lt. 4 F. 1793.]**
- 1688-1707. Southerland, James. Ens. 1688; Lt. 1693. Out of the Regt. in 1708.**
 Present with the Regt. at Blenheim (wounded).
- 1864-83. Southey, Richard George, C.B., C.M.G. Ens. 1884; Lt. 1867; Adjt. 1876; Capt. 1877. Major ret. pay 1883. [Col. Cape Local Forces 1892; died at Capetown 1 Dec., 1909.]**
S. African War, 1877-79. Medal and clasp.
Basutoland, 1880-81. Medal and clasp.
S. African War, 1899-1902. Staff Officer for Colonial Forces and Commandant Cape Colonial Volunteers. Despatches. Queen's medal and clasp; King's medal and 2 clasps; C.B.; C.M.G.
- 1843-59. Sparks, Mitchell George. [Ens. 49 F. 1819; Lt. 1823; Capt. 1836.] Capt. 1843; Bt.-Major 1846; Bt.-Lt.-Col. 1854; Major 1858; Lt.-Col. 1858; Bt.-Col. 1859. h.p. 1859. Died at Calcutta 14 July, 1860.**
China War, 1842. With 49 F. before Nankin. Medal.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. With 10 F. during the whole of the siege operations before Mooltan, including the action of Soorjkoond, carrying the heights before Mooltan and surrender of the fortress; battle of Goojerat. Medal and clasps.
- 1804-11. Speedy, —. Ens. 1804; Lt. 1805; Adjt. 1808. Out of the Regt. in 1812.**
- 1804-08. Spike, Joseph. Ens. 1804; Adjt. 1804; Lt. 1806. Out of the Regt. in 1809.**

- 1787-90. **Wynoh**, James. [Exempt and Capt. 2 Troop of Horse Guards 1786.] **Capt. 1787.** [Capt. 36 F. 1790.]
- 1685-1703. **Wyndham**, Sir Thomas, Bart. [Cornet, Earl of Oxford's Regt. 1670.] **Capt. 1685.** Out of the Regt. in 1704.
- 1839-41. **Wynn**, Herbert Watkin Williams. **Ens. 1839.** [Lt. 7 F. 1841.]
- 1830-36. **Wynyard**, Septimius Barty Whitmore. **Ens. 1830.** [Lt. 17 F. 1836.]
- 1795-1805. **Yearman**, R—— Luke. [Lt. 78 F. 1793; Capt. 1795.] **Capt. 1795.** [Capt. 34 F. 1805.]
- 1883-95. **Young**, Charles. **Gr.-Mr. 1883;** Hon. Capt. 1893. Ret. pay 1895.
- 1846-50. **Young**, George Dobson, C.B. [Ens. 31 F. 1819; Lt. 1825; Capt. 1841; Major 1846.] **Major 1846; Lt.-Col. 1846.** Died at Wuzeerabad, Bengal, 20 Feb. 1850.
Afghanistan, 1842. With Gen. Pollock's force. Actions at Mazeena, Tezeen and Jugdulluck; occupation of Cabul. Medal.
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Dangerously wounded at Moodkee. Medal.
Punjaub Campaign, 1848-49.
- 1687-93. **Young**, James. **Chirurgion, 1687.** Out of the Regt. in 1694.
- 1821-29. **Young**, William, M.D. [Surg. 7 Veteran Batt.] **Surg. 1821.** h.p. 1829.

- 1846-47. **Stewart, David.** [Assist.-Surg. 31 F.], **Assist.-Surg. 1846.** [Assist.-Surg. Staff 1847.]
Afghanistan, 1842. Present at Gsaine and Ghumee, Cabul, and between the Bolan and Khyber Passes.
- 1819-24. **Stewart, Matthew.** [Major, York Rangers 1814; Lt.-Col. 103 F. 1816; h.p.] **Lt.-Col. 1819.** [Lt.-Col. h.p. Portuguese Army 1824.]
- 1782-94. **Stewart, Thomas.** **Ens. 1782; Lt. 1788.** Out of the Regt. in 1795.
- 1775-81. **Stirke, Henry.** **Ens. 1775; Lt. 1776.** [Capt. 42nd Independent Company of Foot, 1781.]
- 1759-78. **Stirke, Julius.** **Ens. 1759; Lt. 1762; Capt.-Lt. 1771; Bt.-Capt. 1772; Capt. 1772.** Out of the Regt. in 1779.
- 1709-46. **Stisted, Joseph.** **Lt. 1709; Capt. 1715.** Out of the Regt. in 1747.
 Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet (wounded).
- 1843-56. **Stook, John Cassidy.** [Ens. 31 F. 1826; Lt. 1829; Capt. 1842.] **Capt. 1843; Bt.-Major 1854.**
 Lt.-Col. ret. f.p. 1856. Died at Bristol 9 Mar. 1877.
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
Punjaub Campaign, 1848-49. Siege operations before Mooltan, including the action of Soorjkoond; battle of Goojerat. Medal and clasps.
- 1811-11. **Stook, W——.** **Ens. 1811.** Died 1811.
- 1858-87. **Stookwell, Clifton de Neufville Orr.** [Ens. 16 F. 1858.] **Ens. 1858; Lt. 1861; Capt. 1864; Bt.-Major 1877; Major 1881; Lt.-Col. 1881; Bt.-Col. 1885; Com. Bn. 1886.** h.p. 1887; ret. pay 1895.
- 1784-97. **Storey, Edward.** **Chaplain 1784.** Out of the Regt. in 1798.
- 1825-48. **Strickland, Christopher Limebear.** **Ens. 1825; Lt. 1826; Capt. 1833; Major 1842; Lt.-Col. 1845.** Died in India 31 July 1848.
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
- 1894-1902. **Stringer, Frederick William.** **2nd Lt. 1864; Lt. 1896; Adjt. 1898; Adjt. 1900.** [Capt. A.S. Corps 1902.]
S. African War, 1899-1902. Special Service Officer. Attached to A.S. Corps. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.

- 1685-87. **Strode**, Bernard. [Lt. Lord Widdrington's Regt. 1673.] **Capt. 1685.** Out of the Regt. in 1688.
- 1858-77. **Strong**, Owen H——. [Ens. 89 F. 1855.] **Lt. 1858; Capt. 1863; Bt.-Major 1877.** Hon. Lt.-Col. ret. pay 1877.
- 1745-46. **Stuart**, James. [Lt. Trelawney's Regt.] **Lt. 1745.** Out of the Regt. in 1747.
- 1799-1804. **Stuart**, W——. **Ens. 1799; Lt. 1803.** Out of the Regt. in 1805.
- 1900—. **Studdert**, Thomas. **2nd Lt. 1900; Lt. 1902.**
- 1800-03. **Sullivan**, Benjamin. **Ens. 1800.** [Lt. 84 F. 1803; Capt. Col. Chas. Baillie's Regt. 1804.]
- 1809-18. **Supple**, Edward. **Ens. 1809; Lt. 1811.** h.p. 1818.
Peninsula Campaign. With 2nd Batt.
- 1797-98. **Sutherland**, Alexander. **Ens. 1797.** Out of the Regt. in 1799.
- 1843-46. **Sutherland**, George Burgoyne. [Capt. 1826; Paym. 56 F. 1836; Capt. unatt.; Bt.-Major 1841.] **Capt. 1843.** Died on the Ganges 15 May, 1846.
- 1810-13. **Sutherland**, Hugh Alexander. [Capt. 8 Garrison Batt. 1809.] **Capt. 1810.** h.p. 1813.
- 1726-35. **Sutherland**, John. **Ens. 1726.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1808-12. **Swallow**, Robert. **Surg. 1808.** Out of the Regt. in 1813.
- 1900-03. **Swanzy**, Samuel Leonard. **2nd Lt. 1900; Lt. 1902.** h.p. 1903; ret. pay 1907.*
S. African War, 1900-02. With Mounted Infantry. Operations in the Transvaal; Orange River Colony; Cape Colony. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1723-35. **Swete**, John. **Ens. 1723.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1687-90. **Sydenham**, John. [Capt. Lord Gerard's Regt. of Horse 1678.] **Capt. 1687.** [Capt. Earl of Pembroke's Regt. of Marines 1690.]
- 1858-61. **Sykes**, William. [Lt. Land Transport Corps 1855; h.p. 1857.] **Qr.-Mr. 1858.** h.p. 1861.
- 1788-89. **Sympson**, Alexander. **Lt. 1788.** Out of the Regt. in 1790.

* Subsequently took Holy Orders; Deacon, 1907; Priest, 1908.

- 1745-53. **Syms, Charles.** **Ens. 1745; Lt. 1747.** Out of the Regt. in 1754.
- 1825-26. **Tait, Thomas.** [Ens. 78 F. 1815; Ens. 31 F. 1824.] **Lt. 1825.** [Capt. unatt. 1826; Capt. 22 F. 1826.]
- 1726-47. **Talbot, Sherrington.** **Capt. 1726.** [Lt.-Col. Dalzell's Regt. 1747.]
- 1796-1804. **Tapp, John.** [Lt. 90 F. 1795; h.p.] **Lt. 1796.** [Paym. 60 F. 1804.]
- 1893-1908. **Tatchell, Edward.** **2nd Lt. 1893; Lt. 1896; Adjt. 1901; Capt. 1903.** Ret. pay 1908.
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Despatches. Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; medal.
S. African War, 1899-1900. With Mounted Infantry. Operations in the Orange Free State, including actions at Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Houtnek (Thoba Mountain), Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria and Diamond Hill; Orange River Colony, including actions at Wittebergen. Despatches. Queen's medal and 5 clasps.
- 1865-65. **Tawke, Arthur Christian.** **Ens. 1865.** [Ens. 32 F. 1865; Major 1886; ret. pay 1888; re-employed as Major R. Southern Reserve Regt. 1900; Lt.-Col. 1902.]
- 1706-35. **Taylor, Arthur.** **Ens. 1706; Lt. 1714.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1864-78. **Taylor, Frederick Norman Innes.** **Ens. 1864; Lt. 1867; Capt. 1878.** [Paym. Army Pay Dept. 1878; Hon. Major 1883; Staff Paym. ret pay 1889.]
S. African War, 1879. Zulu Campaign; engagement at Zunquin Nek, battles of Kambula and Ulundi. Medal and clasp.
- 1809-10. **Taylor, James.** **Ens. 1809.** Retired 1810.
- 1841-45. **Taylor, John.** **Ens. 1841; Lt. 1842.** Retired 1845.
- 1841-45. **Taylor, John.** **Ens. 1841; Lt. 1842.** Retired Lt. 1846.] **Lt. 1847.** Retired 1854.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Siege operations before Mooltan and surrender of the fortress; battle of Goojerat. Medal and clasps.
- 1848-51. **Taylor, Richard.** [Ens. 63 F. 1843; Lt. 1844.] **Lt. 1848.** Retired 1851.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Latter part of the siege operations before Mooltan and surrender of the fortress; battle of Goojerat. Medal.

- 1794-95. **Taynton**, William Henry. **Ens. 1794.** [Lt. 64 F. 1795.]
- 1704-13. **Teale**, Isaac. **Ens. 1704.** Out of the Regt. in 1714.
Present with the Regt. at Malplaquet.
- 1906— . **Teall**, George Harris. [2nd Lt. R. Garrison Regt. 1903.] **Lt. 1900.**
- 1839-39. **Tedlie**, William. [Capt. h.p.; Bt.-Major 1837.] **Capt. 1839.** Retired 1839.
- 1905-06. **Teesdale**, Charles Hugh. **2nd Lt. 1905.** Died 8 Apr. 1906.
- 1830-40. **Teovan**, Stephenson, M.D. [Assist.-Surg. Staff.] **Assist.-Surg. 1830.** [Surg. 20 F. 1840.]
- 1880-90 and 1900-01. **Templer**, John Pope. **2nd Lt. 1880; Lt. 1881.** [Capt. Leinster Regt. 1890; ret.] Re-employed as **Capt. 1900.**
- 1871-97. **Templeton**, James. **Qr.-Mr. 1871; Hon. Capt. 1881.** Ret. pay 1897. [Re-employed as Qr.-Mr. A.S. Corps 1900; Hon. Major 1902.]
- 1804-16. **Tench**, Charles J—. **Ens. 1864; Lt. 1800; Capt. 1815.** h.p. 1816.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1815-16. **Tench**, Henry. [Capt. 61 F. 1812; h.p.] **Capt. 1815.** h.p. 1816. Died 11 June, 1859.
Peninsula Campaign. With 61 F.
- 1754-56. **Tench**, Nicholas. **Ens. 1754; Adj. 1755.** Out of the Regt. in 1757. [Capt. 64 F. 1759.]
- 1844-44. **Tenison**, Barton. [Ens. 1 F. 1811; Lt. 1812; Capt. 1815; Bt.-Major 1837; h.p.] **Capt. 1844.** Retired 1844.
Burmese War, 1825-26. Commanded the flank companies of 1 F. at the fall of Donabew.
- 1739-40. **Tennison**, Ralph. **Ens. 1739.** [1st Lt. Wolfe's Regt. of Marines, 1740.]
- 1804-21. **Thaine**, Elias Brooke. **Ens. 1864; Lt. 1806; Capt. 1820.** Retired 1821.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1839-42. **Thomas**, George John. [Ens. 9 F. 1838.] **Ens. 1839; Lt. 1841.** Retired 1842.
- 1737-39. **Thomas**, John. **Capt. 1737.** [Capt. 2nd Regt. of Guards 1739.]
- 1833-41. **Thomas**, Robert Lloyd. **Ens. 1833; Lt. 1839.** Retired 1841.

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LUCKNOW—10th called to, 132—desperate position, 135—Lawrence in command of defence, *ib.*—relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, 135—Outram left in command, *ib.*—Sepoys return ;

- 1908—. **Toogood**, Cecil, D.S.O. [2nd Lt. Border Regt. 1890; Lt. 1892; Capt. Manch. Regt. 1900.] **Capt. 1908.**
Waziristan Expedition, 1894-95.
S. African War, 1899-1902. On Staff; afterwards with Mounted Infantry; relief of Ladysmith; operations in the Transvaal; Orange River Colony; Cape Colony. Despatches, twice. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps; D.S.O.
- 1837-38. **Topham**, James Anthony. [Staff-Assist.-Surg.] **Assist.-Surg. 1837.** [Assist.-Surg. to the Forces 1838.]
- 1867-71 **Tottenham**, Francis Loftus. **Ens. 1867.** Retired 1871.
- 1810-11. **Tough**, James. **Ens. 1810.** Retired 1811.
- 1861-81. **Townshend**, Gerard Paul. **Ens. 1861; Lt. 1864; Capt. 1875; Major 1881.** Lt.-Col. ret. pay 1881; died 7 Oct. 1908.
- 1905—. **Toynbee**, Ralph Leslie. **2nd Lt. 1905.**
- 1810-19 and 1824-25. **Travers**, Sir Robert, C.B., K.C.M.G. [Ens. 85 F. 1793; Lt. 112 F. 1794; Capt. 1795; h.p. 1796; Capt. 79 F. 1799; Capt. 95 F. 1800; Major 1805; Lt.-Col. 8 Garrison Batt. 1808.] **Lt.-Col. 1810; Bt.-Col. 1814.** [Inspecting F.O. of Militia, Ionian Islands and Commandant of Cephalonia, 1819.] **Lt.-Col. 1824.** Major-Gen. 1825; retired 1831; died 24 Dec. 1834.
Rebellion in Ireland, 1798. Commanded the Light Companies of Sir John Moore's Brigade (wounded).
Holland, 1799. With 79 F. Battle of Egmont-op-Zee.
Ferrol Expedition, 1800. Under Sir James Pulteney. Severely wounded in the head.
Remote Expedition, 1807. Battle of Paso Chico; attack on Buenos Ayres (wounded).
Peninsula Campaign. With 95 F. at the capture of Obidos, battles of Roleia, Vimiera, retreat from Sahagun. With 10 F. in Sicily; capture of the fortress of Santa Maria; commanded the Calabrian and Greek troops at the capture of Genoa. Peninsula gold medal; C.B.; K.C.M.G.; Bt.-Col.; Knight Commander of St. Ferdinand and Merit; pension for wounds of £900 per annum.
- 1812-18. **Travers**, Robert. [2nd Lt. 95 F. 1810.] **Lt. 1812.** h.p. 1818.
Peninsula Campaign.

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- 1723-46. **Vaughan**, Wilmot. **Capt. 1723.** Out of the Regt. in 1747.
- 1872-77. **Vaughton**, Erasmus Harris. [Ens. 94 F. 1861; Lt. 1865; Capt. 1869.] **Capt. 1872.** Retired 1877.
- 1885-87. **Venables**, Edward Frederick. **Lt. 1885.** [Lt. R.W. Kent Regt. 1887; Adj. 1892; Capt. 1896; Major 1905; ret. pay 1908.]
N.W. Frontier of India, 1897-98. Malakand. Operations in Bajaur and in the Mamund Country. Buner. Attack and capture of the Tanga Pass. Medal and clasp.
S. African War, 1902. Operations in the Transvaal; Cape Colony; Orange River Colony. Queen's medal and 4 clasps.
- 1767-75. **Verner**, Thomas. **Ens. 1767; Lt. 1772.** Out of the Regt. in 1776.
American War, 1775. Battle of Bunker's Hill (wounded).
- 1883-98 **Verner**, Thomas Edward, C.B. [Ens. 37 F. 1865; Lieut. 1866; Capt. 1877; Capt. Wilts. Regt. and 1877; Major 1881.] **Major 1883; Lt.-Col. 1892;**
 1900-01. Bt.-Col. 1896; made supernumerary 1898; h.p. 1898; **Col. 10 Regtl. Dist. 1898;** temp. Major-Gen. 1900; **Col. 10 Regtl. Dist. 1900;** Col. on Staff 1901; ret. pay 1902; Hon. Major-Gen. 1902.
Afghan War, 1878-80. Advance on Kandahar; march to Kabul; battle of Ahmed Khel. Medal and clasp.
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battle of the Atbara (wounded). Despatches. Egyptian medal and clasp; medal; C.B.
S. African War, 1901-02. On Staff as D.A.G. and Chief Staff Officer, Lines of Communication, including command of Western districts and Rhodesia. Queen's medal and 3 clasps.
- 1813-13. **Vernon**, John. [Capt. 12 Light Dragoons 1809.] **Capt. 1813.** [Capt. 23 F. 1813.]
- 1701-01. **Vernon**, William. **Lt. 1701.** In no subsequent list.
- 1885-87. **Vesey**, Herbert Charles. **Lt. 1885.** [Lt. Ben. S.C. 1887; Capt. 1896.]
Burmese Expedition, 1887-88. Medal and clasp.
Hazara Expedition, 1888. Clasp.
- 1760-62. **Vlokera**, William. **Ens. 1760.** Out of the Regt. in 1763.
- 1858-64. **Vigors**, Henry Rudkin. [Ens. 39 F. 1855; Lt. 1856.] **Lt. 1858; Capt. 1859.** Retired 1864.

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SUCHET (Marshal).

Retires to Higuera, 1—bewildered by Murray's movements at Castalla and Alicante, 2—at Valencia with immense army, *ib.*—held up by Murray, 6—forced marches to South to intercept Bentinck, 9—at Valencia, awaiting Bentinck, 10—

- 1865-81. **Walsh**, Adolphus Frederick. [Ens. 62 F. 1855; Lt. 1855; Capt. 1864.] **Capt. 1865; Bt.-Major 1877.** Hon. Lt.-Col. ret. pay 1881.
Crimea, 1855-56. With 62 F., subsequent to the fall of Sebastopol.
- 1887-1904. **Walter**, Harold Ernest. **2nd Lt. 1887; Lt. 1888; Adjt. 1890; Capt. 1895; Adjt. 1896.** Ret. pay 1904.
- 1858-59. **Ward**, Marr. [Ens. Ceylon Rifle Regt. 1847; Lt. 1848.] **Capt. 1858.** Died 1859.
- 1754-55. **Warren**, John. **Ens. 1754.** Out of the Regt. in 1756.
- 1900—. **Warren**, Richard Dunn. **2nd Lt. 1900; Lt. 1901.**
S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in the Transvaal; Orange River Colony. Queen's medal and 3 clasps; King's medal and 2 clasps.
- 1867-88. **Warton**, Robert Gardner. **Ens. 1867; Lt. 1870; Adjt. 1877; Capt. 1878; Major 1885.** Ret. pay 1888.
Perak Expedition, 1874-75. Attack and capture of the Kapayan stockades. Medal and clasp.
- 1805-06. **Wasey**, Frederick. **Ens. 1805.** [Lt. 2 F. 1806.]
- 1804-05. **Watson**, Frederick. [Ens. 7 Batt. of Reserve 1803.] **Lt. 1804.** [Lt. 1 Dragoons 1805.]
- 1795-96. **Watson**, Henry. **Ens. 1795.** Out of the Regt. in 1797.
- 1858-63. **Wayne**, Herman. [Ens. 57 F. 1855; Lt. 1858.] **Lt. 1858; Capt. 1862.** Retired 1863.
- 1735-35. **Webb**, Richmond. **Ens. 1735.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1847-54. **Webb**, Vere. [Assist. Surg. Staff.] **Assist.-Surg. 1847.** [Surg. Staff 1854.]
- 1867-70. **Wedge**, John Jaques. **Ens. 1867.** Died at Yokohama, 23 Oct., 1870, from the effects of the accidental discharge of a revolver.
- 1694-1704. **Weekes**, John. **Ens. 1694; Lt. 1702.**
Killed at Blenheim.
- 1899—. **Wellesley**, Cyril Gerald Valerian. **2nd Lt. 1896; Lt. 1900; Capt. 1905.**
S. African War, 1900-02. Operations in the Orange Free State, including Paardeberg, actions at Poplar Grove, Karee Siding, Vet River and Zand River; Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria. With

colours presented (the Sphinx), 76—sail for Lisbon, 77—service in Portugal, *ib.*, et seq.—embark for Corfu, 79—headquarters in Zante, *ib.*—in Cork, 80—new muskets served out to, *ib.*—Liverpool and Manchester, *ib.*—in Glasgow, etc., 81—ordered to India in 1842, 82—strength, *ib.*—Sikhs, trouble with, causes 10th to go to Meerut, 86—under Franks, join Army of the Sutlej, *ib.*—hard marching, *ib.*—in Gough's camp, 90—conduct at battle of Sobraon, 93, et seq.—Hookim Singh's estimate of, 95, et seq.—Gough's praise of, 99—Stacey's tribute to, *ib.*—authorised to bear "Sobraon" on colours, *ib.*, et seq.—thanks of Parliament, 100—ordered to Mooltan, 103-108—exhausting march to Goojerat, 112—battle of Goojerat, *ib.*, et seq.—splendid conduct at Goojerat, 114—singled out for commendation, 115—Whish's tribute, *ib.*, et seq.—General Hill's tribute, 118—high state of discipline, etc., *ib.*, et seq.—outbreak of Indian Mutiny, 119—10th sent to Benares, 122—fight at Benares, *ib.*—Private John Kirk wins V.C., *ib.*—Havelock's commendation of, for gallant conduct at Benares, 123—at Dinapore, *ib.*—disastrous march to Arrah, 125, et seq.—serious condition of, 128—Re-formation of 2nd Battalion, 129—officers of 2nd Battalion, 130—advance upon Chandah, 131—desperate fighting on road to Chandah, 132—call to Lucknow, *ib.*—march to Lucknow, *ib.*, et seq.—forced marches, 133—fight at Dowrana, *ib.*, et seq.—at Lucknow, 136—assault the Imambarrah, *ib.*, et seq.—march to Azimgurh, fighting all the way, 139—at Arrah, 140—on to Bheea, *ib.*—defeat Sepoys at Chitourah, 141—gallant conduct of Corporal Maher and Private E. Walsh, *ib.*—Fenwick breaks down under strain, 141—succeeded in command by Capt. Norman, 142—drive enemy through the jungle, *ib.*—Longden assumes command of regiment, 143—Brigadier Christie's tribute to, on their leaving India, 144—march to Calcutta, 147—Lord Clyde's tribute to, *ib.*, et seq.—Governor-General's tribute to, 149—embark for England, *ib.*—strength of, *ib.*—new Colours presented to, 153—Earl of Carlisle's tribute to, *ib.*, et seq.—1st Battalion in Japan, 157, etc.—1st Battalion, Establishment in 1870, 159—1st Battalion proceed to Singapore, 159—Norman retires on half-pay, 159—succeeded by Major Cuthbert Barlow, *ib.*—Cotton dies, 160—Garvock succeeds as Colonel, *ib.*—active service in Straits Settlements, 160, et seq.—attack on stockades, 162—Whitla in command, 162—gallant conduct of, *ib.*—2nd Battalion, 1st gazette for, 165—formation of Battalion commenced at Mullingar, *ib.*—Major Thos. Byrne assumed command, *ib.*—Hunt (Capt. H.)—story of his joining the 2nd Battalion, *ib.*—strength of 2nd-10th, 166—Lord Gough presents first Colours to 2nd-10th, *ib.*—2nd-10th

- 1846-52. **Whitaker, George Thompson. Ens. 1846; Adj. 1846; Lt. 1849.** [Lt. 86 F. 1852.]
Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46. Battle of Sobraon. Medal.
Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. Siege operations before Mooltan; action of Soorjkoond; battle of Goojerat. Medal.
- 1781-83. **Whitaker, Thomas. Ens. 1781.** [Lt. 71 F. 1783.]
- 1848-49. **White, Augustus Barton. Ens. 1846.** [Cornet 3 Dragoons 1849.]
- 1830-43. **White, Edward Richard. Ens. 1830; Lt. 1835; Capt. 1842.** Retired 1843.
- 1704-07. **White, John. Surgeon's Mate before 1704.** [Surg. R. Welch Fus. 1707.]
 Present with the Regt. at Blenheim.
- 1826-28. **White, Hon. Simon. Ens. 1826.** Retired 1828. Died 1837.
- 1808-13. **White, Stephen.** [Lt. 20 F. 1805; Capt. 1808.] **Capt. 1808.** [Capt. 12 Light Dragoons 1813.]
- 1716-55. **White, Thomas. Capt. 1716; Major 1734; Lt.-Col. 1747.** Out of the Regt. in 1756.
- 1858-88. **Whitia, William. Ens. 1858; Lt. 1861; Adj. 1864; Capt. 1865; Bt.-Major 1876; Major 1881; Lt.-Col. 1882; Bt.-Col. 1886; Com. Bn. 1886.** Ret. pay 1888.
Perak Expedition, 1875. Commanded the troops at the attack and capture of two stockades at Passir Sala. Despatches. Medal and clasp; Bt.-Major.
- 1902—. **Whittall, Percival Frederick. 2nd Lt. 1902; Lt. 1905.**
S. African War, 1899-1900. With Royal Engineers. Operations in Natal; relief of Ladysmith, including actions at Colenso, Spion Kop and Vaal Kranz; Tugela Heights. Queen's medal and 3 clasps.
- 1858-61. **Whitton, Nicholas. Ens. 1858.** Retired 1861.
- 1858-77. **Whitty, William Nassau.** [Ens. 77 F. 1855.] **Lt. 1858; Capt. 1873.** Ret. on pens. 1877.
- 1905—. **Wickham, John Dobree Durell. 2nd Lt. 1905; Lt. 1907.**
- 1874-95. **Wiley, Henry. Sub.-Lt. 1874; Lt. 1874; Adj. 1877; Capt. 1882; Major 1893.** Ret. pay 1895; died at Southsea 16 Dec., 1904.

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- 1894—. **Wilson**, Richard Henry George. **Ens. 1894; Lt. 1897; Capt. 1904.**
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; medal.
S. African War, 1902. Queen's medal and clasp.
- 1806-22. **Windle**, John Shepard. **Ens. 1806; Lt. 1808.**
 [Lt. h.p. 53 F. 1822.]
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1843-43. **Wingfield**, Clopton Lewis. [Major unatt.]
Major 1843. Retired 1843.
- 1805-08. **Winslow**, Thomas A—— C——. **Lt. 1865.**
 [Lt. R. York Rangers, 1808.]
- 1890-92. **Winter**, Clifford Boardman. **2nd Lt. 1896; Lt. 1892.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps, 1892; Capt. Ind. Army 1901; Major 1908.]
Isazai Expedition, 1892.
- 1757-67. **Withers**, Richard. **Adj't. 1757; Ens. 1759; Lt. 1762.** Out of the Regt. in 1768.
- 1738-39. **Wood**, Patrick. [Lt. h.p.] **Capt. 1738.** [Capt.-Lt. St. Clair's Regt. 1739.]
- 1841-43. **Wood**, Robert. [Assist.-Surg. Staff.] **Assist.-Surg. 1841.** [Surg. 62 F. 1843.]
- 1812-12. **Woodberry**, George. **Ens. 1812.** [Cornet 18 Light Dragoons 1812.]
- 1897-1900. **Woodcock**, Ernest Elborough. **2nd Lt. 1897; Lt. 1899.** [Lt. Ind. S. Corps, 1900; Capt. Ind. Army 1906.]
Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. Egyptian medal and 2 clasps; medal.
- 1896-98. **Woodrow**, Philip. **Qr.-Mr. 1896.** Died at Cairo 24 Oct., 1898.
- 1852-55. **Woolfreyes**, John Andrew. [Assist.-Surg. R. Canadian Rifle Regt.] **Assist.-Surg. 1852.** [Surg. 2nd Class A. Med. Dept. 1855.]
- 1825-43. **Wright**, George. **Ens. 1825; Lt. 1827; Capt. 1842.** [Capt. 49 F. 1843.]
- 1712-35. **Wright**, Richard. **Capt. 1712.** Out of the Regt. in 1736.
- 1811-18. **Wrlxon**, Nicholas. **Ens. 1811; Lt. 1813.** h.p. 1818.
Peninsula Campaign.
- 1740-41. **Wyche**, ——. **Ens. 1740.** Died 1741.

- 1747-50 **Wyndham, James.** [Ensign and Capt. 2 Troop of Horse Guards 1746.] **Capt. 1787.** [Capt. 36 F. 1790.]
- 1663-1702 **Wyndham, Sir Thomas, Bart.** [Cornet, Earl of Oxford's Regt. 1672.] **Capt. 1685.** Out of the Regt. in 1704.
- 1809-41 **Wynn, Herbert Wadkin Williams.** **Ens. 1839.** [Lt. 7 F. 1841.]
- 1800-26 **Wynyard, Sebastian Barty Whitmore.** **Ens. 1830.** [Lt. 17 F. 1836.]
- 1735-1805 **Yarwood, E.— Luke.** [Lt. 78 F. 1793; Capt. 1796.] **Capt. 1795.** [Capt. 34 F. 1805.]
- 1880-96 **Young, Charles.** **Qr.-Mr. 1883;** Hon. Capt. 1901. Ret. pay 1906.
- 1841-50 **Young, George Dobson, C.B.** [Ens. 31 F. 1819; Lt. 1825; Capt. 1840; Major 1846.] **Major 1846; Lt.-Col. 1848.** Died at Wuzerabad, Bengal, 20 Feb. 1850.
Arrived at India. With Gen. Pollock's force.
Actions at Maseena, Feroze and Jagdulluck;
recovery of Cashmere Medal.
Surg. General's 1845-46. Dangerously wounded
at Maseena. Medal.
Forward Despatches 1847-48.
- 1867-93 **Young, James.** **Chirurgien, 1867.** Out of the Regt. in 1884.
- 1821-23 **Young, William, M.D.** [Surg. 1 Veteran Batt.] **Surg. 1821.** Ret. 1823.

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